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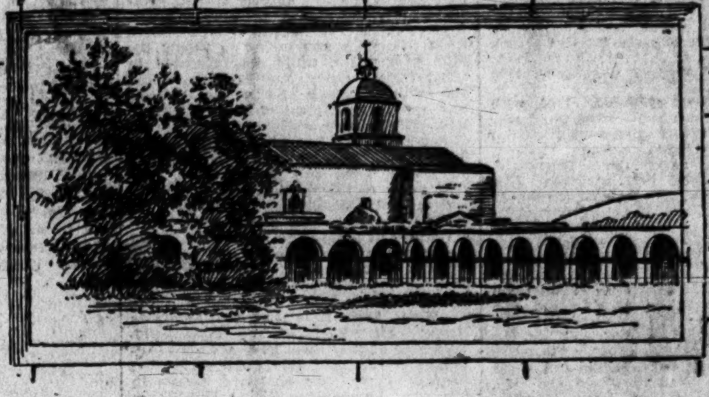
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AS IT WAS.

Mission Indians at home.

Mission Garden Santa Barbara



No section of the United States has undergone such a wonderful and interesting transformation during the past century as California, and particularly Southern California. Other parts of the country were virgin territory, uninhabited except by bands of roaming Indians, and have since become the scene of modern progressive American civilization and culture, but here in Southern California there was already at that early date a civilization, so distinct, however, from that of today, that the change has been like a sudden leap from the Middle Ages into the end of the nineteenth century.

It was an easy-going dolce far niente sort of life that was led by the few white inhabitants of Southern California during the mission era. In the earlier years of that era the settlements were confined to the missions, a chain of which had been built up by the persevering piety of the mission fathers from San Diego on the south to the northern part of the State.

In less than sixty years from the founding of the mission of San Gabriel, the herds of neat cattle, bands of horses, and flocks of sheep and goats of the three missions of this county covered the major part of the land in Los Angeles county, and parts of the San Bernardino Mountain range. The number of Indian converts in these missions in 1802 was 2674. In 1831, when the missions had reached their highest prosperity, the number of neophytes was more than four thousand.

By the labor of the subjugated and converted Indians the missionaries planted orchards and vineyards, and cultivated large fields of corn, wheat, barley, beans and other food vegetables. As soon after the founding of a mission as its circumstances would permit, a large pile of buildings in the form of a quadrangle, composed in part of burnt brick, but chiefly of sun-dried ones, was erected around a spacious court. A large and capacious church, which usually occupied one of the outer corners of the quadrangle, was a necessary and capacious part of the pile. In this massive building, covered with red tile, was the habitation of the friar, rooms for guests, and for the majordomos and their families, hospital wards, storehouses and granaries, rooms for the carding, spinning and weaving of woolen fabrics, shops for blacksmiths, joiners and carpenters, saddlers, shoemakers and soap-boilers, and cellars for storing the product (wine and brandy) of the vineyards. Near the habitation of the friar, and in front of the large building, another building of similar materials was placed, being used as quarters for a small number—about a corporal's guard—of soldiers, under command of a non-commissioned officer, to hold the Indian neophytes in check, as well as to protect the mission from the attacks of hostile Indians. The soldiers at each mission also acted as couriers, carrying from mission to mission the correspondence of the government officers and the friars. These small detachments of soldiers, which were stationed at each mission, were furnished by one or the other of the military posts at San Diego or Santa Barbara, both of which are military garrisons.

Gradually settlers from Mexico came in and obtained large grants of land from the government. These grants were not measured by acres but by leagues, and neither the government nor the settlers were very particular about the exact boundary of them. Where there was such an immense extent of land lying "out of doors," what difference did a few thousand acres more or less make? The boundaries of the grant were from such and such a mountain to such a river or creek, or to some prominent loma or butte, and the owner himself could not have given you the exact lines of his possessions. In later years, after the land became valuable, this loose method of reckoning gave rise to many difficulties and complications.

In those days the ranch life was not confined to the country, it prevailed in the towns too. There was not a hotel in San Francisco or Monterey, or anywhere in California till 1846, when the Americans took the country. The priests at the missions were glad to entertain strangers without charge. They would give you a room in which to sleep, and perhaps a bedstead with a hide stretched across it, and over that you would spread your blankets.

At this time there was not in California any vehicle except a rude California cart; the wheels were without tires and were made by felling an oak tree and hewing it down till it made a solid wheel nearly a foot thick on the rim and a little larger where the axle went through. The hole for the axle would be eight or nine inches in diameter, but a few years' use would increase it to a foot. To make the hole, an auger, gouge, or chisel was sometimes used, but the principal tool was an ax. A small tree required but little hewing and shaping to answer for an axle. These carts were always drawn by oxen, the yoke being lashed with rawhide to the horns. To lubricate the axles they used soap (that is one thing the Mexicans could make,) carrying along for the purpose a big pail of thick soapsuds which was constantly put in the box or hole; but you could generally tell when a California cart was coming half a mile away by the squeaking. Families of the wealthiest people went long distances at the rate of thirty miles or more a day, visiting in one of these clumsy, two-wheeled vehicles. They had a little framework around it made of round sticks, and a bullock hide was put in for a floor or bottom. Sometimes the better class would have a little calico for curtains and cover. There was no such thing as a spoked wheel in use then. Somebody sent from Boston a wagon as a present to the priest in charge of the mission of San Jose, but as soon as summer came the woodwork shrunk, the tire came off, and it all fell to pieces. There was no one in California to set tires. When Gov. Micheltorena was sent from Mexico to California he brought with him an ambulance, not much better than a common spring wagon, such as a marketman would now use with one horse. It had shafts, but in California at that time there was no horse broken to work in them, nor was there such a thing known as a harness; so the Governor had two mounted vaqueros to pull it, their riatas being fastened to the shafts and to the pommels of their saddles. The first wagons brought into California came across the plains in 1844 with the Townsend or Stevens party.

The houses of the Spanish people were built of adobe, and were roofed with red tiles. They were very comfortable, cool in summer and warm in winter. The clay used to make the bricks was dark brown, not white or yellow, as in Mexico. Cut straw was mixed with the clay, and trodden together by the Indians. When the bricks were laid, they were set in clay as in mortar, and sometimes small pebbles from the brooks were mixed with the mortar to make bands across the house. All the timber of the floors, the rafters and cross-beams, the doorways, and the window lintels were "built in" as the house was carried up. After the house was roofed it was usually plastered inside and out to protect it against the weather and made it more comfortable. A great deal of trouble was often taken to obtain stone for the doorsteps, and curious rocks were sometimes brought many miles for this purpose, or for gate-posts in front of the dwelling.

In the old days every one seemed to live out-doors. There was much gaiety and social life, even though people were widely scattered. They traveled as much as possible on horseback. Only old people or invalids cared to use the slow cart, or carreta. Young men would ride from one ranch to another for parties, and whoever found his horse tired [illegible] another. In [illegible] there were so many horses in the valleys about San Jose that 7000 or 8000 were killed. Nearly as many were driven into the sea at Santa Barbara in 1807, and the same thing was done at Monterey in 1810. Horses were given to the runaway sailors, and to trappers and hunters who came over the mountains, for common horses were very plenty, but fast and beautiful horses were never more prized in any country than in California, and each young man had his favorites. A kind of mustang, that is now seldom or never seen on the Pacific Coast, was a peculiar light cream-colored horse, with silver-white mane and tail. Such an animal, of speed and bottom, often sold for more than a horse of any other color. Other much admired colors were dapple-gray and chestnut. The fathers of the mission sometimes rode on horseback, but they generally had a somewhat modern carriage called a volante. It was always drawn by mules, of which there were hundreds in the mission pasture, and white was the color often preferred.

The friars abstained, and the owners of live stock were prohibited by the government, from killing any female animals. The restraining policy had the effect of rapidly increasing the stock of the country.

As early as 1825, the number of neat cattle and horses had increased so much that the pasturage of the county was insufficient for their support and that of the wild horses, of which there were tens of thousands which had no claimant, and which, in small bands, each under its male leader, roamed the ranges, consuming the herbage and enticing into their bands the horses and brood mares of the stock-breeders. To relieve themselves of these losses, the rancheros constructed large pens (corrals,) with outspreading wings of long extent from the doorway, into which the wild horses were driven in large numbers and slaughtered. At a later period, and when the number of neat cattle had been somewhat lessened, the wild horses were driven into such pens and reduced to domestication.

The days of the rodeos, when cattle were driven in from the surrounding pr[illegible] ranches were separated, were notable episodes. The ranch-owners elected three or five juezes del campo to govern the proceedings and decide disputes. After the rodeo there was a feast. The great feast days, however, were December 12 (the day of our Lady Guadalupe,) Christmas, Easter and St. Joseph's day, or the day of the patron saint of the mission.

Family life among the old Spanish pioneers was an affair of dignity and ceremony, but it did not lack in affection. Children were brought up with great respect for their elders. It was the privilege of any elderly person to correct young people by words, or even by whipping them, and it was never told that any one thus chastised made a complaint. Each one of the old families taught their children the history of the family and reverence toward religion. A few books, some in manuscript, were treasured in the household, but children were not allowed to read novels until they were grown. They saw little of other children, except their near relatives, but they had many enjoyments unknown to children now, and they grew up with remarkable strength and healthfulness.

Those were the days of open-hearted hospitality, such as we read of in Bible history, and such as still exist in some eastern countries, where a man regards it not only a duty, but as a pleasure, to entertain travelers, without expectation or hope of reward. In those days the population was so small and scattered that the arrival of visitor was hailed as a welcome variation in the monotony of life. All the leading American settlers and travelers testify to the unaffected kindness and generosity with which strangers were entertained. In an article written several years ago for the Century Magazine, by John Bidwell, a pioneer of 1841, and a member of the first party of white people, with one exception, that ever crossed the Sierra Nevada, he says:

"The kindness and hospitality have not been overstated. Up to the time the Mexican regime ceased in California they had a custom of never charging for anything; that is to say, for entertainment—food, use of horses, etc. You were supposed, even if invited to visit a friend, to bring your blankets with you, and one would be very thoughtless if he traveled and did not take a knife with him to cut his meat. When you had eaten, the invariable custom was to rise, deliver to the woman or hostess the plate on which you had eaten the meat and beans—for that was about all they had—and say, "Muchas gracias, senora" ("Many thanks, madame;") and the hostess as invariably replied, "Buen [illegible] The missions in California invariably had gardens with grapes, olives, figs, pomegranates, pears and apples, but the ranches scarcely ever had any fruit. When you wanted a horse to ride, you would take it to the next ranch—it might be twenty, thirty or fifty miles—and turn it out there, and sometime or other in reclaiming his stock the owner would get it back. In this way you might travel from one end of California to the other."

It was one of the customs of the then hospitable country that no man should go hungry, and that no charge should be made for entertaining a traveler. On the next morning he was furnished with a clean shirt for his journey, as the roads were very dry and dusty. If he returned that way he could bring the shirt, otherwise, muy bien! Often a traveler was furnished a fresh horse, and on his return he would take his own, fattened and rested, and would resume his homeward journey. If the loaned horse was better than his own, and he did not return by that road, it was again muy bien. Horses were very cheap—the woods, or rather the plains, were full of them. If a party of campers found themselves out of fresh meat, they were privileged to kill a beef, but it was required that they should hang the hide up on a tree by the roadside, so that the owner could get it. The hide was the most valuable part of the beef. Yet nothing was lost. What could not be rendered into tallow, soap, chitterlings and other mysterious dishes was delivered over to the dogs. A large rancheria usually had 200 to 300 dogs, according to the number of vaqueros. It was a common sight, and no doubt amusing, to see a rancher ride into a pueblo (town) with a pack of 50 or 100 dogs in his train.

In the diary of a young lady who made the trip overland from Yerba Buena (San Francisco) to Los Angeles in 1829, she tells the following little anecdote, which further illustrates the universal spirit of hospitality prevailing in the country at this time:

"It was nearly Christmas when we began the journey. Word was sent ahead by a man to some of the smaller ranches at which we meant to stop, so that we were expected. A young American who had reached the Coast with letters from the City of Mexico heard of our plans and came to my father to ask if he might travel with us to Los Angeles, which was easily arranged. He did not know a word of Spanish, and I have often laughed at some of his experiences on the road, owing to his ignorance of our ways and speech. At one house the senora gave him some fruit, whereupon he handed her two reals, which she let fall on the floor in surprise, while the old don, her husband, fell upon his knees and said in Spanish: 'Give us no money, no money at all; everything is free in a gentleman's house!' A young lady who was present exclaimed, in great scorn: 'Los Engleses pagar por todos!' (The English pay for everything.) I afterward told the American what they had said, and explained the matter as well as I could, but he thought it a foolish thing that no one, not even the servants, would take money for services. We several times met grown people, the heads of families, who had never heard any language except Spanish, and who did not know, in fact, that any other language existed. They were really afraid of the American, and one I was asked if there were any other people like him."

The quietude which prevailed in the civil, military and ecclesiastical government of California during the first half of a century after the advent of the Franciscan missionaries into California, and which was not disturbed by the commotion in which the government of New Spain was, during the latter half of that period, involved, began to give way before questions affecting the inhabitants of California which were agitated in the latter part of the third decade of the present century. With the exception of a slight ripple which manifested itself in the military district of Monterey previous to 1830, no act of insubordination had transpired up to that time. Even the sovereignty of Spain, which was recognized without any attempt from any quarter to dispute its right up to this time, was quietly laid aside by the civil, military and ecclesiastical rulers on the 9th day of April, 1822, and allegiance to the "Kingdom of the Empire of Mexico" was voluntarily and peacefully assumed by the officers and those in authority, who, up to that day, had sworn only by the King of Spain, and this same quietude still continued until the latter part of 1831, when an insurrection broke forth in the town of Los Angeles, which caused the spilling of the first blood shed in civil strife in California. A large number of the people of Los Angeles had, during the year 1831, assumed an attitude of hostility to the Alcalde, who had put under arrest and placed in confinement some of the influential citizens of the place. It was a matter of belief by the people of Los Angeles that what they looked upon as arbitrary acts of the Alcalde were inspired by the Governor and military commandant of the Territory, Don Manuel Victoria, and in the latter part of November, he being on his way from Monterey to the southern part of the Territory, accompanied by a small military escort, they determined to rid themselves not only of their Alcalde, but the country of its Governor. On the morning of the 5th of December, 1831, the people having liberated those who had been imprisoned by the Alcalde, and made a prisoner of the latter, armed themselves and sallied forth to meet and oppose Gen. Victoria. He was met a few miles from town, when a conflict ensued, in which one of his officers, Capt. R. Pacheco—the father of ex-Gov. Pacheco—and one of the attacking party, Don Jose Maria Abila, of Los Angeles, were killed. The general received a sword wound from Abila before the latter was killed. The combatants separated immediately after these casualties. The general, leaving Los Angeles to his right, repaired to San Gabriel Mission, where, on the following day, he surrendered up his authority to the insurgents, who sent him to San Diego, from which place he shortly after embarked for the coast of Mexico.

For some time after the expulsion of Gen. Victoria, Los Angeles was the seat of government of those who expelled him. The head of the government was Gen. Jose Maria Eschandia, who had been the predecessor of Victoria. His jurisdiction, however, only extended over the southern part of the Territory. The people of the northern portion of the Territory adhered to the government of Gen. Victoria, and sustained, as the rightful head of the civil and military government of California, Capt. Augustin V. Zamorano, the military officer next in rank to the general. This division was not healed until Gen. Figueroa reached California, in 1833.

The Congress of Mexico erected the town of Los Angeles into a city in 1836, and shortly after appointed Carlos Antonio Carrillo of Santa Barbara, the civil Governor of California. Upon receiving the appointment of Governor, the seat of government was established by Gov. Carrillo in Los Angeles, August, 1837. His authority as Governor was not recognized by the people north of Santa Barbara, and after a few months he succumbed to Gov. Juan B. Alvarado, who had been acting as Governor from the 6th of November, 1836.

After the adoption by Mexico of the centralized form of government, and the transformation, under this government, of the States and Territories into departments, and the subdivision of the latter

Bringing home the New Year's Dinner.

The chief occupation of the "Old timers."

A Bit of Horse Play

Old Mexican Cart

Placer Mining

Old Time Mills

into prefectures, Los Angeles city was the seat of the prefecture of the southern district of California, from some time in 1839 to about the close of 1843, when that system of government was abandoned. Tiburcio Tapia, a native of Los Angeles, was the first prefect, and held the office until July, 1843, when Manuel Dominguez was appointed and held the office until December of that year. Mr. Dominguez was a member of the convention that framed the State Constitution.

In the article by John Bidwell above referred to the following interesting facts in regard to the American population of Southern California fifty years ago is given:

"When I first saw Santa Barbara, February 5, 1845, the old mission buildings were the principal ones. The town—probably half a mile to the east—contained possibly one hundred persons, among whom I recall Capt. Wilson, Dr. Nicolas Den, Capt. Scott, Mr. Sparks, Nidever, and of natives, Pablo de la Guerra, Carlos Antonio, Carrillo and others.

"Los Angeles I first saw in March, 1845. It then had probably two hundred and fifty people, of whom I recall Don Abel Stearns, John Temple, Capt. Alexander Bell, William Wolfskill, Lemuel Carpenter, David W. Alexander; also of Mexicans, Pio Pico (Governor,) Don Juan Bandini, and others. On ranches in the vicinity lived William Workman, B. D. Wilson and John Rowland. At San Pedro, Capt. Johnson. At Rancho Chino, Isaac Williams. At San Juan Capistrano, Don Juan Forster.

"I went to San Diego July, 1846, with Fremont's battalion, on the sloop of war Cyane, Capt. Dupont (afterward admiral.) The population was about one hundred, among whom I recall Capt. Henry D. Fitch, Don Miguel de Pedrorena, Don Santiago Arguello, the Bandini family, J. M. Estudillo and others. Subsequently, after the revolt of September, 1846, San Diego was the point from which, in January, 1847, the final conquest of California was made."

A few years later—in 1850—an American traveler describes Los Angeles and San Diego as follows:

"La Ciudad de Los Angeles," or the City of the Angels, "is situated 110 miles south of Santa Barbara, at the end of an immense plain extending from the city, twenty-five miles, to San Pedro, its port. This is the garden spot of California. Before the discovery of the gold mines, the City of the Angels was the largest town in the country. It contained about 2000 inhabitants, most of whom are wealthy rancheros, who dwell there to cultivate the grape. As in all the towns of California, the houses are constructed of adobes and covered with asphaltum, which is found in great quantities near the town. The northern section is laid out in streets and is occupied by the trading citizens; the southern section is made up of gardens, vineyards and orchards, which are made extremely productive by irrigating the soil with the water of a large stream running through them. Many acres of ground are covered with vines, which, being trimmed every year, are kept about six feet in height. In the fall of the year these vines are burdened with rich clusters of grapes, and in addition to these, great quantities of fruit of various kinds are raised. The surrounding country abounds with game of all kinds. In the rainy season millions of ducks and geese cover the plains between Los Angeles and San Pedro, while the neighboring hills abound with quail, deer, elk and antelope. The vineyards produce such quantities of grapes that many thousands of barrels of wine and aguardiente—the brandy of the country—are annually manufactured. The wine is of various kinds, some of it being equal to the best produced in Europe.

"The inhabitants of the City of the Angels, being generally of the wealthy class of Californians, have always strongly adhered to the institutions of Mexico. They offered the most strenuous resistance to the American forces at the time of the conquest of California, but were vanquished in two battles and the city taken. All the customs and amusements peculiar to the Spaniards and the countries which they colonized are here in full vogue. Music, dancing, singing, slaughtering cattle or gambling are the usual pastimes of the inhabitants. Yet, with these trifling occupations, attachment to the Roman Catholic church and a careful observance of its ceremonies is characteristic of all. Upon the tolling of the bell, gaming, swearing, dancing—everything is stopped while the prescribed prayer is muttered, and then all go on as before.

"Though Los Angeles did not experience any increase of population consequent upon the flood of emigration to California, its delightful climate and its fertile soil are gradually producing for it such considerations as will doubtless lead to the filling up of the surrounding country.

"San Diego is the most southern town of Upper California. It is situated on the coast, three miles north of the line separating Upper and Lower California. The harbor is inferior only to that of San Francisco. It is perfectly sheltered by land from the gales at all seasons of the year. Vessels can lie within a cable's length of the beach, there being no surf running upon it. The town is situated about three miles from the beach, and is about the same size as Santa Barbara. It is a place of far greater facilities and promise, however, than the last-mentioned town. San Diego has always been the most important depot for hides upon the Coast, and there is no doubt that an extensive inland trade will be carried on between it and the towns in the interior, as the region of the Colorado and Gila becomes settled. Since the conquest of Upper California and the discovery of gold the progress of the town has been rapid. From being an inconsiderable settlement, sustained principally by a mission, which had early been established there, it has become a town of great commercial promise. The climate being mild and pleasant and the surrounding country abounding in game, and adapted for grazing, thus making provisions abundant, San Diego is a very desirable place of residence."

It is, however, not necessary to go so far back as fifty years ago to find a wonderful change in the condition of Southern California. Even a little over a dozen years ago—in 1881—the appearance of the principal cities in this section was so different from what it is at present that a stranger who had been away since that period would experience much difficulty in recognizing them at all. It is true that by that time the picturesque Spanish element had begun to be overshadowed by the more progressive and enterprising, if perhaps less hospitable Yankee. But the improvements and busy life of the Southern California of 1894 are in a way as diverse from the conditions of the Southern California of 1881 as the Southern California of that date was from the land of the mission fathers. Take, for instance, Los Angeles. In 1881 the city had a population of not more than 12,000. At this time the Spanish quarter, known as "Sonoratown," was still a leading feature of the city, not having been driven entirely into the background by scores of big, brick business blocks. The adobe building had not yet become historical. There were few business buildings in the city over two stories in height, the Baker Block being the only one of any architectural pretensions. The business of the city was then almost entirely conducted in that section bounded by Main street, the Plaza, Los Angeles street and the Temple Block. It is true that there were business houses on Main and Spring streets, south of Temple, but it was only recently that business had reached out so far, and the pioneers in this section were considered to be somewhat rash. Where the Nadeau Hotel now stands was a butcher shop, in an adobe building, back of which was a horse corral and hay yard. Adjoining on Spring street on the south was a planing mill. Spring street south of First had more bare lots than residences, and no stores, for business had not then begun to move so far south. Property on Spring street, between First and Second, was sold at $150 a foot, which was considered a very high price. At two other corners of First and Spring were a saloon and coal yard. The Wilcox Block on North Spring street, where Jevne's grocery store now is, was the only good business building on that street. Where the Phillips Block now stands was an old one-story adobe building, used as a city jail.

On First street there was no business east of Los Angeles street, the road being very bad. Los Angeles street was then, as now, the principal wholesale business street. Main street was then the leading residence street. I. W. Hellman, Gov. Downey and John Jones had fair residences there. On Broadway—then Fort street—were a few cottages. There were a few scattering residences out to the west as far as Pearl street. Even at that time Figueroa was considered a fine residence street, there being residences here and there as far south as Adams street, and on the latter street a number of houses had been built around the Longstreet tract, of a character that was then considered superior. The houses on other streets in the neighborhood were mostly shanties. Below Eighth street most of the town was planted in barley. Acreage in the Morris Vineyard tract, between Pico and Washington, near Main, was offered at $300 per acre. Up Temple street, near Bunker Hill avenue, was a deep cut. Here an old frame and muslin building, called the Pavilion, stood almost alone. There were scarcely any buildings on the hills west of Bunker Hill avenue. Lots were offered this side of the hill at $100 apiece, without finding many buyers. Second street, west of Hill was nothing but a wagon track. Beaudry was trying to supply the hills with water, which he succeeded in doing after a time. East of Main street, but north and south of First street, there was quite a settlement of small buildings. Mrs. Woodworth's residence at the corner of San Pedro and Second, was then a stylish place. Orchards and vineyards, in patches of from two to ten acres, covered much of this section.

That section of the city east of the river was connected with the west side by a single bridge at Aliso street. East Los Angeles was an embryo suburb, and on Boyle Heights there were about half a dozen houses. The principal hotels of the city at that time were the Pico House and the St. Elmo, then known as the Lafayette House. All readers of The Times, who were here at that time, have a vivid recollection of the miserable condition of the streets. There were no paved streets in the city, and during the rainy season horses were sinking half way up to their knees in black mud on the main thoroughfares. The "sidewalks," so-called, were little better, and after a long rain became so mixed up with the streets that it was difficult to tell one from the other. A single horse railroad, running cars every twenty minutes from the San Fernando depot to Washington Gardens, constituted the street-car service in Los Angeles city in 1881. The steam railroads were the Southern Pacific to San Francisco and its short line to Santa Monica, San Pedro and Santa Ana.

Such was the Southern California of former days. What Southern California is today, and of the progress that has been made during the past twelve months, a progress greater than the entire development of this section previous to 1881, a brief description will be found in the following pages.

Planting and Pruning the Olive.

George H. Beach of St. Helena gives the Star his conclusions on the treatment of the olive tree as follows:

"In planting the olive tree the roots should be well spread out; the first soil which goes in should be well pulverized and worked in among the roots. The olive should be set three or four inches deeper than we would set a peach, pear or plum. Settle the soil with a pail of water to each tree instead of tramping. Set a good stake to each and tie it. All of these acts of care will pay largely. Give them a good watering twice in the course of the summer. No water will be required the second season, but good cultivation is necessary to warrant the best results.

"The practice of pruning or cutting off the side branches close to the tree when taking them from the nursery for setting in orchard is not well, but all side branches should be cut off to within two or three inches of the main stem or body of the tree, thus leaving a stub where each branch was cut off. This is better than to cut close to the stem or body, as the new growth from the buds on the stubs will start to grow much sooner after transplanting than those on the main stem, besides causing the tree to grow more stocky and less top-heavy. It is well to cut the top back a little to well-ripened wood. No more trimming will be necessary the first year except to rub off suckers which may come out from the root. At the end of the first season, or say about the middle of January, trim everything off from the body up to one foot above the surface, the second winter up to two feet, the third winter up to three feet; then stop unless a higher head is desired, but I would not prune higher than a four-foot stem. During these years the branches which grow faster than others should be shortened to a proper length of the others for symmetry. At three years after planting all extra-growing tops may need cutting down some, and upper inside branches taken out to let light and heat of the sun into the interior of the tree.

"By pursuing this course the trees will become stocky, symmetrical and really a very handsome tree, even if when planted they were crooked and slender. By thought and practice they can be made to assume a shape somewhat like a goblet, which is believed to be the most desirable shape in which they can be trained. Some varieties are stronger growers, and so it is in their bearing qualities. Some varieties will yield fruit and quite a little crop the third season after setting, others not under five or six years. Some sorts ripen in October, others in November and December—one or two others not until January.

The Japanese have used up all the "yings" and the "yangs," the "Lings" and the "Langs," the "oshus" and the "ishus," and are now well started on the final disposal of the "Chengs." Hsi-Mo-Cheng and Hai-Cheng yielded to the third Japanese army last week.

PACIFIC POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO. ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Pacific Postal Telegraph-Cable Company has much pleasure in stating that the new lines of the Postal Company have been completed between Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, connecting at the latter points with the Pacific Coast system.

The principal object sought to be attained by the building of these lines was an alternate route between the Pacific Coast and the East, and this through a region where the chances for interruption were reduced to a minimum. After much consideration, the route eastward from Mojave was selected, and it is the intention of the Postal Company to give the public a very prompt service, as the new wires will enable them to work direct between San Francisco, Chicago and the East.

In the construction of these lines, no expense has been spared. Thirty thousand California redwood poles have been used in this work, and 1,500,000 pounds of copper wire, the total cost of the additional equipment provided by these wires being nearly half a million dollars.

The Pacific Postal Telegraph-Cable Company takes this opportunity to thank its patrons for the cordial support it has received during the past eight years. In return for this, the projectors of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies have given to America a competitive system of land lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the British boundary line to the Gulf of Mexico, as well as three cables across the Atlantic.

Nothing will be left undone to make the service over these lines the best in the world.

L. W. STORROR, Superintendent.

MISS I. S. EBY

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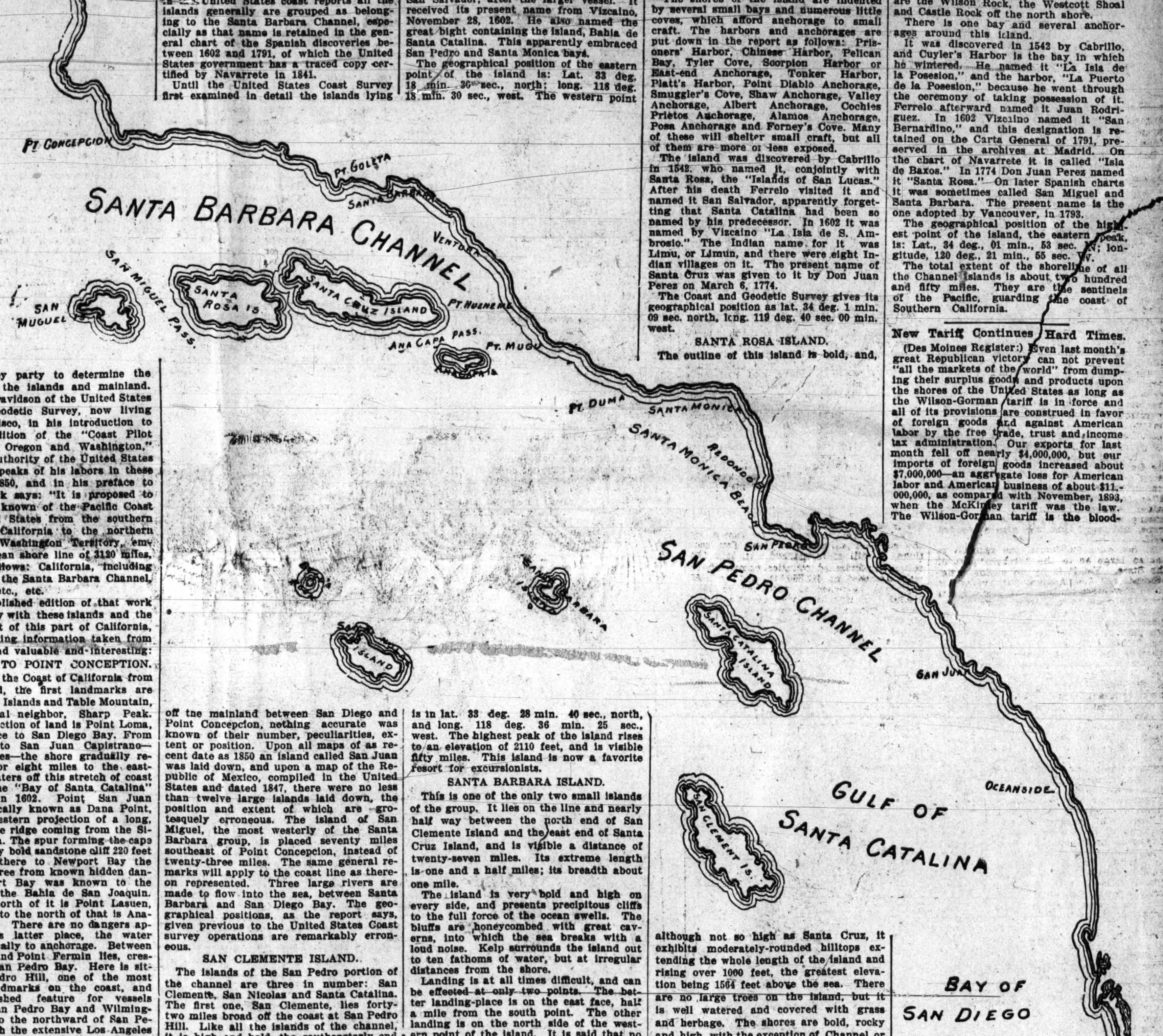
THE ISLANDS OF THE SEA.

The group or chain of islands lying off the west coast of Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties is commonly known and broadly designated in the United States government reports as the "Santa Barbara Channel Islands," though that designation, in a narrower sense, is perhaps more strictly applicable only to such of the islands as lie between Point Hueneme and Point Concepcion, making the narrowest part of the channel about seventy-two miles in length.

The important climatic effect exerted by this chain of islands is understood by old residents and intelligent students of the geography, typography and meteorology of the lower coast; but only a very limited few of the now residents and new-comers, have any precise knowledge of the many interesting features possessed by these islands. Fewer still have any accurate ideas of the causes give which to these islands and to this southern part of California the mild and temperate climate they enjoy, sheltered from the cold and violent winds of the north.

These things and many others of an equally interesting character are laid down in the reports of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. In connection with these it is well to draw attention to the fact that one of the first measures of the United States government, after the ratification by Mexico and this country of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, under the terms of which California and the Santa Barbara Channel Islands were ceded to the United States, was to send out a coast survey party to determine the coast line of the islands and mainland. Prof. George Davidson of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, now living in San Francisco, in his introduction to the fourth edition of the "Coast Pilot of California, Oregon and Washington," compiled by authority of the United States government, speaks of his labors in these latitudes in 1850, and in his preface to the same work says: "It is proposed to state what is known of the Pacific Coast of the United States from the southern boundary of California to the northern boundary of Washington Territory, embracing an ocean shore line of 3120 miles, divided as follows: California, including the islands of the Santa Barbara Channel, 1097 miles," etc., etc.



The last-published edition of that work deals very fully with these islands and the mainland coast of this part of California, and the following information taken from it will be found valuable and interesting:

SAN DIEGO TO POINT CONCEPTION.

Approaching the Coast of California from the southward, the first landmarks are the Coronados Islands and Table Mountain, with its conical neighbor, Sharp Peak. The first projection of land is Point Loma, at the entrance to San Diego Bay. From Point Loma to San Juan Capistrano—fifty-three miles—the shore gradually retreats seven or eight miles to the eastward. The waters off this stretch of coast were called the "Bay of Santa Catalina" by Vizcaino in 1602. Point San Juan Capistrano, locally known as Dana Point, is the southwestern projection of a long, high transverse ridge coming from the Sierra Santa Ana. The spur forming the cape is a moderately bold sandstone cliff 220 feet high. From there to Newport Bay the coast is very free from known hidden dangers. Newport Bay was known to the Spaniards as the Bahia de San Joaquin. Seven miles north of it is Point Lasuen, and six miles to the north of that is Anaheim Landing. There are no dangers approaching this latter place, the water shoaling gradually to anchorage. Between Point Lasuen and Point Fermin lies, crescent-shaped, San Pedro Bay. Here is situated San Pedro Hill, one of the most prominent landmarks on the coast, and the distinguished feature for vessels making for San Pedro Bay and Wilmington Harbor. To the northward of San Pedro Hill stretch the extensive Los Angeles plains to the foothills of the Sierra Madre, of which the highest peak is San Antonia, 9935 feet high.

The whole area of San Pedro Bay is a plateau, with depths ranging from twenty fathoms, six miles off shore, to four or five fathoms half a mile off the low shores. Vessels coming from the westward, through the Santa Barbara Channel, make San Pedro Hill and may safely round Point Fermin, within half a mile of the cliffs. Vessels coming from the southeastward, with northwest winds, beat in boldly. The passage between this part of the mainland and Santa Catalina Island is termed, by the coast navigators, "San Pedro Channel," to distinguish it from the general name of Santa Barbara Channel. All the coasting steamers and vessels use this channel, but steamers for Mexico and Central America go outside the islands.

From Point Fermin to Point Vicente is six and a quarter miles, and from the latter to Point Dume is twenty-five and a half miles. The space between these two last-mentioned is called "Santa Monica Bay." At the southeast part of this bay is Redondo, and in the bight, about half way between Point Vicente and Point Dume, is the town of Santa Monica. To the northwest from Point Dume, and twenty-one and a half miles distant, is Point Hueneme. With Anacapa Island it forms the eastern entrance to the Santa Barbara Channel. Eight miles to the north is San Buena Ventura. From there to Santa Barbara is about twenty-three miles, and thirty-eight miles further, almost due west, is Point Concepcion.

POINT CONCEPCION.

This characteristic and remarkable headland may be called the climatic line of demarkation on the California coast. It is on the north side of the western entrance to the Santa Barbara Channel, which is twenty miles wide between dangers. Once seen, it will never be forgotten. When made from the northward or eastward, it rises as a small island, but upon approach it is found to be a high promontory, stretching boldly into the ocean and terminating abruptly. Next to the islands of the Santa Barbara Channel, it is the most prominent and interesting feature between San Francisco and the peninsula of Lower California. It has very justly and appropriately been termed the "Cape Horn" and the "Hatteras" of the Pacific, on account of the heavy northwesters that are here met with, on issuing from the channel.

The sudden change experienced by sailing vessels coming from the north, on rounding this point, bound into the Santa Barbara Channel, is something remarkable. A sailing vessel, coming from the north, has been known to be bowling along under a spanking breeze, with all sail set, when suddenly, having rounded the point, the sails would be found flapping, every breath of wind having been lost. The gale, on reaching Point Concepcion, does not, of course, deviate in its direction, but continues straight on in a southerly direction, leaving San Miguel and the other islands in the channel to the east of it, and passing out to sea.

Here is found, apart from the fact of the southerly latitude, the explanation of why that section of California lying between the latitude of Point Concepcion and the boundary line of Mexico, enjoys so mild and genial a climate. Point Concepcion acts as a wind-guide, and the indentation in the coast line between that point and the extreme southerly point of San Diego county, is so great as to remove the entire region here described beyond the track of the north winds. In addition to this, the Channel Islands break the force of the westerly winds, while at the same time, during the winter months, they tone down the full strength of the southeast gales.

SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL — THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

The name "El Canal de Santa Barbara" was given by Vizcaino in December, 1602, to that part of the channel running from Point Concepcion on the west to Point Hueneme on the east. Its length is seventy-two miles and it lies between the mainland and the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz. The name "San Pedro Channel" is applied to the passage between the ocean face of San Pedro Hill and Santa Catalina Island, but in the United States coast reports all the islands generally are grouped as belonging to the Santa Barbara Channel, especially as that name is retained in the general chart of the Spanish discoveries between 1602 and 1791, of which the United States government has a traced copy certified by Navarrete in 1841.

Until the United States Coast Survey first examined in detail the islands lying off the mainland between San Diego and Point Concepcion, nothing accurate was known of their number, peculiarities, extent or position. Upon all maps of as recent date as 1850 an island called San Juan was laid down, and upon a map of the Republic of Mexico, compiled in the United States and dated 1847, there were no less than twelve large islands laid down, the position and extent of which are grotesquely erroneous. The island of San Miguel, the most westerly of the Santa Barbara group, is placed seventy miles southeast of Point Concepcion, instead of twenty-three miles. The same general remarks will apply to the coast line as thereon represented. Three large rivers are made to flow into the sea, between Santa Barbara and San Diego Bay. The geographical positions, as the report says, given previous to the United States Coast survey operations are remarkably erroneous.

SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND.

The islands of the San Pedro portion of the channel are three in number: San Clemente, San Nicolas and Santa Catalina. The first one, San Clemente, lies forty-two miles broad off the coast at San Pedro Hill. Like all the islands of the channel, it is high and bold, the southeasterly end being the higher. It is eighteen and a half miles long, with an average breadth of nearly two and one-half miles. The area of this island is fifty-one and a half square miles.

The southeast part of the island is much less barren than the northwest part, and it was toward that part that sheep were driven to graze. The highest point of the island is 1964 feet above the sea. It is in lat. 33 deg. N., long. 118 deg. W. It was discovered by Cabrillo on the 6th of October, 1542, and when seen with Santa Catalina from the coast, was described as the smaller island, and was named La Victoria, after the smaller of his vessels.

SAN NICOLAS ISLAND.

This island is slightly the farthest from the mainland, and is the dryest and most sterile. It is 890 feet high, with bold, precipitous sides of coarse sandstone on three sides. It is seven and three-quarters miles long, with an average and nearly uniform breadth of two and one-half miles. Two-thirds of the surface of the island is covered with sand and the remainder with coarse grass.

The only harbor mentioned is Corral Harbor, on the north side of the island. The passage into it is only twenty feet wide. Inside the basin expands to sixty feet in diameter.

The Begg Rock is situated on the prolongation of the north shore of San Nicolas Island, and lies north 64 deg., west seven and three-quarter miles from the extreme western point. The rock is about forty feet high, bold and well defined, and can easily be seen at a distance of ten miles. It was named after the ship John Begg, which struck upon the foul ground around it, September 20, 1824, and was nearly lost.

San Nicolas Island was named by Vizcaino in 1602, but he laid it down very erroneously, for he placed it close under the western side of Santa Barbara Island, and even smaller than it. It was examined by the early fur-traders, and, on account of the great number of sea-otters found there, was known by the name of Sea-otter Island. The Indian name is said to be "Ghalashat." The highest point of the island is 890 feet above the sea, and its geographical position is lat. 39 deg. 14m. 45 s. north, long. 119 deg. 31 m. 25 s. west.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

This island lies broad off the coast, west of San Pedro Bay and San Pedro Hill, at a distance of nineteen miles. It is eighteen miles long, with an extreme breadth of seven miles and an average breadth of four miles to the southeastern part and two miles to the northwestern. The least breadth of the isthmus is half a mile; the shore line amounts to not less than forty-six miles. The general character of it is rough and mountainous.

The narrow strip of land connecting the eastern and western portions of the island, known as the "Isthmus," is only about thirty-three feet above the sea, and was marked, as the report states, by a large white building, formerly the United States barracks. On either side of this isthmus the hills rise sharply over 1000 feet, and when the island is sighted from the north or south the whole appears like two distinct high islands. The shores of the island are rocky and precipitous. On the southern side they are fearfully abrupt, and on the northern side the high cliffs are cut by deep arroyos and marked by several indentations.

It was at a small opening called Pot Valley on the north shore, about four miles east of the isthmus that the Indians who inhabited the island made earthenware and corn-grinders (metates.)

The rocks and dangers near Isthmus Cove are given as follows:

Bird Rock, three-quarters of a mile off the heads; White Rock, just outside the heads; Harbor Reef, directly on the line between White Rock and the anchorage; Rock Awash, considered part of the Harbor Reef; Western Sunken Reef, lying half a mile west of the western head of the harbor, and the Seven-feet Rocks, off the Western head of the harbor.

The island was discovered by Cabrillo on the 6th of October, 1542, and he landed on it the next day. He found it inhabited by friendly Indians. Ferrelo says it was the larger of the two (Santa Catalina and San Clemente) seen on the 6th, and was named San Salvador, after the larger vessel. It received its present name from Vizcaino, November 28, 1602. He also named the great bight containing the island, Bahia de Santa Catalina. This apparently embraced San Pedro and Santa Monica bays.

The geographical position of the eastern point of the island is: Lat. 33 deg. 18 min. 30 sec., north; long. 118 deg. 18 min. 30 sec., west. The western point is in lat. 33 deg. 28 min. 40 sec., north, and long. 118 deg. 36 min. 25 sec., west. The highest peak of the island rises to an elevation of 2110 feet, and is visible fifty miles. This island is now a favorite resort for excursionists.

SANTA BARBARA ISLAND.

This is one of the only two small islands of the group. It lies on the line and nearly half way between the north end of San Clemente Island and the east end of Santa Cruz Island, and is visible a distance of twenty-seven miles. Its extreme length is one and a half miles; its breadth about one mile.

The island is very bold and high on every side, and presents precipitous cliffs to the full force of the ocean swells. The bluffs are honeycombed with great caverns, into which the sea breaks with a loud noise. Kelp surrounds the island out to ten fathoms of water, but at irregular distances from the shore.

Landing is at all times difficult, and can be effected at only two points. The better landing-place is on the east face, half a mile from the south point. The other landing is on the north side of the western point of the island. It is said that no water has ever been found on the island.

ANACAPA ISLAND.

This island is at the eastern entrance of the Santa Barbara Channel, where it is contracted to eleven miles in width. It is thus a danger to the navigation of the channel in thick weather, but since the building of the lighthouse and fog-whistle on the north shore of the channel at Point Hueneme, vessels endeavor to keep along that shore.

The island is, in fact, a curiously-formed narrow backbone of three rocky islands, extending in a northeasterly direction, their entire length being five miles. The west end of Anacapa is a peak 930 feet high, with a base of over two miles by three-quarters of a mile. This is separated from the middle portion by a gap ten feet wide, through which boats can pass. The middle portion, rising to 320 feet elevation, is nearly two miles long by 500 yards wide, while the eastern portion, rising to 260 feet elevation, is little over a mile long by 500 yards wide. The gap separating the middle and eastern portions is over two hundred yards wide, but so completely filled with rocks as to be impassable for boats, which can, however, land on the north side of the island.

It was on this island that the steamship Winfield Scott ran ashore during a dense fog on the night of December 2, 1853, in calm weather. The vessel was steaming at full speed and ran on the rocks with such force that she remained fast by the bow until heavy weather broke her up. The course of the steamer had been taken from Point Conception, but without a knowledge of the currents. Two hundred and fifty people were on the island eight days and were rescued by the Steamer California.

Anacapa was a great resort for the seal, sea lion, and sea elephant, and formerly for the otter, but nearly all have been killed off, and the sea elephant is extinct.

The island was discovered by Cabrillo in 1542, but he did not name it. In 1602 Vizcaino named it Isla de Gente Barbada, and placed it on his chart. Vancouver in his narrative calls this island Enneeaph, and repeatedly mentions it by that name, but upon the chart of his survey and explorations it is engraved Enecaph. Old Indians pronounce it En-nee-ah-pagh, with a very strong guttural intonation (1850.)

A chart of Anacapa and the eastern end of Santa Cruz Island was published by the Coast Survey in 1856, and a preliminary map, showing its relation to the mainland in 1857. Since then the complete chart of the Santa Barbara Channel has been published.

The geographical position of the east end of the island is, lat. 34 deg. 01 min. .06 sec. north; long. 119 deg. 21 min. 21 sec. west.

SANTA CRUZ ISLAND.

This is the largest of the Santa Barbara Channel group. It lies broad off the coast the city of Santa Barbara, at a distance of twenty-one miles. Its length is the same as its distance from the mainland, twenty-one miles. Its average width is four miles, and has a shore line of not less than sixty miles. Its eastern part is extremely irregular, barren and destitute of water.

The shores of the island are for the most part bold and jagged, exhibiting coarse dark-gray sandstone, crumbling and rotten. The summit of the eastern head is a cross ridge 1520 feet high and visible for 40 miles. The eastern extremity of the island is named San Pedro Point. Other points are Diablo Point, Cavern Point, West Point and Frazer Point.

The island is a great landmark on coming from the southward, and has bold water close under its shores. There are no outlying dangers except the Gull Island patch under the southern shore, near the Santa Cruz Channel. The 200-fathom line is only two and a half miles from the south side of the island. The fifty-fathom line averages one and a half miles from shore. Close under the patch called Gull Island, and within less than a mile from shore, is a deep submarine valley carrying 430 fathoms, and reaching into the Santa Cruz Channel parallel with the southwest shore of the island.

No hidden dangers, as stated in the report, had been developed under the north shore of the island, and only one under the south shore, known, as stated above, the Gull Island patch. This danger is a small cluster of outlying islets, one-quarter of a mile in extent, lying nearly three-quarters of a mile from shore south of the southernmost part of the island. The height of the largest of these islets above the sea is 150. feet.

The shores of the island are indented by several small bays and numerous little coves, which afford anchorage to small craft. The harbors and anchorages are put down in the report as follows: Prisoners' Harbor, Chinese Harbor, Pelican Bay, Tyler Cove, Scorpion Harbor or East-end Anchorage, Tonker Harbor, Platt's Harbor, Point Diablo Anchorage, Smuggler's Cove, Shaw Anchorage, Valley Anchorage, Albert Anchorage, Cochies Prietos Anchorage, Alamos Anchorage, Posa Anchorage and Forney's Cove. Many of these will shelter small craft, but all of them are more or less exposed.

The island was discovered by Cabrillo in 1542, who named it, conjointly with Santa Rosa, the "Islands of San Lucas." After his death Ferrelo visited it and named it San Salvador, apparently forgetting that Santa Catalina had been so named by his predecessor. In 1602 it was named by Vizcaino "La Isla de S. Ambrosio." The Indian name for it was Limu, or Limun, and there were eight Indian villages on it. The present name of Santa Cruz was given to it by Don Juan Perez on March 6, 1774.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey gives its geographical position as lat. 34 deg. 1 min. 09 sec. north, long. 119 deg. 40 sec. 00 min. west.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

The outline of this island is bold, and, although not so high as Santa Cruz, it exhibits moderately-rounded hilltops extending the whole length of the island and rising over 1000 feet, the greatest elevation being 1564 feet above the sea. There are no large trees on the island, but it is well watered and covered with grass and herbage. The shores are bold, rocky and high, with the exception of Channel or Skunk Point, which lies two and one-half miles from the extreme eastern point of the island. The length of the island, east to west, diagonally, is fourteen and a half miles. Its average breadth is almost eight miles. The area of the island is about one hundred square statute miles, and it is estimated that it contains some 1500 acres of arable land.

Around the island the water ranges in depth from fourteen to thirty-six fathoms. In the Santa Cruz Channel, to the east of the island, the depth ranges from twenty to thirty fathoms. In the San Miguel Passage, to the west of the island, the depth ranges from fifteen to twenty fathoms. The greater part of the shore, as stated in the report, is bounded by kelp.

In speaking of the dangers around Santa Rosa Island, the report says there are only a few, and none lying far off shore. The dangers cited are: Beacon Reef; three-eighths of a mile to the north of Carrington Point; Rodes Reef, a small, rocky kelp-patch, seven-eighths of a mile off shore to the southwest of Carrington Point on the western side; Talcott Shoal, one and one-half miles to the north of Sandy Point, and Bee Rock, seven-eighths of a mile from shore on the southwest side of the island.

Under the head of "Anchorages," the report says there are no harbors around Santa Rosa Island, but several places are mentioned where small craft and even good-sized vessels may find some partial protection against heavy winds. There are good boat landings every four or five miles along the shore. Since this official report was first made, however, a wharf has been constructed at the island, at which vessels land. Cabrillo discovered this island in 1542, when coasting under the mainland, and named this and Santa Cruz the "Islands of San Lucas." In 1602 Vizcaino put it down on his chart under the name of the "Isla de Cleto," but he never visited it. The Indian name for it was Nicalque, and there were three villages in it. On the 6th of March, 1774, Don Juan Perez, in the frigate Santiago, named the island "Santa Marguerita," and designated it as the middle one of the group, leaving out Anacapa, which he called "the rocky islet of San Tomas." On the Carta General of 1791 it is designated San Miguel, and on other charts Santa Rosa, which last Vancouver adopted in 1793, and which has since been retained.

The geographical position of Mt. Soledad, the highest point of the island, 1567 feet above the sea, is: Lat. 33 deg.; 56 min., 57 sec. north; long. 120 deg., 06 min., 33 sec. west.

SAN MIGUEL ISLAND.

This is the westernmost of the Santa Barbara Channel islands, and the most dangerous to approach. It is separated from Santa Rosa by a channel named the San Miguel Passage, three miles wide. The island is irregular in shape. Its area is fourteen square statute miles, and the extent of the shore line is twenty miles. The general appearance of it from seaward is gently rolling, and when seen from the north or south it first exhibits itself with two peaks about the middle, rising to 861 and 850 feet respectively above the sea.

The climatic conditions are very variable around the island. In summer fogs envelop it more than half the time. Even if the weather clear off in the daytime, the fogs settle over it at night. Prof. Davidson says, in his report, that when he was encamped at Point Concepcion he could not see San Miguel or any of the other islands of the channel for weeks at a time on account of the dense fogs.

The island is treeless, but covered with coarse grass. It differs from the other islands by being more prominently marked by heavy sand dunes. The shores are bold, broken and rocky, with a few short stretches of beach.

The most dangerous approach to the island is Cardwell Point, at the extreme eastern end. Point Bennett, the western end of the island, is also a place to be avoided. Point Harris and Crook Point equally present some dangers, but not so great as the two first mentioned. The kelp around the island is in detached fields, and does not always mark foul ground. In fact, as stated in the report, there are more dangers around San Miguel than around any of the islands of the Santa Barbara group. Rocks lie off Cardwell Point; the Wyckoff Ledge is off the middle of the south shore; off the north and west is Richardson Rock, and there are the Wilson Rock, the Westcott Shoal and Castle Rock off the north shore.

There is one bay and several anchorages around this island.

It was discovered in 1542 by Cabrillo, and Cuyler's Harbor is the bay in which he wintered. He named it "La Isla de la Posesion," and the harbor, "La Puerto de la Posesion," because he went through the ceremony of taking possession of it. Ferrelo afterward named it Juan Rodriguez. In 1602 Vizcaino named it "San Bernardino," and this designation is retained on the Carta General of 1791, preserved in the archives at Madrid. On the chart of Navarrete it is called "Isla de Baxos." In 1774 Don Juan Perez named it "Santa Rosa." On later Spanish charts it was sometimes called San Miguel and Santa Barbara. The present name is the one adopted by Vancouver, in 1793.

The geographical position of the highest point of the island, the eastern peak, is: Lat., 34 deg., 01 min., 53 sec. N.; longitude, 120 deg., 21 min., 55 sec. W.

The total extent of the shoreline of all the Channel Islands is about two hundred and fifty miles. They are the sentinels of the Pacific, guarding the coast of Southern California.

New Tariff Continues Hard Times.

(Des Moines Register:) Even last month's great Republican victory can not prevent "all the markets of the world" from dumping their surplus goods and products upon the shores of the United States as long as the Wilson-Gorman tariff is in force and all of its provisions are construed in favor of foreign goods and against American labor by the free trade, trust and income tax administration. Our exports for last month fell off nearly $4,000,000, but our imports of foreign goods increased about $7,000,000—an aggregate loss for American labor and American business of about $11,000,000, as compared with November, 1893, when the McKinley tariff was the law. The Wilson-Gorman tariff is the bloodsucker that is steadily continuing the hard times, bankrupting the national treasury and still further impoverishing the labor and stagnating the business of the United States. The last sale of $50,000,000 of 5-per cent. bonds, which brought the government $58,500,000 in gold, only increased the net gold reserve to $109,738,135, and there is not a particle of doubt but that the required reserve will be again broken before this month expires and that another issue of bonds will be made before the present session of Congress adjourns, for the government's expenditures will exceed its revenues $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 per month while Congress is in session.

South American agriculturists are experimenting with an electric drying machine for wheat.

C. W. MAXON' 138 1-2 S. SPRING ST.

This gentleman has had charge of several large and successful enterprises. Now he has a piece of property near Chino, the great sugar center, 9000 acres of land in the heart of the great citrus belt of Southern California. Homeseekers and capitalists should investigate this attractive property. It is now on the market, from $50 to $90 per acre.

WOOD & CHURCH, 123 S. BROADWAY.

This firm is the sole agent for the Lake View lands, where the use of one inch of water is sold to every eight acres. There are many acres sold in Los Angeles and vicinity without an inch of water. They deal in oil property and are doing their share to make this town the Pittsburgh of California, as well as the metropolis.

BURGLAR PROOF SASH LOCKS, 132 S. BROADWAY.

A burglar-proof sash lock is a contrivance that inventors have been wrestling with for years. The Rollins Company have it, and Mr. Abrams, the inventor and general manager, will be pleased at all times to show it to architects, residents and visitors. Everybody needs this useful article. It has long been wanted. Self-locking, secure, ventilating.

RECLAIMING THE DESERT.

Many causes have contributed to the marvelous transformation which has taken place in Southern California during the past quarter of a century—and mainly within the past ten years—but, if any intelligent and observing person were asked to mention one single cause that has contributed more than any other to this wonderful change the chances are that he would reply in one word: WATER.

He would be right.

Modern American energy, the incoming of railroads, the delightful climate which has attracted health-seekers and home-seekers from all parts of the United States, and from many parts of the world beyond the confines of this country, have all had their share in the upbuilding of Southern California as it is today, but all those causes combined could not have effected one-tenth of what has been accomplished had it not been for the establishment of our irrigation systems, which have not only "made two blades of grass to grow where one grew before," but have built up gardens and vineyards and orchards and cities where a

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few short years ago not a single blade of grass or any other growing vegetation, except cactus and sage brush, was able to find sufficient sustenance to exist.

Before proceeding to dilate further upon this important subject of irrigation, it is well to correct a false impression which to a great extent prevails with Eastern people, who have never visited this section. Many such people believe that it is impossible to raise anything in Southern California without artificial irrigation, and that outside of the irrigated districts the face of the country is a dry and forbidding desert.' This is altogether a mistake. It is, however, an excusable mistake on the part of strangers when we consider that for many years Californians themselves held the same idea. Not only was this belief prevalent among the early Spanish-American inhabitants of the State before the days of gold, but it was also generally entertained by the pioneers who came from the East after the discovery of 1848. For some years after the arrival of the Argonauts the idea was scoffed at that grain could be raised in the great valleys of California without irrigation. Yet for some years California has been one of the leading grain-producing sections of the world, and the chief barley-producing State in the United States, all of this grain being raised without any other than the natural moisture which falls from the clouds. After the discovery that grain could be raised without irrigation a few enterprising men planted potatoes and other crops, and found that they also succeeded well.

In Southern California the rainfall is not so large as in the northern part of the State. Yet it is by no means insignificant. At Los Angeles the average is about seventeen inches. At some points near the coast it is a trifle more, in the mountains it is much more, while in the interior regions and in the extreme southern part of this section it runs down to ten inches and even less, in some portions of the Colorado Desert the rainfall in many seasons being almost nominal. Yet in an average year the rainfall in Southern California is sufficient to grow ordinary crops without irrigation, such as potatoes and other winter crops. Almost all varieties of deciduous fruit trees are successfully raised without irrigation in the region near the coast, and in some of the interior sections. Corn is irrigated in some localities, being a summer crop, but is successfully grown in many places without irrigation. Upon some lands, after a crop raised without irrigation has been harvested, another is raised by means of irrigation.

There still remain, however, a great majority of the arable acres in Southern California upon which the most valuable crops that are raised here, such as deciduous fruits, berries, vegetables and corn, must be irrigated to be successful, while in the case of the most valuable crop that is raised here, citrus fruits, irrigation is always necessary, and that important industry could not exist were it not for our extensive irrigation systems. That valuable fodder plant, alfalfa, which is such a god-send to the farmers of Southern California, must also be irrigated, except in a few naturally-moist localities of very limited extent.

Thus it will be seen that while by the aid of American enterprise and energy Southern California might today produce large quantities of grain and a considerable amount of deciduous fruits, that production would be altogether insignificant in comparison with the great output which we now see in solid trainloads of fruits and vegetables that go to supply the cities of all parts of the United States, largely at a time of year when such products cannot be obtained there except at exorbitant prices.

Irrigation has wrought changes here more rapid and radical than any before seen on earth. Within the past twenty-five years, it has reclaimed what seemed to many a hopeless desert, and has made the most prosperous part of the State of what was then sneeringly referred to by our brethren of the north as the "cow counties." It has reversed all values and standards of value; taught that there is no such thing as poor land, if it is warm, well drained, and can be irrigated, and has developed possibilities in fruit culture and general tillage that would otherwise have lain for ages unsuspected and unutilized. Southern California proves conclusively that, on all land sufficiently well drained to be available for trees, vines, or other valuable crops, in seasons of excessive rain, whatever may be done without irrigation may be doubled, tripled, or even quadrupled, with it. In some places, in this section, three crops a year are raised for several seasons in young orchards, making practically four crops a year.

Irrigation has here made a country such as can be seen nowhere else, which supports in comfort, and even luxury, more people to the acre than the soil supports in any other country peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race. Division and subdivision is the rule, instead of steady increase of large farms. Ten acres of land is enough to keep anyone busy, if properly worked. Street railroads, cement sidewalks, and many other improvements are seen years before they are thought of in settlements of the same size elsewhere, and the banks have probably more money on deposit than in any other working community of like size on earth. Without exception, wherever irrigation enterprises have been inaugurated, there has been a rapid growth in both population and wealth. On the other hand, with few exceptions, the unirrigated sections of the State have stood still or actually retrograded.

Nothing can better illustrate the effects which irrigation has had upon the growth and development of Southern California than a comparison of the condition of two sections of the State in 1870 and in 1890, as shown by the census returns. The seven counties of California in which irrigation is largely practiced shows a population as follows:

	1870.	1890.
Fresno	6,336	31,877
Kern	2,925	10,031
Los Angeles (inc. Orange)	15,309	114,974
Merced	2,807	8,162
San Bernardino	3,988	25,486
San Diego	4,951	34,878
Tulare	4,533	24,875
Totals	40,849	250,283

For the purpose of comparison, we select seven counties of Central and Northern California in which irrigation is not practiced, and which had, in 1870, a population slightly in excess of the seven irrigating counties:

	1870.	1890.
Alpine	685	667
Calaveras	8,895	8,970
Del Norte	10,309	9,206
Marin	6,903	12,613
Mendocino	7,545	17,573
San Luis Obispo	4,772	16,179
Totals	41,131	67,778

It would be absurd to claim that the remarkable difference in the growth of

BURNING BRUSH.

the population in these two sets of counties is attributable to chance.

The increase in wealth, as shown by the assessed valuation of these two sections, is still more marked. In 1870 the seven non-irrigated counties named above were assessed at $12,550,341, and in 1890 they had increased in valuation to $45,039,322. In 1870 the seven counties practicing irrigation were assessed at $22,513,820, and in 1890, this land had increased to the enormous total of $207,216,567. A contemplation of these figures will better show the wonderful growth of the irrigated over the non-irrigated section than any words could do.

During the past ten years California has gained at the rate of 39 per cent. in population. During that period thirteen counties of the State have lost in population from 1 to 13 per cent., while fifteen, including the most important irrigated areas, have grown more rapidly than the State at large. The seven counties of Southern California increased their population from 64,378 in 1880 to 202,974 in 1890. The counties in Northern and Central California which have maintained and increased their population will also be found to have been favorably affected by the tendency that irrigation has developed.

When the earliest American settlers came to this Coast, the practice of irrigation was found to be confined to a limited area in the vicinity of the old missions. The methods which were followed (and which had the time-honored sanction of centuries) were of the crudest description, and could not have been more wasteful had they been designed with that purpose especially in view. The universal belief was that everything, from onions to fruit trees, must be well flooded at intervals of seven to ten days, and that the more water that could be soaked into the ground the better. Naturally, the early American settlers, having no knowledge or experience of their own, at first followed the only example before them. But they soon detected the faults of the system that prevailed, and were not long in devising remedies. They very quickly demonstrated that thorough cultivation was of equal and even greater importance than irrigation, as then practiced. They found that the soil, when flooded and the surface baked to crust thereafter, through neglect to cultivate, quickly lost its moisture, and hence was presented the apparent paradox that the greater the amount of water supplied the greater must be the amount furnished in order to preserve plant life and stimulate growth.

Their experiments quickly developed another paradox, in that it was learned that, down to a certain point, the less frequent the use of water the less became the necessity therefor. In other words, they learned to make cultivation take the place of irrigation. Where it was once supposed that water must be applied a dozen or twenty times in the course of the season, now two or three applications are all that are needed. After each irrigation the cultivator is put to work, the surface of the soil is reduced to as fine a tilth as possible, and the moisture is thus retained. One of the most notable of the results of this discovery was the vast improvement in the quality of the fruit and other products of irrigated farms. The old prejudice against irrigated fruits as lacking in flavor and keeping qualities has now disappeared, except among the ignorant, and the fact is recognized that fruit produced by the judicious usage of irrigation is of far superior quality.

Having learned this much in regard to the proper use of water, the next step was a reform in the methods of that usage. The primitive plan of irrigation in universal practice here at the time of the American occupation, and for a considerable period afterward was through open ditches, opening and closing with the shovel, and with stones, clods, straw, or pieces of board, whichever came the handiest. As every one knows who has used water in the old-fashioned manner, it was all but impossible to regulate its flow uniformly, and when the irrigator attempted to keep a dozen or fifteen furrows running at once, the task was one of the most trying that can be imagined.

American ingenuity changed all this, however. First, the main canals were paved or cemented, thereby saving from 50 to 75 per cent. of the water flowing into them at their heads. Next, by a simple system of gates and flumes, the small laterals in orchards and vineyards were entirely supplanted. The head flumes across the highest part of the land to be irrigated were supplied with openings at each furrow, and these openings were covered with galvanized iron slides, so that the flow of water could be regulated to a drop. With such a system water could be run on an entire orchard at once, and the labor of the irrigator was reduced to a minimum, consisting solely of regulating the flow through each gate and shutting it off when enough had been supplied.

"BREAKING" THE LAND

CULTIVATING.

Following the paved ditches came the underground pipes, made of cement, wood or steel, by which water is conveyed long distances and delivered at the exact point where needed, without loss.

Irrigation does not present itself to the California farmer and capitalist as a mere experiment, as a problem whose solution demands the risk of any loss of time and labor, as a thing to be cautiously considered and timorously adventured. Here is a state in which all are agreed that the irrigating ditch is the life of the valley, and the only point which at all needs determination is the amount of water available. Here has developed an agricultural population who look upon rainless skies not as a curse, but as the best gift of nature, since they have themselves a control over the weather beyond the reach of men elsewhere. In forty years the flume of the miner has grown into the ditch of the farmer, and brings to light more wealth now than when its stream was directed upon the auriferous gravels.

In these forty years irrigation has extended until it may now be clearly seen to approximate that condition in which all the water available is put to use upon the soil and no more can be obtained. The limit is in sight, even though it has not quite been reached—the limit of water which may be drawn from streams by gravity ditches. The future must deal with other sources of supply and other means of utilizing existing sources.

This is the condition which is seen to confront the future of irrigation in California, and it is with this condition that any one must have to do who enters into the consideration of the irrigation problem of this State. In other districts of the so-called arid region it is necessary to show that the soil will repay the introduction of water; that crops can be made to grow on rainless plains; that, in short, irrigation is an experiment worth the trying. California, however, has settled all these minor points long since, and now the question is pure and simple to determine what amount of water is available for the irrigation of lands of latent fertility. While other States and Territories are just entering upon the practice of irrigation in its first stage of supply through the gravity ditch, California has passed nearly through that stage, and is now looking upon the second stage, the era of water storage on a large scale. The engineer is called upon to show what streams may be stored by damming their flow, to calculate the amount of water which may thus be reserved against the time of need, and, in general, to fix the limit of available supply. That question is now engaging the careful attention of those to whom it is of vital importance, and they are examining it in all its bearings. In their investigation they find that the economic limit of available water has a direct and close dependence upon the limit fixed by nature. Thus it becomes of paramount importance to determine, and for this determination resource is had to the Signal Service, which, with its records covering the climatic systems of the whole country, is the final authority.

Reference has been made above to the mistaken idea which is entertained by many Eastern people, to the effect that irrigation is necessary for the growth of all varieties of crops in Southern California. Another mistaken idea on that subject which is largely entertained by our Eastern friends is that the use of irrigation in farming is a great drawback, and that sections where irrigation is not practiced are much more favored than those in which it is necessary. This idea has been carefully fostered by land-owners in the northern part of the State, who have been in the habit of offering their lands for sale to Eastern people with the statement that "no irrigation is required" to grow crops on them. There could be no better reply to the argument than the simple fact that in many sections of Northern California, where the rainfall is generally ample to insure satisfactory crops, there is a strong and growing sentiment in favor of the adoption of irrigation wherever it is practicable, as a great advantage to the farmer, by insuring his water just when and in such quantity as he wants it.

Those who use irrigation water prefer it to rain, unless it comes in the cool season of the year, when the most important operations of the farm are suspended, and few crops are growing except grain and alfalfa. The Southern California farmers prefer it because it imparts that certainty to crops which is wanting in rainy climates, making agricultural pursuits uncertain and risky, while, paradoxical as it may seem, it costs less than rain, because, during the irrigation season, the sky is never overcast with clouds and the sun obscured for days together, retarding the growth of crops. Where there is no rain during the growing season, and the soil is supplied with the irrigation element, crops being never checked in their growth, push forward with a rapidity and luxuriance of which those accustomed to rainy and colder countries, can form no idea. The weather never enforces idleness, and the matured products are never damaged.

Irrigation, then, is actually less expensive to the farmer than rain. All these things considered, and as we have heretofore shown in describing the modus operandi along our largest irrigating canals, it may be effected with very little trouble.

When the ground is properly prepared very little attention is required. About all that is necessary to do, is to shut off the water when one portion is sufficiently irrigated, and to open another gate where the process is yet to be performed. The irrigator usually so arranges things that the operation may proceed all night without his attention. The water should not be allowed to come into immediate contact with the plants. It is important that it should reach them by permeating through considerable intervening soil.

There is another advantage of irrigation to which attention has not been so frequently drawn as the importance of the subject deserves. This is the value of irrigation water as a fertilizer. The soil of Southern California, regarding the fertility of which so much has been said, is not essentially different from the soil of many other sections of the United States. What, then, is the reason that we can excel any other section in the quantity and quality of the crops we raise? The answer is undoubtedly to be found in the fact that our land receives its necessary water supply at just such times and in such quantity as it needs them to produce plant growth to perfection, and that we have here a warmer, more genial and more continuous sunshine than any other place on earth where the soil is equally fit for cultivation. Ground must be in the proper state of moisture or the roots cannot extract from it the food it contains, and if they are not properly fed the leaves cannot extract from the air the carbonic acid that goes to make so much of the plant.

Every plant has just so long to grow. That time once gone, the growth is done. Hence every day lost during that time may be just so many dollars lost to the owner. Whenever the ground dries down below the right state of moisture, every day that it lies so is valuable time lost. Scientific irrigation prevents and keeps the plant working night and day to its fullest capacity during the time it has to grow.

The irrigating water is itself often a fertilizer, and when used warm, as it should be wherever possible, becomes a great stimulant. Rainwater, even in summer, is often far colder than the water from a ditch, and chills the ground considerably, especially when it falls in the latter part of the day, when the warming power of the sun will not again be felt till morning. But irrigation has an advantage still greater than all these, in permitting the almost indefinite use of fertilizers. However rich the soil may be there will surely come a time when for good results it must be fertilized. And there is very little ground so rich by nature that it will not pay to fertilize for heavy results. The soil may be made too rich for grain, because the grain will fall, but there are few other crops and scarcely any trees or vines or vegetables that will not respond to fertilizers in a way that will make every dollar laid down yield two more. They are nearly all like pigs. A pig will exist on watermelon skins, will live on potato peelings, and will thrive on acorns. But if you want a good price for your pork it may pay you to stuff him with corn-meal.

Now, where the dependence is upon the rainfall, care must be taken in fertilizing or many things will be burned. If rain falls, even a moderate amount of manure may do more harm than good. Even under the best rainfall it is unsafe to force the ground too much with it. Not only must things of all kinds be planted a certain distance apart to prevent one plant from robbing the other, of the moisture in the soil, but on account of the exhaustion of the plant food as well. But upon irrigated ground there seems to be no limit to the amount of stuff that can be crowded upon a piece of ground with no apparent injury as long as it is well fertilized, and scarcely any limit to the amount of manure that may be piled upon the ground without hurting anything.

The area available in the seven southern counties, not including what is known as the desert region, that may be cultivated for fruit by means of irrigation, is not less than 3,000,000 acres. Plans now under way for reclamation of the so-called desert will largely increase this area. At an average profit of only $50 per acre, in fruits and other special crops, the reclamation of these 3,000,000 acres would yield an annual income of $150,000,000.

In 1890 the area of land irrigated in the five counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and San Diego was estimated at 150,000 acres, or nearly 5 per cent. of the area available for horticulture outside of the desert region. Since then the area has increased at least one-third, but it still represents a very small percentage of the arid land that may be transformed into flourishing orchards and vineyards, supporting a dense population of prosperous horticulturists. There are about three hundred different systems of irrigation works in these five counties.

It is difficult to obtain accurate statistics in regard to the full extent of the irrigation systems of Southern California, but an idea of the rapidity with which they have been extended during the past

PLANTING.

few years may be obtained from the statement that in the two counties of San Bernardino and Riverside the capacity of the irrigation systems increased between 1880 and 1890 from 17,000 to 130,000 acres of land. In fact irrigation systems and irrigation bonds have become one of the most important features of the financial market in this section, while millions of dollars have been invested in them by Eastern and foreign capitalists.

The chief irrigation systems of Southern California are found in the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside and San Diego. In Santa Barbara and Ventura counties little has yet been done in this direction. Most of the thickly-settled portions of those counties lie near the ocean, where almost all crops are raised without irrigation. As a guide to those who may desire to investigate the irrigation systems of this section the following brief outline of some of our more important irrigation systems may be found interesting.

Beginning with Los Angeles county, we find in the San Gabriel Valley, which is by many declared to be the garden spot of California, if not of the United States, that there are about one hundred thousand acres of land which are highly productive under cultivation. Around the old mission of San Gabriel irrigation has been carried on for more than a century. There are also irrigation systems of considerable extent at Pasadena, Monrovia, Duarte, Azusa and Glendora.

A little east, beyond the San Gabriel Valley, a fine example of what irrigation can accomplish is found at Pomona, which, although less than a dozen years old, is one of the chief horticultural centers of the State. At Whittier there is a supply of artesian water conducted nine miles in iron pipes from artesian wells. The great San Fernando Valley north of Los Angeles, in which most of the wheat is raised that is consumed in this section, contains over one hundred thousand acres of good irrigable land. A portion of the valley is supplied with water from artesian wells. There is also an underground dam which was built for the purpose of forcing water to the surface, but failed on account of faulty construction.

In the broad Antelope Valley, which forms the northern portion of Los Angeles county, there are several irrigation districts. This valley has an artesian belt thirty miles wide, within which flowing water may be obtained at a depth of 100 feet. Los Angeles county has a large number of flowing artesian wells. The water supply of Pomona is derived from this source. One of the best artesian wells in the State is located near Long Beach, which section appears to be over an underground river.

Within the city limits of Los Angeles itself and immediately south of the city the visitor may note the method of using water for irrigation. The water is derived from the Los Angeles River and is owned by the city, being delivered through about fifty miles of conduit. The sewage from the recently-completed sewer system of Los Angeles is largely used for irrigation on the plains southwest of the city. The demand for this sewage is much greater than the supply.

In San Bernardino county is to be found what is probably the most important irrigation system in the United States. The Bear Valley system has been declared by many experts to be without a superior in the State, or perhaps in the world, affording one of the best examples of the results that follow the application of water to arid land. The supply is derived from an artificial lake, which was formed by the erection of a great dam at the outlet of a little valley high up in the mountains. It is estimated that the supply is at present sufficient to irrigate 250,000 acres, but this supply will shortly be doubled. The company, which is controlled by British capitalists and which was lately reorganized, has already commenced work on a new dam which will very largely increase the supply of water. The water is distributed from this reservoir by main canals and pipe lines nearly one hundred miles in length. A short distance west of Bear Valley the Arrowhead Reservoir Company, composed of Ohio people, is boring tunnels several miles in length through a granite mountain for the purpose of bringing water from the mountain water-shed on the north side of the range to irrigate the lands in the San Bernardino Valley, which are not yet supplied.

Other irrigation systems in this county are those at Rialto and Cucamonga, west of San Bernardino. The latter system has forty-five miles of pipe line. Ontario derives its supply from San Antonio Creek, which has been largely increased by a tunnel driven into the bed of the canyon a distance of nearly 3000 feet.

There is a project on foot to build a dam at the narrows of the Mojave River, where there is a minimum fall of 13,000 inches in summer. It is claimed that this supply would be sufficient to irrigate 200,000 acres of land on a basis of one inch to five acres.

Riverside county is the scene of some of the most striking developments in irrigation that have been witnessed in Southern California. In fact, it may safely be said that the county as it is today has been created through irrigation. There are two main systems of irrigation supply in the city of Riverside, first, that of the Riverside Water Company, whose supply is derived from the Santa Ana River and Warm Creek, and from an extensive system of artesian wells, the water being conducted through thirty-three miles of main canals and fifty miles of laterals. The other system is that which was constructed by Mathew Gage, the supply being taken from artesian wells and the Santa Ana River. West Riverside has an independent water supply which is conducted twelve miles by a canal from the underground bed of the Santa Ana River near Colton.

One of the most important and interesting irrigation systems of Southern California is that which is derived from Lake Hemet, formed by the construction of an immense dam in the San Jacinto Mountains, 4500 feet above the sea. This dam is in a very narrow gorge of solid rock, and is built of blocks of granite weighing from three to five tons each, the spaces between being filled with concrete rammed into place with steel rods. The dam is 160 feet high, with a capacity of 11,000,000,000 gallons. By means of this water a large area of the fertile San Jacinto Valley will be made productive.

In Orange county is found the oldest important irrigation system of Southern California. The Anaheim system was established thirty-five years ago by a colony from San Francisco, and has since been much improved and extended. The irrigation district covers 32,500 acres. Near Olive, between Orange and Riverside, there is a great siphon for irrigating purposes. A mountain spur was pierced by a tunnel 150 feet long and 7 feet wide, the water being taken from the Santa Ana River.

In Santiago Canyon work has been progressing on a submerged dam to supply water to the San Joaquin ranch of 100,000 acres. Orange county is well supplied with artesian wells, there being more than a thousand, varying in depth from 35 to 250 feet.

It is only within the past four or five years that San Diego county has awakened to the importance of developing its great area of dry plains, but it is now making up for lost time. Several important irrigation enterprises have been started within the past year. One of the boldest pieces of irrigation engineering is to be found at Sweetwater, a short distance from San Diego, where a dam of solid granite and Portland cement has been built across the mouth of a canyon. It is 40 feet thick at the base, 12 at the top, 90 feet high, 70 feet long at the base, and 396 feet at the top, covering 700 acres, with a storage capacity of 6,000,000,000 gallons. The dam gathers the rainfall from 186 square miles.

The San Diego Flume Company brings water fifty-five miles through a mountain country from the headwaters of the system in the Cuyamaca Mountains, 4500 feet above the sea. An artificial lake has been created, covering 900 acres. In this system there are no less than 325 trestles and nine tunnels.

During the past month preparations have been made to largely increase the water supply of San Diego, and the surrounding country, and important developments in this direction are looked for during the present year. At Escondido, north of San Diego, bonds have been sold and that section of country will soon be provided with a complete water supply.

This is but a very brief outline of what has been accomplished in the line of irrigation in Southern California, and almost all this has been done within a period of twenty years. Within that brief space of time the face of the country has been so entirely transformed in many sections that those who have been absent since the irrigation systems were constructed would not recognize the flourishing gardens and orchards and extensive cities upon what was only a short time ago arid desert.

A gentleman who came from Australia some years ago, to investigate the irrigation systems of North America, stated, after he had seen everything, that if he were to make such a trip again he would be content to visit Southern California, as here everything of importance in the line of irrigation could be found in its highest stage of development. The work of irrigation in Southern California must indeed be seen to be believed or understood. In 1871 the city of Riverside was a barren, desolate plain, without house, fence, tree or even brush, the land being assessed at 75 cents per acre. Now there are nearly 10,000 acres of orange groves in and around Riverside, and there have been shipped every year from two to three thousand carloads of oranges. There is a population of 7000 and an assessed valuation of $6,000,000, where twenty-four years ago there was a desert.

Then there is Pasadena, the site of which being considered practically worthless for anything but sheep pasture, was sold twenty years ago at $5 per acre. The city and suburbs now contain a population of nearly 10,000, and it is one of the most beautiful cities in the State.

Let the visitor who wishes to obtain a good idea of what irrigation has accomplised in this section also visit Pomona, Ontario, Redlands, Perris, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Orange, Whittier and a dozen other flourishing towns that have sprung up out of the sagebrush, and he will be willing to admit that water has been the main cause of the wonderful development of Southern California.

That which has hitherto been accomplished is, however, but a beginning. We have only just begun to thoroughly appreciate the possibilities of this section. The development of the past twenty years will be multiplied manifold within the next ten years. The large and certain profits which result from the marriage of land and water in this section are attracting the attention of outside capitalists, and from now on there will be no difficulty in obtaining funds for the creation of new irrigation systems wherever it can be shown that such work is feasible. At the same time there are hundreds of thousands of people beyond the mountains who are awaiting with longing the opportunity to come here and obtain a small tract of irrigated land in this favored section, where a man can make a living on ten acres of land, with water supplied. It will not be many years before every acre of arable land in Southern California that is capable of irrigation will be producing abundant crops of the most valuable horticultural products that can be raised in this or any other country.

In some sections of the United States cotton is king, in others corn is king, while still other have each their specialty. In Southern California it may safely be said that water is king, because by means of irrigation we can grow not only those but a hundred other crops which it would not be possible to raise in any other way.

IRRIGATING.

A Congressman's Wasted Effort.

(Detroit Free Press:) A well-known Congressman, who was a farmer before he went into politics, was doing his district not long ago, and in his rambles he saw a man in a stumpy patch of ground trying to get a plow through it. He went over to him and after a brief salutation, he asked the privilege of making a turn or two with the plow. The native shook his head doubtfully as he looked at his visitor's store clothes and general air of gentleman of elegant leisure, but he let him take the plow. The Congressman sailed away with it in fine style and plowed four or five furrows before the owner of the field could recover from his surprise. Then he pulled up and handed the handles oevr to the original holder.

"By gravy, Mister," said the farmer, admiringly, "air you in the aggerculturral business?"

"No," laughed the statesman.

"Y'ain't sellin' plows?"

"No."

"Then what in thunder air you?"

"I'm the member of Congress from this district."

"Air you the man I voted for and that I've been readin' about in the papers doin' legislation and sitch in Washington?"

"Yes."

"Wall, by hokey, Mister," said the farmer, as he looked with admiration over the recently-plouwed furrows, "ef I'd a had any idea that I was votin' fer a waste of sitch good farmin' material, I'd voted fer the other candidate as sure as shootin.' "

Requisites for Civilized Man.

(New York Picayune:) The primary class in a school had the question: What are the three requisites for civilized man?

Answer: Food, clothing and shelter.

The next day there was a review. The teacher put the question. All could remember food and clothing, but the third had escaped their recollection.

The teacher then repeated: "When a man has food and clothing what else does he need to make him happy?"

One little fellow frantically waved his hand and stood up.

"I know, Miss Carrie."

"What?"

"A sweetheart."

MINING.

Since the early days of the American occupation, the mining industry in Southern California has been, to a great extent, neglected, although during the past year there has been an encouraging revival of interest in mining affairs, and some important developments have been made, more especially in the gold-bearing section around Perris, in Riverside county, where a few months ago the Good Hope mine was sold to Eastern capitalists for $250,000, and a twenty-stamp mill erected, which has been turning out a large amount of bullion. Since then much prospecting has been done in that section, and a number of good claims have been located, several of which are being worked with satisfactory results. This region was worked many years ago by Mexican miners for placer gold.

It is a well-known fact to old-time Californians that the first gold was discovered in Southern California before the discovery by Marshall at Coloma, which created so much excitement throughout the world.

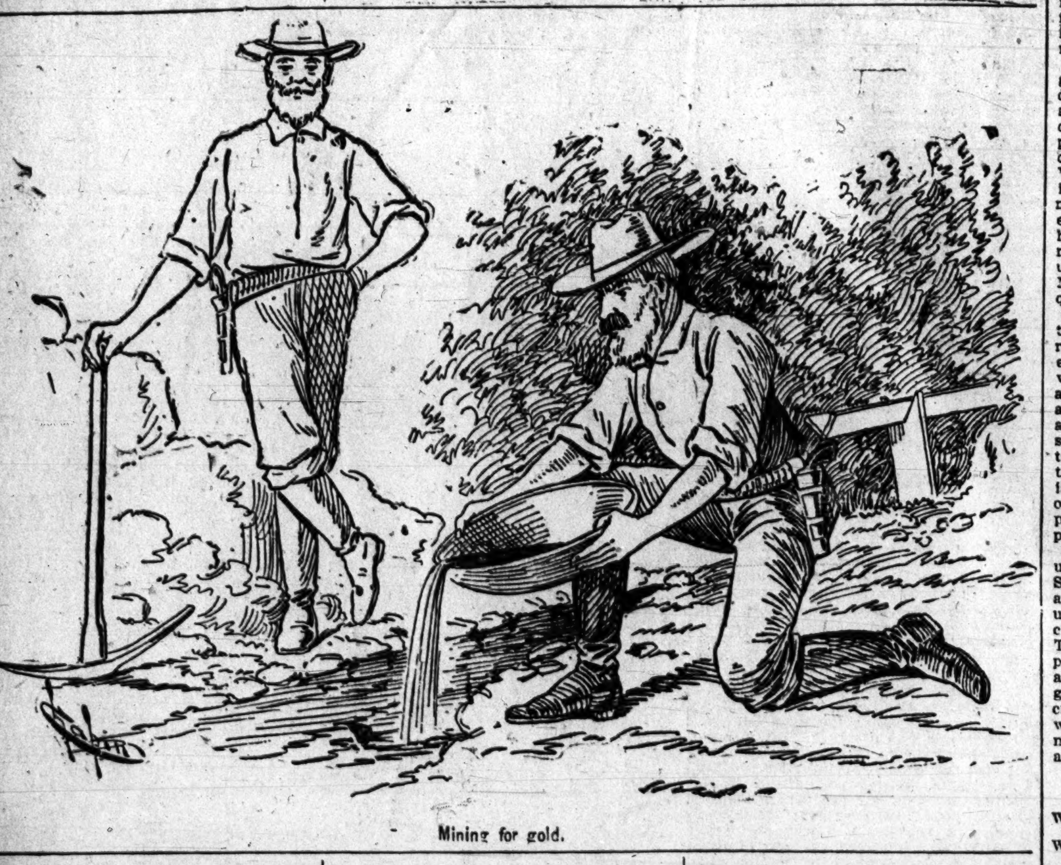
It is believed by many that the presence of gold in this region was known to the priests in the very earliest times.

In a tunnel.

The priests, who were the first pioneers, were a pastoral people. As missionaries they gained a wonderful influence over the native Indians, and gradually flooded the country with great herds of sheep and cattle, that roamed over ranges thousands of acres in extent. These herds the Indians tended, and it was, therefore, the policy of the priests to keep the Indians in subjection.

The priests brought with them from Spain grapevines and orange trees, and they sought to bring peace and plenty to the new land. They were wise, long-headed men, and, must have known the existence of gold, but also knew the avariciousness of the Spanish people. They reasoned that if the presence of the yellow metal should become known in Spain, hordes of greedy adventurers would rush in, robbing, killing and ravishing; their peaceful relations with the Indians would be broken off, the great herds would be scattered, and the supremacy of the priests themselves would be lost.

In 1841 Andres Castillero, the same person who afterwards discovered the New Almaden quicksilver mine in Santa Clara county, while traveling from Los Angeles to Monterey, found near the Santa Clara River a great number of water-worn pebbles, which he gathered up and carried with him to Santa Barbara. He there exhibited them, said they were a peculiar species of iron pyrites, and declared that, according to Mexican miners, wherever they were found there was a likelihood of



Mining for gold.

gold being also found. A ranchero named Francisco Lopez, who was living on the Piru Creek—a branch of the Santa Clara River—but happened at the time to be at Santa Barbara, heard Castillero's statements and examined his specimens. Some months afterwards, having returned home, he went out to search for strayed cattle. At noon, when he dismounted from his horse for the purpose of resting, he observed a few wild onions growing near where he lay. He pulled them up, and in so doing noticed the same kind of pebbles as those to which Castillero had called his attention. Remembering what Castillero had said about them, he took up a handful of earth, and, upon carefully examining it, discovered gold. The news of this discovery, at a place which was called San Francisquito, about thirty-five miles northeast of Los Angeles, soon spread. In a few weeks a great many persons were engaged in washing and winnowing the sands and earth in search of gold.

The auriferous fields were found to extend from a point on the Santa Clara River about fifteen or twenty miles from its mouth over all the country drained by its upper waters, and thence easterly to Mt. San Bernardino. On May 14, 1843, Alvarado wrote to the prefect of the district, reproving him for not having given official notice of the discovery, and directing him to gather and forward an account of all circumstances of interest relating to the gold, for transmission to the supreme government. In 1841 Don Abel Stearns made the first shipment of gold ever sent from California to the Eastern States. The shipment amounted in value to over $1000, and the gold was remarkable for its purity. However, gold had been shipped to other ports before that time, as the records of the Monterey customhouse show that between 1838 and 1846 over $5000 in gold dust was exported. It is, therefore, evident that the existence of gold in this section was known to the priests long before the great discovery of 1848.

In early days, before the American occupation, Yaqui Indians, who are excellent placer miners, would come all the way from Sonora to pan out gold in this region with their simple appliances. Since then much desultory placer mining has been done by American miners, without any very brilliant results. There is gold in plenty, but the lack of water makes it very difficult to save. A dozen kinds of dry washers have been successfully tried and abandoned. A company was organized several years ago to bring water to these placers from Elizabeth Lake and other sources, but, after the canal had been carried miles, the company drifted into litigation, and work came to a standstill. If an ample supply of water could be brought into the district, there is no doubt that the output of gold dust would be something marvelous. The auriferous region covers over one thousand square miles, and the deposits are spotted but general. It is among the early traditions of the old Los Angeles that many very large nuggets had been found and brought in by the Yaqui miners.

There is considerable gold in the canyons of the Sierra Madre. From time to time excitements break out over rich discoveries, but no extensive development work has yet been done. Hydraulic mining has been carried on in San Gabriel Canyon, but was discontinued on account of the prevalence of boulders. There are profitable placers in San Antonio Canyon and on the sides of Old Baldy. It is estimated that Los Angeles county has yielded, up to the present time, over $10,000,000 in gold.

In the San Gabriel Canyon, about twenty-five miles from Los Angeles, are several silver mines, upon which considerable work has been done. The Winston mine was located by a Spaniard named Zapate, in 1861. While he was placer mining in the canyon, float was discovered, which was afterward traced to the ledge on the hillside. Work on this mine was continued for some time, with indifferent success, owing largely to lack of money for development. Dr. Winston was then interested by the discoverer in the mine, and continued so for nearly a quarter of a century, until the time of his death, Zapate having died previously. Before Dr. Winston died, he interested Abel Stearns in the mine. Shipments were made from time to time to San Francisco, giving good returns. For a year or two the mine was then allowed to lie idle, when Mr. Pioche of San Francisco was interested in it, and spent from $20,000 to $25,000, until he, in turn, died. There are over two thousand feet of tunnels and shafts in this mine.

Near the Winston is the Kelsey, from which a considerable amount of ore containing native silver has been extracted. This mine has also passed through the hands of half a dozen owners.

There is a deposit of tin at Temescal, in Riverside county, which was in litigation for over twenty years. Several years ago an Englished company purchased the property, and started to work it on a large scale; but, after running for less than a year, operations in the mine ceased, and have not since been resumed. A representative of the company, who was sent out to investigate the property a couple of months ago, recommended that no further work should be done on the mine.

Coal has been mined for several years for local consumption in Orange and San Diego counties, but no deposit of much value has yet been discovered.

There are several deposits of iron, which are said to be of much value, especially one in San Bernardino county, which is stated to be immense in extent as well as exceedingly rich. None of these deposits have yet been worked on a commercial scale. Petroleum, which is the most important branch of the mining industry in Southern California, is treated of separately in another article.

Among other minerals that are found in Southern California, but which have not yet been developed, are chrome, iron, gypsum, mineral paint, asbestos and sulphur. There are numerous deposits of fine building stone, including some very fine marble, which has been marketed on a limited scale.

The mineral wealth of Southern California is far more important than many of our own people realize. It is probable that from now on some of the capital which is finding its way to Southern California will be invested in the development of the mineral resources of this section.

It is reported that Yale is to receive so munificent an endowment for her musical department that it will be made the foremost school of music in the country. The prospective benefactor is said to be Mr. Henry Sanford, Bridgeport, Ct., ex-president of Adams Express Company, and the proposed endowment is said to be $650,000.

NEW CROPS.

One of the faults of American farmers is that they are too much inclined to put all their eggs in one basket—to cultivate only one variety of crop, so that in case there should be a glut in the market, or prices for this particular crop should from any cause become ruinously low, they are left out in the cold. This is not so much the case in Southern California as it is in other sections of the United States, but still it is true to a certain extent even in this section, where there is certainly less excuse for such a state of affairs than in any other part of the country, as the soil and climate of Southern California render possible the cultivation of almost every plant and tree that are grown.

It would not only be interesting but might prove very profitable for some of our horticulturists to experiment with some new varieties of plants and trees on a small scale. Below are particulars of a few products which seem to offer profitable possibilities in this line.

Reference has recently been made in the press to a large enterprise which is about to be established in Merced county for the cultivation of canaigre, a plant which is used for tanning purposes, and is manufactured for this purpose in New Mexico. This canaigre plant very much resembles the rhubarb or pie plant in leaf, and it has a root very much like a beet. It is a native of Chihuahua, Sonora, New Mexico, and Arizona, and is found wild in some parts of Southern California.

It is only during the past four or five years that this plant has attracted public attention as a commercial proposition. In 1882 and again in 1884, attempts were made to utilize the canaigre root by making shipments of the wild root to the Eastern States and to Europe, but the scarcity of the root was an obstacle to success, and the idea of cultivating the plant was not then thought of.

The value of the root consists in the amount of tannic acid which it carries, which ranges from 25 to 30 per cent., and this acid is used extensively all over the world in the manufacture of leather, the present source of supply being oak and hemlock bark, which are getting very scarce, hence the price of tannic acid is constantly on the advance.

The first shipment of this root in its green state was made to Glasgow, Scotland, in 1887, and after a trial it was stated that one firm there (Martin & Miller) could use 10,000 tons a year at $40 per ton, in its sliced and dried form. At Eddy, in the Pecos Valley in New Mexico, the farmers are cultivating canaigre and are getting $10 per ton in its green state for all they can raise. The commercial value of caniagre appears to be established beyond all question.

The opium poppy, the product of which is so largely used in medicine, might, undoubtedly, be raised in this section with profit. At the present time the opium poppy is extensively cultivated in Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, India, China and in smaller quantities in France and Germany. It was formerly supposed that very hot countries were most suitable for the growth of the "nodding poppy," but recent experience has shown the fallacy of this opinion.

About 12 per cent. of morphine is usually derived from the best quality of Smyrna opium, while that produced in northern France yields nearly twice as much. Poppies containing a very moderate amount of the active principles of opium have been grown in the chilly State of Vermont, and somewhat better results have been obtained in Massachusetts. More encouraging experiments have been made in Virginia and Tennessee. A small amount of very fine opium has been produced in this State, and the high prices of land and labor appear to be the only obstacles. Improved methods of cultivation may render the industry profitable in coming years. A gentleman in this city who planted half an acre with poppy seed found the work easy and pleasant.

One of the most valuable products of Eastern Asia is the bamboo, which is there used for almost every imaginable purpose. Some years ago the bamboo was raised to a limited extent in the San Joaquin Valley, and utilized for fencing. Large quantities of bamboo are imported from Japan for the manufacture of bamboo furniture. In oriental countries it is used for other purposes, such as water pipes, bottles or small buckets, timber for building cottages, masts for boats, agricultural and fishing implements, bows and arrows, paper holders, writing reeds, cages, beds, chairs, etc. The fresh, succulent shoots are eaten as a delicacy. They are also candied, pickled or salted. The seeds, mixed with honey, may be roasted over a fire. A few years ago, a citizen of Los Angeles introduced a few plants, and since that time bamboos have been cultivated in several Los Angeles gardens. But thus far the ornamental varieties have been most popular, and no attempt has been paid to the cultivation of the tree upon an extensive scale for commercial purposes. This might easily be done in sheltered localities. Bamboos of considerable size may be seen at Ventura and Santa Barbara It is said that a gentleman in this city has utilized large bamboo joints as water pipes for irrigation. Bamboo is growing rapidly at the East Los Angeles Park.

The mango ranks with the orange, pineapple and banana, the four choicest fruits of the tropics, which compare very favorably with the peach, pear, apple and grape, the four typical temperate-clime fruits. The fruit is oblong, roundish, or kidney-shaped, flattened, and contains a large flat seed, or pit, to which the flesh adheres, by a tough fiber, after the manner of a clingsone peach. The skin is thick, peels off much like that of a banana, and the pulp is orange, salmon or red, and of a peculiar rich, spicy flavor, very luscious and juicy. Different varieties differ from each other very greatly, but as a general thing they may be compared to clingstone peaches, with a pineapple flavor. Like oranges and peaches, they sprout from seed, to some extent, and thus new varieties can be produced. The tree bears at four or five years from the seed, therefore, only seedlings have been planted; but by following the analogy of the orange industry, some horticulturists are trying budding by a peculiar process, which promises well so far. The tree yields enormously, seven-year-old trees having been known to bear five bushels per acre. The fruit will bear transportation as well as peaches or grapes.

Some attempts have been made on a limited scale to raise the pineapple in Southern California, and ripe fruit has been produced in San Diego, also in the Cahuenga Valley, but only on a very limited scale. Pineapples always bring a good price in this section, and it might pay to experiment more extensively in the culture of this fruit. One of the principal points to bear in mind in planting pineapples is that they will not endure the direct rays of the sun. In Florida they are raised on quite an extensive scale. A writer in that State says:

"The pineapple will not endure the heat of our burning sun shining directly on the ground. They themselves must furnish shade by their own leaves, and when planted four feet apart they can never be made to cover the ground, and soon the sun burns the very little life out of the soil and the plants perish. Even if a good first crop should be obtained the second will not pay its own expenses for this best of reasons.

"When the suckers appear, which go to make the second crop of apples, and begin to fruit, the weight of the growing apple gradually bends the sucker, which bears it outward and breaks it down, giving a poor, sunburned apple, unmarketable and, therefore, unprofitable. Why is this so? Simply because the plants, being set so far apart, afford no support whatever to each other, and the suckers, being only lightly attached to the parent plant, are easily broken off.

"When set out say twenty or twenty-two inches, the growing plant spreads each half way to its neighbor, interlocking the long leaves, completely covering the ground, and affording the necessary support to each other, thus causing a staunch, upright stem and apple, and thereby obtaining the best results."

The camphor tree has been planted quite generally in this State for ornamental purposes, and from the many beautiful specimens to be seen in Los Angeles and vicinity, it is believed that it could be successfully grown here for its gum. In Florida it is planted quite generally, and is said to thrive in any kind of soil, like their native pine or oak. Every part of the tree can be made to yield camphor, so that nothing is wasted.

It is claimed that, if cultivated on an extensive scale, it would yield a larger profit than other products grown in Florida, and that within ten years more camphor trees will be grown there than orange trees. It is a handsome evergreen, hardy in that climate, not eaten by cattle or other stock, and hence requires no fence for protection. The present price of trees is 25 to 50 cents for one-year-old and proportionately more for older trees.

Camphor is most largely used in India and China, where fashion has put the price of one particular kind at ten dollars per pound, while the ordinary camphor of commerce is sold at 10 cents per pound. That used in the United States comes mostly from Japan and the Islands of Formosa, Satsuma and Borneo, and amounts to nearly $3,000,000 annually.

The growing of peppermint for oil is quite an important industry in some sections of the country The center of this industry in the United States is Wayne, N. Y. The plant is the ordinary peppermint, found growing wild in moist places all over the country. The beds are started from root cuttings sown thickly in drills, just far enough apart so they can be cultivated until the plants cover the ground and suppress all weed growth. After the first season the crop is cut like hay, allowed to wilt, put up in cocks and then taken to the still, where big steam-tight vats are filled with the stuff and the steam turned on. After a while the steam is condensed in a worm (a coil of pipe surrounded by cold water,) and the mixture of water and peppermint oil caught in a vessel, where the oil is separated from the water. That is about all there is to it. The oil is a merchantable commodity, and as such, subject to great fluctuations in price. Sometimes the growers make money and sometimes they do not. On the whole, the business pays as well as any of the ordinary branches of agriculture. There is no reason why peppermint could not be grown and the oil manufactured in other places besides Wayne county. For machinery, of course, it takes a good steam boiler with the necessary pipes and fixings, and some vats, etc., probably involving an expense of hundreds of dollars. Such an establishment would have a capacity of working up quite a number of acres of peppermint. No especially skilled labor will be required.

The date palm should thrive in such sections of Southern California as the Colorado Desert. Coffee would grow in Southern California. The castor-oil plant grows wild throughout this section and becomes a good-sized tree. There was formerly a castor-oil mill at Downey in this county and at present the oil is made on a small scale in Los Angeles city, but there is certainly room for a large development in this industry. The market for castor oil is very extensive and the quality of the oil made here has been declared by experts to be superior to any that is imported.

These are only a few of the new products which might be profitably tested in Southern California. To merely enumerate all of them would require several colums of this paper. Should any readers decide to experiment in this direction, The Times would be pleased to receive a report of their experience. Some of our amateur horticulturists might do much good by experimenting with some of these crops on a small scale in their yards, while the State should aid the farmers as much as possible by pushing experiments at the stations.

INJUN SUMMER TIME.

When electioneerin's over; when the votes
is gathered in,
When the losers is a buyin' shiny hats fur
them as win,
When the glory of the autumn leaves is
purty nearly shed
And the ripenin' persimmon is a hangin'
overhead,
There's still a season beggin' fur yer jollity
and rhyme;
There's lots o' happiness, you bet, in Injun
summer time.

It's a ray of cheerful promise jes' when
everything is glum;
It gives ye reassurance of a better time ter
come:
It's the good-by bust o' glory when a few
dark hours is due
Like the rift in western heavens where the
day is leakin' through;
It's the rainbow of the seasons, sent with
promises sublime,
Of tender keer an' providence, is Injun summer time.

—(Washington Star.

J. D. WESTERVELT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

Fifty million dollars are spent every year by the American people on photography. A vast multitude exist upon occupations dependent upon this art. Los Angeles has some excellent galleries, but none more beautiful than that of Mr. Westervelt, at No. 218 South Broadway. He has just fitted it up in palatial style. And there is one advantage of great interest to ladies—there are no steps to climb, not one. Every visitor to Los Angeles should inspect this lovely studio. Every art lover should certainly see it.

JOHN T. GRIFFITH & CO., POTOMAC BLOCK, SOUTH BROADWAY.

Among the insurance agents of the city can be mentioned the firm of John T. Griffith & Co. This firm is composed of Mr. Charles Allin and Mr. John T. Griffith, both of whom are experienced, and well known as live, energetic and obliging insurance agents. They represent the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, and the Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company, also of Hartford. They furnish security against fires, cyclones, accidents and death.

THE EUCALYPTUS.

There have of late been many references to this remarkable tree in Eastern and American journals, but while its growth in Algeria and in the Roman Campagna, as well as in its native country, Australia, have been duly described, there has been but slight reference to the important part which this tree plays in the agricultural economy of California.

Eucalyptus blossom.

The eucalyptus—chiefly the eucalyptus globulus, or blue gum, which is the only variety that has yet been planted here on a large scale—has been set out so widely during the past twenty years that it has come to be regarded as a distinctively California tree, and thousands of our younger citizens are ignorant of its trans-Pacific origin. It is seen everywhere throughout the State, by roadsides, around orchards, and gardens, and in groves, except in the colder sections of northern California, and in the mountain regions, where the winters are too cold, for in spite of its remarkably robust growth, the eucalyptus, when young, is very susceptible to frost, even more so than the orange. For this reason its introduction has not been attended with success in Arizona, in which Territory, owing to the distance from the ocean, there are sometimes heavy frosts in winter. All through Central and Southern California, however, the eucalyptus is omnipresent. In the timberless regions, which comprise 90 per cent. of the valleys, the tall, straggling form of this tree, like an overgrown, lanky youth, is the most prominent feature in the landscape. That, together with the all-pervading odor of its leaves, lingers in the mind of the tourist after other recollections of California have died out. The eucalyptus has been a godsend to California. It is difficult to say what other tree could have been found to replace it. Like magic, within a short year, it has changed the character of many a Southern California landscape, from a dull, monotonous, treeless plain, to a well-wooded stretch of country. To the land-boomer also its wonderfully rapid growth has brought many extra dollars, lending the air of an old-settled community to a tract that was a sage-brush desert twelve months before. Within a year from the tiny seed the tree will, under favorable circumstances, reach a height of from ten to twelve feet, and fifty feet in three years. In the Australian forests it frequently attains a height of three hundred feet or more. None are yet so large in California, because the are not old enough, but trees half that height are not uncommon.

There are over a hundred varieties of eucalyptus, but, as stated, the blue gum is the only one that has yet been cultivated to any extent in California. It is the least esteemed of the various gums in Australia, being chiefly used for planting around cesspools, its roots readily absorbing moisture. Its rapid growth and the ease of its cultivation led to its wide adoption here. During the past two or three years some attention has been paid to the red gum, which has been found to grow equally fast and is a more graceful tree. In Australia some varieties are found to succeed best in moist, others in dry ground. Some have wood which resists the teredo, and is used for piles, some yield an extra large amount of oil, and are specially used for that purpose. While the blue gum is by no means a handsome tree, being only tolerated as a relief to the monotony of treeless towns, other varieties are worthy of a place on any lawn. There is one known as the ecalyptus ficifolia, which makes a distinct forest belt in the coast region of western Australia. This is a most gorgeous tree. It is said that hardly anything more resplendent can be imagined than forests of this tree, with its brilliant trusses of red flowers.

The numerous purposes to which the eucalyptus can be put make it almost as valuable to California as the bamboo is to Japan and China. In the valleys it is extensively planted for fuel. The raising of the tree for this purpose has been found very profitable, besides giving little trouble. The seed should be planted in boxes, and the trees set out when a few inches high. They are set close together, say about half a rod apart. For the first year they need irrigation and some cultivation. After that, the owner has absolutely nothing to do but to hire men to cut them off about two feet from the ground, at intervals of from three to five years. The wood is then cut into cordwood, and has been selling readily in this section during the past five years, at from $6 to $9 a cord. A conservative estimate of the net annual profit per acre from the time of planting of a gum grove, is $50. Much larger returns have been realized. The oldest trees around Los Angeles were planted eighteen years ago. Plenty of them would make two cords of wood to the tree. This would make one acre, left untrimmed for eighteen years, worth $10,000, for one cutting of the wood. Plenty of land suitable for gum groves can be bought in this section at $50 an acre, but, then, most people are orange-crazy hereabouts.

After the tree is cut down close to the ground, it shoots out again, within a few weeks, in a remarkably vigorous manner. A peculiarity of the tree is its young shoots, like vegetable stalks, of a light-green color, remaining so for a height of twenty feet or more, and the young leaves, blue-green, with a sticky white "bloom" on them, resembling in appearance that on a plum. After about a year's growth the leaves are long, pointed and dark green, not looking at all like the younger leaves. Yet, after being cut down, the same blue-green leaves, with their peculiar white covering, reappear.

Another use to which the eucalyptus is extensively put in this section is as a windbreak, around orchards and gardens. Two rows, the trees about ten and the rows about eight feet apart, with a cypress hedge between, make a complete protection against heavy winds. Had this plan been more generally adopted, the losses of orange-growers from the heavy windstorm of December would have been less. The only drawback to this practice is the fact that the eucalyptus is a terribly greedy root feeder, drawing nourishment from a great distance around. Roots of large trees planted along an eighty-foot street have been found to tap orchards on the other side of the street.

In Australia the tree is used to a considerable extent in furniture manufacturing. Nothing much has yet been done in that line in California, partly owing to the fact that trees have been so generally topped off for fuel that very large trees are not numerous. The wood takes a high polish, and is beautiful in appearance, looking much like olive wood.

We now come to the medical properties of the tree, which are numerous and valuable, however much the "big bugs" of the profession may be inclined to sneer at them. The doctors never did vouchsafe much approval to remedies that are obtainable without going through the formula of a prescription—and a fee.

The value of the growing trees in counteracting malaria has been recognized in Europe for many years. The swampy, noxious campagna, near the Eternal City, has, by this means, been made habitable, and the introduction of the tree in Algeria has likewise been attended with the most beneficial effects. The leaves absorb the moisture from the swamps and evaporate it quickly, while the volatile oil in the leaves assists in dissipating zymotic conditions. Here in California its healthy influence in this direction has been noted, and many plant a few trees near the house from sanitary motives.

A gentleman who spent several years in Australia says that the natives, low as they are in the scale of civilization, are thoroughly well informed as to the medicinal properties of the tree, and use its leaves for almost every ill that flesh is heir to. It was probably by them that the attention of the whites was first attracted to the medicinal qualities of the tree. The steam from an infusion of leaves is an excellent remedy for catarrh and other throat affections and soreness of the chest. Leaves pounded up after boiling, and applied outwardly, in the form of a poultice, will at once reduce severe pain. It has been found that a glass of hot eucalyptus water, drunk every morning, is a grand fortifier for a weak stomach. The oil—which, by the way, is extracted in Australia from another variety of eucalyptus, richer in oil than the blue gum—is a magic remedy in cases of rheumatism, and excellent to use in binding up wounds. As an antiseptic it is better than carbolic dressings.

Korean Notes.

(Harper's Weekly:) The first thing that strikes a visitor to a Korean village is the surprising subpopulation of dogs. Every house seems to possess a pack of these spiritless curs, which are a gray variety of the Chinese chow-dog. They display a more than passing interest in a European traveler, and a free use of one's stick is necessary to keep them at bay. On investigation one discovers that they form the staple articles of diet of the population. Unlike most Asiatic races, the Koreans are meat-eaters, and these dogs, being always at hand, afford the necessary food with the minimum of exertion and expense. Another curious feature of the Korean diet is the total absence of tea, the almost universal beverage of eastern Asia.

Frequently one sees a Korean foraging for the evening meal. The method is simple, though unpleasant. He is armed with a short pole, to the end of which is attached a noose. This he throws over the head of the nearest dog and then proceeds to screw the pole round till the noose tightens, and slowly throttles the dog, who is meanwhile prevented from getting to close quarters with its butcher by means of the pole.

The country is much infested by the great long-coated Mongolian tiger. This magnificent animal, though a considerable source of revenue on account of its valuable skin, is nevertheless much dreaded by the natives. So serious are the ravages committed by them that the King was forced to organize a regiment of "Royal Tiger-hunters," and these constitute the corps d'elite of the Korean country.

Traveling in Korea can hardly be described as luxurious. The Korean is not lavish of home comforts for himself, and he certainly provides a minimum of the same for the traveling foreigner. The average Korean hotel compares unfavorably with a modern pig-sty, and one has to sleep as best one can in the midst of surprising dirt, a colony of cattle and fowls, and other things which shall be nameless.

CLIMATE.

So much has been written about the "glorious climate of California"—and especially Southern California—that it is a somewhat difficult subject to treat of.

Perhaps the best way to strike a variation of this old theme is to first mention a few of the drawbacks, for, strange as it may seem to those who have read the enthusiastic descriptions which have been written about California, there are a few drawbacks—or at least such as are considered drawbacks by some people. No climate on the earth is altogether perfect, but the climate of Southern California probably comes as near to perfection as that of any other section of the world.

One of the chief complaints made by new arrivals in regard to the climate in this section is that the summer is so dry and long, resulting in dusty roads and bare, brown hills. It is true that an occasional shower would be refreshing during the summer months, but this very absence of rain makes possible many profitable agricultural industries which could not be carried on if we had rain during the summer. Another feature of our climate which is considered a drawback by some people is the great difference between the temperature of the day and the night. There is a great drop in the thermometer between the hour before sunset and the hour afterward. Old settlers recognize this fact, and prepare for it by having warmer clothing to put on after the shades of evening fall. Then the coolness of the nights in summer enables one to enjoy a comfortable night's rest under cover all the year round—a privilege which people who come from the States east of the mountains know how to appreciate.

These so-called "drawbacks" are, however, so insignificant in comparison with the numerous striking advantages of this climate that they are scarcely worthy of mentioning.

Southern California—that is, the section which we have indicated, especially including Los Angeles—has an "all-the-year-round" climate. This is a rare and inestimable feature, possessed by very few sections of the world. We desire to especially insist upon this point, because we are aware that very erroneous ideas prevail on the subject in the East, where it is generally believed, among those who have not spent a whole year with us, that the whole of California is a counterpart of Hades during the summer—a veritable fiery furnace, as its name would indicate. Strangers have yet to learn that California includes within its limits almost as great a variety of climates as may be found in the world. Take, for instance, an August afternoon in San Francisco, and at Indio on the Colorado Desert. In the former place the inhabitants will be found attired in heavy overcoats and sealskin wraps, or seated around large, open fires. At the latter a thin shirt and overalls are too warm for comfort; perspiring humanity imbibes the coolest drinks that can be procured, on the shady side of a house, and longs, as Sidney Smith said, to "take off his flesh and sit in his bones to cool off." Los Angeles occupies a happy position between these extremes, and our climate is shared, with slight variations, by the region for twenty miles around, becoming somewhat moister and cooler toward the mountains.

Every sensible doctor will tell his patients that the most effectual remedy—Nature's own remedy—for almost every disease is to spend as much time as possible in the open air. One reason for preferring Southern California over other health resorts is that this course is possible all the year round. Southern California affords more perfect days during the year for outdoor life, winter and summer, than any other place in this country. Florida has a charming winter climate, but the summers in that State are intolerable. Depressing heat and insect pests drive visitors north as soon as the summer commences, and, as consumption, for instance, cannot be cured in a single season, sufferers have been forced to look elsewhere for a sanitarium. Here days of cloudless skies come and go; summer glides into winter without perceptible effort, and the startling changes of the seasons, so dreaded in the East, are not noticed. Winter is heralded by a beautiful green on the hillsides, after the first rain; the mornings, evenings and nights are cooler, but flowers are not injured, and the delicate hothouse rose bushes of the East, burdened with blossoms here, are seldom touched by the frost.

The seasons of Southern California glide so imperceptibly one into the other that they are hard to define. Winter is marked by the rains, which come between November and April. This is really our spring, when the grass and flowers mantle the hills. The rainstorms do not usually last more than two or three days at a time, with frequent spells of fine weather, lasting for ten days or more. The rainfall at Los Angeles for the past fourteen years has averaged about 17 inches, the lowest being 5.28 and the highest 38.22. Thunderstorms are very rarely experienced, and cyclones are unknown. During the year an average of 325 days will be found with cloudless skies.

The difference between the conditions in Florida and Southern California may be stated in a few words. Florida is a winter health resort for wealthy people. Southern California is a yearly resort for all classes. The rich find here attractions in the way of hotels and scenery not exceeded in Europe, while the invalid who is obliged to support himself, finds in the great business interests centered here the same opportunities that are afforded in the cities in the East. If a young man goes to Florida broken in health and fortune, he must in many cases be supported by his friends, while in Southern California there is a demand for skilled workers in all branches as great as that in any part of the country. More money is brought into Florida in a single season by tourists than is made in a year by her industries. Without the tourists Florida would amount to little, while in California the advent of the tourists is a matter of of secondary importance.

For a few days in summer the mercury rises high in Los Angeles, yet owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, 100 deg. of heat is less oppressive than 80 deg. in New York. The highest temperature recorded in Los Angeles in a great many years was 103 deg., but how exceptional this was is evident from the report of the signal service, which shows, as we have already stated, that the mercury registered above 90 deg. but sixteen times during the past ten years.

Some Eastern people consider it very smart to say that Californians "charge" for their climate. After a man has lived here a short time he is generally quite willing to admit that the land-owners of Southern California are perfectly justified in asking something extra for the climate which goes with the land. It is a climate which heals the sick, lengthens the life of those who are well, and enables a number of valuable crops to be grown which cannot be raised in any other part of the United States, or, indeed, in few parts of the world. Such a climate is worth something, and the person who buys it at present prices gets a good bargain.

CRADLE SONG.

Hush-a-bye, sweetheart, the stars are all
sleeping,
Scarcely a twinkle, so softly they rest,
Never a flower from its slumber is peeping,
The ships are asleep on the dark ocean's
breast.
The rosebuds sink to sleep in the darkness,
And each little bird in its nest.

Hush-a-bye, baby, the hyacinths' faces
Are drooping and dreaming the whole
night through,
The fair lily sleeps in her cobweb laces,
And sparkle jewels of gleaming dew;
The moon is in a cloudy cradle
And star-fringed blankets of blue.

Oh, some little babies are softly sleeping,
Sheltered under the warm, green sod,
And some sad mothers are bitterly weeping
For fair little souls at home with God.
But thou'rt with thy mother, my own little
baby,
And safe in the realms of Nod.
—(Jesse Vivian Kerr, in Womankind.

COST OF LIVING IN LOS ANGELES.

It is no infrequent thing to hear an Eastern visitor say: "How much dearer things are in Los Angeles than they are East!" In nine cases out of every ten he is wrong. The case where he is right is that of some low-priced single article, which he probably only requires and buys about once a year, and which in Eastern cities he could get for a couple of pennies, whereas here he has to pay a nickel for it. The explanation of that is that on the Pacific Coast there is not any smaller current coin than the 5-cent piece. That difficulty, if such it be, is frequently got around in many stores by splitting the nickel in two. By that is meant that instead of charging, as was formerly the case, a nickel for the single article it is now a common custom for the store-keeper to say, on being asked the price." "Two for a nickel." Sometimes it may be three, four or five for a nickel, it depending on the cost of the article to the store-keeper. Apart from these small objects, there is nothing in the way of what, broadly stated, constitute the necessaries of living, but what, with a few exceptions, are actually cheaper in Los Angeles than in any city east of the Rocky Mountains; and there is no person, whether single or with his family, who has lived here for any length of time but will tell you that a dollar will buy more meat and groceries here than it will buy in any Eastern, Western or Southern city.

There are many things which go, at the very outset of this proposition, to make it so. The climate of Los Angeles is so mild the year through that vegetables and fruit, naturally enter elargely into the economy of the kitchen, and in no city of the United States, outside of the Pacific Coast, will a nickel buy so abundant a supply of them. Nor is it necessary for the housewife to lose her time going to market to get them. Hucksters—and heaven knows their name here is Legion—bring them to her door. She can have her choice of a dozen different varieties of fresh vegetables every day in the year, and as great a choice in fresh fruits and nuts. If she should not want a nickel's worth of all one kind, the peddler will give her a little of one kind and a little of another in exchange for her nickel, and the quantity she receives will prove more than sufficient for the day's consumption for a family of five.

Another reason for the low cost of living in Los Angeles is the abundant and varied supply of fresh fish. Any comparison in the price of this article of food applies, of course, only to the interior cities and towns of the Eastern and Western States. Cities on the Atlantic seaboard, or on the Gulf of Mexico enjoy equal privileges with Los Angeles in this respect, but interior points like Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, Cincinnati and others do not. At these points fresh salt-water fish is, and must necessarily be, so great a rarity as to make it a luxury beyond the means of the average pocket. Here fresh salt-water fish is so abundant and cheap that it is not beyond the means of any one, no matter how small his earnings. It is clear, then, that where fresh vegetables, fish and fruit form so large a portion of the daily food of a family, that less meat is required. Even in the matter of meat no stinting is necessary, for if one wants meat at every meal of the day he can have it and at less cost than he would have to pay for it in any Eastern or Western city. This is a point to be carefully noted, for every careful housewife knows that the butcher's bill gets into bigger figures than that for any other item of food. The comparison of the market prices of meats given below will make this clear:

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

Prices throughout the city differ slightly in different markets. Here, as elsewhere, retail prices are more or less governed by the social standing of the market. In the more aristocratic quarters of the city prices are higher for the same article of equally good quality than in other parts of the city. The prices given below are the average current prices in each city for the same quality of article. The points selected for comparison with Los Angeles are Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and New Orleans. They are chosen simply because they represent the East, West and South, and, in addition to that, are in a large measure representative cities of great commercial sections. Weights have in all cases, except in flour, fowls, eggs and sugar, been reduced to pounds, so as to make clearer the comparison. In the case of sugar the table shows how many pounds can be bought for $1.

COMPARISON OF MARKET PRICES.

ARTICLES.	Weight or Dozen.	LOS ANGELES.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	New Orleans.
Flour	Bbl.	$4.25	$5.50	$4.00	$4.50	$4.00	$5.00	$5.25	$5.50
Butter (choice)	lb	30	35	32½	35	35	32½	30	35
Beef (rib or sirloin roast)	lb	15	20	18	20	20	18	18	20
Beefsteak (round)	lb	10	12½	12½	15	15	12½	12½	15
Beefsteak (porterhouse)	lb	15	22	20	22	25	20	20	25
Mutton (leg)	lb	10	12½	12½	15	15	15	12½	15
Mutton (rib chops)	lb	12½	15	15	18	17	15	15	20
Lamb	lb	15	18	20	....	20	....	....	......
Veal	lb	12½	13	12½	15	15	12½	12½	15
Fowl (roasters)	e'ch	65	60	60@75	55	65@75	75	50	60@75
Fowl (broilers)	e'ch	40	40	45@50	40	40@50	50	35	40@50
Pork (fresh)	lb	12½	12½	11	10	....	11	....	......
Ham	lb	11	13	12½	10	15	12½	12½	15
Bacon (breakfast)	lb	12½	14	12½	11	15	12½	15	15
Eggs	doz.	35	35	30	25	25	30	25	30
Cheese	lb	10	15	12½	15	15	15	12½	15
Sugar (for $1)	lbs	18	18	20	20	20	18	18	18
Coffee (Java)	lb	35	37½	40	37½	35	40	40	35
Coffee (Mocha)	lb	35	37½	35	35	35	40	40	35
Tea	lb	40	50	50	60	65	60	65	65
Potatoes	lb	1	2	2½	2	2	3½	3	4
Tomatoes	lb	1	.....	5	3	3	....	5	2

From this table it will be seen that out of the twenty-two articles of food on the list, fourteen are cheaper in Los Angeles than in any of the other cities; five are, taking the average, as cheap, and only three are dearer. These three are fresh pork, eggs and sugar. Fresh or roast pork is cheaper at Chicago, Cincinnati and Omaha, and probably at St. Louis and Kansas City (at which points quotations could not be obtained) than here, because they are near the great hog-killing centers. In the matter, however, of cured pork, such as ham and breakfast bacon, it will be noted that prices in Los Angeles are in most cases lower than at the other points. The explanation of that is that the climate here is too warm for green pork to be eaten to any large extent, so that the bulk of that meat is cured to ham and bacon, and the quantity so cured, and sold as California-cured ham and California-cured bacon, enables dealers to favorably compete with Eastern ham and bacon.

In the matter of eggs, the present is always the time of year when eggs are highest here. Hens have barely recovered from moulting and consequently are not in egg-laying condition. At 35 cents a dozen they are higher than at any other point, except Boston, where the price is the same. In six weeks from this California ranch eggs will be selling at 20 cents a dozen, and will not advance on that until toward Easter, after which they will again drop to 20 cents a dozen, and should the shipments of Eastern eggs be large, prices will go down, as in other years, to 15 cents a dozen.

In sugar the price at all points is about the same, with the advantage of two pounds to the dollar's worth in favor of Chicago and Cincinnati. The kind quoted in the above table is granulated sugar. It is not an uncommon practice now among grocers here and elsewhere to make a "leader" of sugar in the hope of drawing family trade to their stores. For this reason it is difficult to establish an absolutely fair comparison in that article. At present eighteen pounds of bright granulated sugar can be bought here for $1.

In the item of cheese it is also a little difficult to make a really fair comparison. Eastern cheese, as must be expected, is dearer here than at points near to which it is made. Another reason is that most cheese-makers in California have a prejudice against making anything but full cream cheese. Eastern cheese-makers, while making many excellent kinds, are not quite so fastidious in their ideas. In the Eastern States they make a cheese which can be profitably sold at less price than if made from all cream. Notwithstanding this, the California cheese-maker can, in this market, undersell the Eastern man, for an excellent quality of California-made cheese can be bought here any day in the year for 10 cents a pound.

CHEAPNESS OF MEATS, ETC.

With the exception of the three articles mentioned above, green pork, eggs and sugar, all other articles of food are cheaper in Los Angeles than at other places. Flour is $1.25 a barrel cheaper here than in Boston and New Orleans, 75 cents cheaper than in Omaha, 25 cents cheaper than in Cincinnati, and $1 a barrel cheaper than in Kansas City. It should be noted, also, that the Los Angeles price quoted above is for the full 200 pounds, flour here being sold in the sack and not for 196 pounds, which is the recognized Eastern barrel weight. Only at Chicago and St. Louis is flour at the present time rated lower than here.

In beef, mutton, lamb and veal, prices are largely in favor of Los Angeles. Good roast cuts of beef are sold here for 12½ cents a pound, and prime rib and sirloin roasts for 15 cents. This is from 3 to 5 cents a pound less than at any other city mentioned. The same difference in price applies to beefsteaks, both round and porterhouse. Good round steaks retail here at 10 cents a pound, and porterhouse does not go beyond 15 cents. In St. Louis and New Orleans porterhouse steaks fetch 25 cents a pound. In mutton the difference in price in favor of Los Angeles is equally great. A hind quarter of mutton sells here for 10 cents a pound as against 12½ cents in Boston, Chicago and Kansas City, while in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha and New Orleans 15 cents a pound is paid for it. Rib mutton chops are in about the same ratio. Here they sell in the best markets for 12½ cents a pound as against 15 to 20 cents a pound in other places. Lamb sells here for 15 cents a pound, in Chicago at 20 cents, while at most of the other places it is not quoted at this time of year at all. Veal is cheaper here at 12½ cents a pound than at Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans.

In coffee, both Mocha and Java, and in fowls, roasters and broilers, the difference in prices is not great, but it will be seen that they are, in the majority of cases, cheaper here than at the other points mentioned.

The difference in the price of tea is largely in favor of Los Angeles. One main reason for this is that this city being on the Pacific seaboard, with direct ocean communication with China and Japan, it saves the cost of rail transportation. Another reason is that Chinese retail stores do a large tea trade, and as they are satisfied with smaller profits than the average grocer, the result is to cause the latter to sell cheaper than he might otherwise do. An excellent quality of China tea can be bought here for 40 cents a pound. A good Oolong can be had for 30 cents, but a tea which would cost from 60 to 65 cents a pound East can be bought here for 40 cents.

BUTTER ALSO CHEAPER.

Ten years ago butter sold higher on the Pacific Coast than in any of the cities of the East or West, but that is not the case at the present day. The dairying interests of California represent today an enormous invested capital, and the competition ensuing therefrom has naturally brought down prices. When to this is added the further fact that California is, throughout the entire year, a good grazing country, it can be readily understood why butter should be cheaper here than in almost every other State in the Union. The rainfall and during the winter months is generally so abundant as to furnish the very best of green pasturage the greatest part of the year, while during the late summer months the dry feed on the hillsides and in the valleys is sufficient to largely provide good milk nourishment. Another feature in connection with California-made butter should be noted. The prevailing westerly winds, which come directly off the ocean to the land, furnish the pasturage with such saline nutritive properties as to enrich the milk and allow it to yield a larger proportion of butter than would possess the milk of cows grazing on lands removed from the benefits of the sea air This is a fact which has been well determined in other countries, where winds from the salt water to the land prevail, and especially has it been noted in Brittany in France, so famed for the excellence of its butter. The fact, then, is that notwithstanding this is the time of year when butter is at its highest notch, it can be bought for 60 cents a roll, equal to 30 cents a pound, while at no other of the places mentioned, except Kansas City, can it be bought for less than from 32½ cents to 35 cents a pound. Butter is an item that cuts so big a figure in a large family that the fact of its being cheaper here than elsewhere should not be forgotten.

Potatoes are also cheaper here than elsewhere. This is all the more notable from the fact that in the early days of California a good boiling potato was a rarity. Now the best quality of Burbanks can be had for a cent a pound, which is less than one-half what they sell for in any Eastern city. The advantage in the price of fresh tomatoes is even greater. While in Eastern cities they are a luxury at 5 cents a pound, they can be bought here at any time for a cent a pound.

Besides the articles mentioned here, there are a great many others, but in which no comparison can be made, simply because prices of them are so much lower here than in any Eastern or Western city, that a comparison would seem absurd. For instance, California dried French prunes sell here for 5 cents a pound; California raisins, fit for the best cake or plum pudding that ever graced a Christmas or Thanksgiving table, can be had for 5 cents a pound; fresh Muscat grapes, 2 cents a pound; great, luscious, fresh strawberries, 15 cents a box, or two boxes for 25 cents, each box holding nearly a pound; oranges, from 10 to 20 cents a dozen; fresh figs, 3 cents a pound; blackberries, 10 cents a pound; guavas, 5 cents a box; walnuts, 10 cents a pound, and almonds, filberts, chestnuts and pecan nuts at the same price; these, and many other kinds of fruit and nuts, all grown in and around Los Angeles and fresh in the markets from one year's end to the other. Even in this month—January—when rivers and lakes in the East are frozen solid, and when no person dare venture out of doors without being furcoated at every point, one can stand in front of any fruit store in the city and count more than a dozen different varieties of fresh fruits, all grown in this locality.

HOUSE RENTS.

Enough has been said to clearly establish the fact that Los Angeles is one of the cheapest cities in the United States to live in, and with the low cost of living is coupled the further advantage of a climate not excelled in any part of the world. When speaking of the cost of living, house rent should not be overlooked. While the number of people that have come here from the East during the past few years has been very great, rents are generally reasonable, and although no figures of house rents in other cities are available, whereby to make a comparison, it is safe to affirm that they are as low as in Kansas City, Omaha, and considerably lower than in Chicago, New Orleans or Boston. New houses are going up here every day in every part of the city, and when it is stated that, according to the official statistics, an average of about four a day—not a week or a month, nor a year—but every working day, were constructed during the past year, on can better understand, notwithstanding the great demand for dwellings, why rents have remained at a reasonable figure. But here are facts to speak for themselves. A handsomely constructed flat of six rooms, bath-room, closets and every modern improvement, can be had for from $20 to $25 a month; a cottage of five rooms, with bath-room, closets and outside hose connection with watering lawn and flowers, for $15 a month; and an equally good one but ten minutes' distance from the business center of the city, with cable or electric car facilities, for $12 a month. Furnished single rooms can be had for $4 a month, and even less in some quarters, and two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping can be rented for from $6 to $8 a month, according to locality.

SERVANTS.

There is one item in the housekeeping of a large family that is more expensive here than in Eastern cities; it is servants' wages. Chinese are largely employed as servants, and a good one easily commands from $4 to $5 a week. Fortunately, however, that problem of house help has been largely solved in this city, and again it is the climate which figures as the chief factor in the solution. The mildness of the climate render great wood and coal fires in the kitchen and other rooms of the house unnecessary. Gas or gasoline is largely used for cooking purposes, and any one familiar with household arrangements knows what a difference that makes in the work of a house. The result is that the woman of the average household generally does her own housework, unless the family be a very large one, and where that is the case, there is generally one of the children old enough to lend a helping hand to the mother. House help to the Eastern matron is a veritable bete noir, but to the Los Angeles housewife it has few terrors. The vast majority of them here have no servants, require none, and for which, as they will all tell you, they are sincerely and thoroughly thankful.

RESTAURANT LIVING.

Besides housekeeping or boarding, there is another manner of living largely practiced here, and which is becoming every year more popular; it is that of living in furnished rooms and boarding at a restaurant. To the single man, or to a man and wife without children, it offers many advantages and much saving in time and trouble. They can dine when they please, where they please, and have as little or as much as they feel inclined to eat, and only pay in proportion. The system is an excellent one where there are only the man and his wife, especially so in the matter of dinner. It is not a great hardship to the wife to knock up a breakfast for two in their own rooms. At noon the husband lunches down town and the wife has a light lunch at home; but in the evening, dressed for the theater or to make a call, they sally forth to their favorite restaurant and enjoy their dinner in rest and quietness with the happy knowledge that after dinner is through there won't be any dishes to wash up nor things to put away, or, as the cockney describes it, "there won't be any dirt-cart followin' the Lord Mayor's show."

It might be said without fear of contradiction that there is no city on this continent where restaurant living is as cheap as right here in Los Angeles. If you told a man in Boston that he could get an excellent meal in Los Angeles, composed of soup, meat, two, sometimes three, kinds of vegetables, bread and butter ad libitum, with a pot of tea or coffee and milk, or, if preferred, a small bottle of claret, all for 15 cents, he would look at you as if he would like to tell you that the truth was not in you. It is a fact, nevertheless. There are probably a dozen or more restaurants in this city where a good wholesome meal can be had for 15 cents, served on a clean table, with a fresh, clean napkin as andjunct, and in the company of respectable, well-dressed people. There are also many other places, immaculate in their cleanliness, where a pot of tea with a small pot of cream, or coffee with cream, and bread and butter enough to make a midday lunch, can be had for 10 cents.

A careful examination of these things will be sufficient to convince any one, be he single or married with a family, that in no city of this broad land can he live so well, so cheaply, and enjoy life so pleasantly as in this city of Los Angeles.

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum industry in Southern California has received a great impetus through the discovery of oil in paying quantities within the limits of Los Angeles city, which was made during the past year. Petroleum is, however, by no means a new thing in the southern counties. It has for many years been an important product of the State, and the product would undoubtedly be still greater if the fields had been developed to their full extent. As it is, the company which is operating in the leading oil field of Southern California appears more anxious to secure all the available oil land in that section than to develop the production as fast as possible.

Attempts to develop oil were made at Santa Barbara as early as 1865. They were unsuccessful, and nothing much was done in this direction until 1876. In the meantime, it had been observed that there were several oil belts in the State. These may be defined as the northern, central and southern belts. The first is in Humboldt county, and as little work has been done there, its value is not well defined. The second is in Santa Cruz county, extending along the coast into Monterey and San Luis Obispo, and thence over the coast range of mountains into Fresno and Kern counties. The most successful work on this has been done in Kern, near Bakersfield. The third, and, so far as known, richest deposit, begins in Santa Barbara county, runs through Ventura county, extends over into Los Angeles county, and is lost in the desert beyond San Bernardino. They all trend southeasterly from some point near the ocean.

The oil from Pico Canyon, near Newhall, is light gravity, but that from Brea Canyon, near Puente, in Los Angeles county, is very heavy, some of it being semi-asphaltum. The wells at the latter place, near the bottom of the canyon, are shallow, not more than fifty feet deep, and yield five barrels each day; but as the wells have been sunk in the face of the sides of the canyon, they have increased in depth the nearer they are to the crest, and they have also increased in yield, while the oil is less dense.

There are about two dozen wells now in this canyon. A dry hole has never been struck. Every well is now yielding as much as when first bored, the output being several hundred barrels per day. It is a heavy oil, at best, and is nearly all used for fuel purposes in Los Angeles, where it sells for about $1.50 per barrel. The semi-asphaltum from the shallow wells is worth $5 per barrel for coating water and gas pipes, and the ends of posts that go below the ground.

According to a pamphlet issued by the State, the Pacific Coast Oil Company has in Pico Canyon about forty wells. The oil-bearing stratum is 350 to 735 feet thick. The wells struck fifteen years ago are still yielding as largely as when first bored. One well, in a strip of land 850 by 3800 feet, has yielded 1,500,000 barrels of oil. Another well has yielded 300,000 barrels of oil; both are still as good yielders as at first. The oil belt here is eight miles long, and all seemingly of even richness. The output now is about 500 barrels per day. It is shipped to Alameda Point, near San Francisco, where it is refined for illuminating purposes, the oil being very light.

Only a beginning has been made in this oil-boring enterprise. The southern belt is over 250 miles long. For 100 miles between Santa Barbara and Newhall oil derricks are seen along the road at numerous points. Every well thus far bored is still a yielder, not one having gone dry. The Union Oil Company has one which is estimated to have yielded 400,000 barrels. They range from a few feet to 3000 feet deep. The average depth is from 800 to 1000 feet.

The success of these ventures was so well-known by 1885 that a great stimulus was given the industry, and since then hundreds of oil claims have been made between Santa Barbara and Newhall, and a score of companies are at work. The most important of these is the Union Oil Company, whose headquarters are at Santa Paula, Ventura county. This company controls a large amount of territory and has a great many wells in successful operation. The output is probably over 700 barrels a day. The smaller concerns combined get about 350 barrels a day. If we add the figures we now have, it will appear that this southern oil belt is yielding 40,000 barrels of oil a month, or about 500,000 per annum. Three years ago the output in all the territory was only 1000 barrels, and two years ago only 1300.

The Union Oil Company borings might be used for fuel or illuminating, as some is heavy and some very light, but the company has preferred to convert the product of their wells into lubricants, inks and other manufactured products that manifold its value.

The California oil differs radically from that of Pennsylvania, as its residuum is asphaltum instead of paraffine. It is this quality which makes our oil so valuable for varnishes, lubricants and inks. Other products are made at the laboratory at Santa Paula, but their nature is kept secret until such time as they are perfected and ready to put on the market. One is known to be a facric that may be used for oilcloth, as it is impervious to water. Another is tubes in which electric wires may be run. The black ink produced is of high excellence.

Quite a small boom has been caused during the past year by the discoveries of oil within the city limits of Los Angeles, referred to at the beginning of this article. It has been known for years that there is oil in the hills within and adjacent to the city. Oil has bubbled out of the ground at several points, and in the neighborhood of these springs there are large deposits of asphaltum or brea. This brea is the residuum left after the volatile portion of the oil has been evaporated. These beds of brea have been found in some places very extensive.

The celebrated Brea rancho, just west of this city—the property of the Hancock estate—is a case in point, where the deposits of brea were very extensive and very valuable. It was from this fact that the rancho obtained its name. During the past two years thousands of tons of this commodity have been taken from the surface of the earth on that rancho and put into the market, with great profit to the owners of the ranch. Today a large pond exists where the brea was excavated, and one of the peculiarities of that pond is that natural gas is continually bubbling up through the waters, indicating that down in the depths below somewhere is a supply of gas that will be valuable if it can be reached.

Just to the southeast of this great deposit a twelve-inch well was sunk years ago to a depth of 1440 feet for the purpose of securing oil. This well was put down at a time when there was no market for oil in this section of the State. The well yielded oil in abundance. The oil at that time was used with the brea in making fuel, which found an extensive market. This well is yielding oil today, and barrels of the crude article are running to waste daily.

Another point where oil has been found escaping from the ground was in the neighborhood of the Second-street Park, which is about half a mile west of the business center of the city. These deposits have been known for many years, but until recently crude petroleum was of little or no value, and therefore they were not utilized. No one thought of doing anything to develop them until about a year ago, when an enterprising citizen of Los Angeles, after trying to interest some of his friends in the industry sank a well himself and obtained a good supply of oil at a depth of about 800 feet. His example was soon followed by others, until today there are in the neighborhood of the Second-street Park about one hundred wells, almost all of which are producing regularly at the rate of from seven to thirty barrels a day. The total output of this field, which is only a few acres in extent, is estimated at over five hundred barrels a day. The wells do not flow, but have to be pumped. The oil is mostly found at a depth of about eight hundred feet, only one or two wells having gone so deep as a thousand feet. The oil, like most of that found in California, is thick, with an asphaltum base, and is consequently not well adapted for illuminating purposes, but is one of the best oils that has yet been found for fuel.

The success of these operations in the neighborhood of the Second-street Park has led a number of people to make preparations to test the adjacent territory, and wells are now being sunk over a very extensive section, ten miles long, extending from the Cahuenga foothills on the northwest to the eastern city limits.

The main obstacle in the way of developing the manufacturing industry of Los Angeles has been the lack of fuel. The discovery of this local oil field promises to solve the fuel question and give Los Angeles fuel at a price which will enable our manufacturers to compete with those of the most favored sections of the country. The local oil is at present sold in the city at about $1.40 per barrel, at which price it is a cheap fuel. Arrangements have already been made to run several pipe lines from the oil fields down to the manufacturing section of the city. It is also proposed, should the supply warrant it, to build a pipe line to Santa Monica, whence the oil could be shipped. Both the Southern Pacific and the Southern California Railroad companies have been experimenting with oil on their locomotives, and with very encouraging results. In fact, The Times will soon be able to make a striking announcement of results achieved in this direction—results which will mean millions to the country. It looks very much as if the oil fields of Los Angeles would soon rival in importance our orange groves as a source of wealth.

The climates of Los Angeles county are as various as the soils. The man must indeed by fastidious who cannot be suited. Within a day you can remove from the cool, bracing salty air of the ocean beach to the mild, balmy atmosphere of the interior, or the crisp, invigorating air of the pine-clad mountain summits, where, in midwinter, you may sometimes find enough snow to have a game of snowballing. We have every sort of climate in Los Angeles county—that is worth having. Blizzards, thunderstorms and cyclones are not on our climate bill of fare.

What do we live on in Los Angeles county besides climate? Well, our income, at present, from grain, fruits, vegetables and petroleum is considerably over $6,000,000 a year, which would give $250 a year to each family in the county, and this income is increasing much faster than the population. Then, besides, there is honey, wool, hides, dairy produce and a dozen other things, not including the entertainment of "one-lungers," so that, you see, there is no immediate danger of our starving, even if travel from the outside should entirely cease.

REAL ESTATE.

Almost every stranger who knows of Los Angeles, even by name, has heard of the real estate boom which struck this city with the violence of a cyclone about eight years ago. That was, indeed, a remarkable period, when thousands of people poured in from all parts of the country for the purpose of getting hold of a few front feet or a few acres of Southern California land, apparently imbued with the idea that the amount of such land in existence was so limited that the supply would be likely to give out altogether unless they got in early, and so they stood in line for twenty-four hours in front of real estate offices for the chance of paying $500 apiece for twenty-five-foot business lots twenty miles from nowhere, amid the sage brush and cactus, where the intrinsic value of land without water was at the most $5 an acre.

It was, however, by no means only strangers who acted in this half-crazy manner. Our own people soon caught the infection, and caught it "bad." They were among the wildest investors, and many of them were, of course, badly "stuck." Hundreds if not thousands of Southern California people loaded themselves up with property, bought on a margin at exorbitant prices, in the spring and summer of 1887, for the purpose of unloading at a big profit upon the crowd of Eastern people who were expected to arrive that winter, but who did not come, and many of our citizens who have not had to let this property go under foreclosure are still paying taxes on it.

As we have said, most Eastern people who know of Los Angeles have heard of the boom, but too many of them are not aware that the city, and indeed the whole of Southern California, has recovered from the effects of the boom, and that property is now bought and sold in accordance with its intrinsic value. It is evident from letters which are received here from time to time that a great many Eastern people believe that real estate in Southern California is still suffering from the reaction which always follows an unreasonable excitement, and it is in fact almost unsalable.

This is very far from being the case. Take Los Angeles for an example. This city was never in a more prosperous and flourishing condition than it is today. There is, of course, not so much excitement in real estate as there was during the era of crazy speculation, but in several cases prices of choice residence and business property are higher than they were in 1886 and 1887. They are higher for the very good reason that when improved they will pay a good interest on the price that is asked for them.

During three or four years after the explosion of the inflated real estate bubble, in the spring of 1888, it was difficult to sell Southern California real estate at almost any price. Every one was loaded up with it at a high figure, and while there was no crash, such as has followed real estate booms in other cities, there was, of course, much loss and considerable suffering on part of those who had "bitten off more than they could chew." In 1892 people had begun to adjust their affairs, and the real estate market assumed a firmer tone, which kept on increasing until the beginning of 1893, when quite a brisk demand for city real estate set in. This was checked by the financial panic which swept over the country in the summer of that year. It was, however, only a temporary check, and during the past twelve months prices in the local market have advanced in a most encouraging manner. Early in 1893 the first subdivision that had been laid out in Los Angeles since the days of the boom was put on the market as a "feeler," and the result was more satisfactory, the lots all being sold within a few months. Lots in that tract are now worth 50 per cent. more than the price at which they were placed on the market. In other cases lots are now selling at double the price which was asked for them less than a year ago. Altogether over a dozen new tracts have been placed on the market during the past eighteen months, and have in almost every case met with a satisfactory sale at good prices.

One most satisfactory feature of the market is the very large amount of building that has been going forward during the past year. The buildings erected during the twelve months of 1894 will average over five per day, a record which beats that of San Francisco for the same period. The value of these buildings is in the neighborhood of $2,500,000. Gaps are being rapidly filled up, and within a short time the inside section of the city will be built up almost solid. This, of course, brings into the market much outside land, and offers a good field for those who wish to subdivide property and place it on the market.

Briefly stated, Los Angeles, for the purpose of description, may be divided into eight districts, namely: The Business Section, the Southwest, the Western Hills, the Northwest, East Los Angeles, Boyle Heights, the district between Main street and the river, and South Los Angeles. The growth of these sections during the past year has, by no means, been equal. As in the case of great cities, various causes have tended to push this city in one direction and hold it back in another. For a number of years past the main growth of Los Angeles has been in a southwesterly direction. Business has extended from Main street over into South Spring street and Broadway, and residences have gone up for quite a distance outside of the city limits, beyond the University on the southwest. This move has continued during the past year, but it has been modified by a very decided growth of the western hill section and of that section lying east of Main street and west of the river. During the year the principal growth of the business section has been along Spring street and Broadway. South Spring street, for some distance below First, is now building up solid and fine blocks are rapidly going up on South Broadway. The section between Second and Fourth, on Spring and Broadway, now contains the finest blocks in the city, including the Bryson Block on Second and Spring, the Stimson Block on Third and Spring, and the Bradbury Block on Third and Broadway. The highest-priced business property in the city is on Spring, between First and Second. It would be difficult to touch anything here at less than $2000 a front foot, not including the value of the improvements. On Broadway, between First and Second, property is held at from $800 to $1000 a front foot, and is rapidly rising in value. Main-street property has been somewhat neglected. The future of this street depends very largely upon the enterprise which may be displayed by property-owners in making good improvements. The cutting through of First-street hill, which is now almost completed, and the tunneling of North Broadway, which is projected, will tend to keep the business section from running away too rapidly to the south, and will increase the value of frontage in the section between Broadway and Main street, north of First, which section has hitherto suffered from lack of easy means of communication with the western and northwestern parts of the city.

The southwestern section of the city, which contains the most substantial residences to be found in Los Angeles, has been built up at a marvelous rate during the past year, and the entire section south of Pico street and west of Main would now scarcely be recognized by a person who had been away from the city two or three years. Choice property in this section, on such streets as Adams, Figueroa and Grand avenue, is held as high as $100 a foot, which is about the highest price asked for residence property in Los Angeles. At the same time, very fair residence lots in this section, within two miles of the business center, can be purchased at from $600 to $1000 apiece, for full-sized lots, 50x150.

The development of the western-hill section has proceeded very rapidly during the past year, notwithstanding the drawback which it suffers from in the shape of heavy grades between it and the business center. This growth has been specially noticeable in the neighborhood of Westlake Park, where several blocks are built up almost solid with some of the finest residences in the city. From $1500 to $2500 is asked for fifty-foot lots in the Bonnie Brae tract, south of Westlake Park. In the oil-producing section around Second-street Park, about half a mile west of the business center, lots have advanced during the year from 100 to 500 per cent. Lots in this section, near the oil wells, are worth from $600 to $1000.

There has not been much improvement during the year in the northwestern hill section of the city, but improvements which are projected in that section warrant the belief that there will be quite an advance during the coming year. The improvement of Elysian Park and the building of a street railway on Bellevue avenue will do much to advance prices in this section. Prices at present are very moderate. Good lots within a mile of the business center can be brought at from $500 to $1000.

Property in East Los Angeles, one of the prettiest residence sections of the city, has been quiet during the year, but there are signs of a revival. Prices are very moderate at present, and this section offers many inducements to investors. The same is true, to a certain extent, of Boyle Heights, although there has been more improvement here during the year. What Boyle Heights specially needs is a rapid-transit system, the establishment of which would double the value of property in that section.

No section of Los Angeles has shown a more rapid growth during the past year than that lying east of Main street, between that thoroughfare and Central avenue. Here a large number of residences have been erected, and some tracts which were almost uninhabited a year ago are now built up solid. This growth is especially noticeable in that section lying west of the Arcade Depot, where a minature town has sprung up during the year. Prices in this section are still very moderate, considering the short distance from the business center. Good lots may be had for $500.

Last we get to that section of the city which is just outside the southern boundary. This section may be said to have been created during the past year, as twelve months ago it consisted almost entirely of orchard and field. It is now almost entirely transformed, and the improvements which have been made would do credit to a suburb five years old. Streets have been graded, sidewalks laid, shade trees planted and a large number of handsome residences erected. One of the advantages of this section is the fine, deep soil, which will grow any variety of plant or tree that can be raised in Southern California.

The outlook for Los Angeles real estate during the coming year is brighter than it has ever been at any period of the city's history. Business is in a flourishing condition, new citizens are coming in by thousands, many important improvements are projected, and the discovery of oil within the city limits promises to give us what we have so long needed, cheap fuel for manufacturing purposes. The Times states without any reservation that there is today no safer or more promising field for the investment of capital than real estate in and around the city of Los Angeles. The city is about to take a big start on the up grade, and those who are wise enough to take advantage of this opportunity by investing in real estate will assuredly profit by it.

OUR PEAT LANDS.

California is noted for the remarkable variety of its soil, not only in different sections and counties, but within the limits of the same small farm may frequently be found several distinct varieties of soil.

Down in the Westminster section of Orange county, a few miles from Santa Ana, there is a very unique strip of land. A hundred years ago it was not land at all, but water—a long narrow swale, in which grew tules (bullrushes) of immense proportions. Tradition has it that when California was a populous island and the mainland hereabouts a wilderness, the adventurous islanders used to make excursions to the Westminster swale and gather there the long, slender tules for the manufacture of canoes.

But Nature, it seems, had other purposes in view for the Westminster slough than to keep it for a perpetual tule patch. By one of those quiet, unremitting processes which we sometimes call evolution, Nature was engaged in making land to take the place of a shallow body of water. The wild plants which flourished in such rank exuberance had their seasons of growth, maturity and decay, in conformity with the inexorable law of life and death, and each succeeding year contributed to the tangled mass which formed the bed of the swale. In the rotting fibers of the preceding generations the new tules bedded their roots, and, in turn, had their day and died, and contributed to the underlying mass. Thus was built up a body of decayed and decaying vegetable matter, interlaced with roots which hold it together in an inextricable tangle.

This bed of vegetable matter, which, in time, rose above the surface of the water, varies in thickness from fourteen inches to fourteen feet. It is still permeated with water, and, in some instances, seems almost to be floating. It places a man who stands upon the bog, by jolting up and down, may set several square rods of ground vibrating in a miniature temblor.

When such unstable territory is first cleared of its wild growth, there is not much to be done in the way of cultivation, except to turn the surface over with pitchforks. Some of the farmers of the section have a shrewd way of fencing in a particular patch and turning in a drove of hogs to do the cultivating. They root up the bog and turn it over and trample it down, and thus aid the process of vegetable decay and solidification. The next step toward redemption consists in ditching and underdraining the swamp bed. In ditching the method is to use a hayknife with which the farmer saws his way as he would through a haystack. There is this difference, however: The peat is sawed out in blocks and lifted up to the surface, where, if left alone, it will dry intact, preserving its squared surfaces like great bricks of adobe. After the land has thus been underdrained and cultivated by hand for a year or so, it attains sufficient firmness to allow taking the horse upon it. But there are still weak spots in the boggy crust, and, to insure safety, the horse must be equipped with circular boards fastened upon his feet, something after the manner of snowshoes. What a horse thinks when he is thus tricked out with sandals and set to tramping on such unstable footing has never been translated from the language of the "houyhnhnms." But it will make a funny chapter if it should ever be translated.

The great labor and expense involved in thus redeeming the bog lands and bringing them under cultivation is amply repaid in the end by the most astonishing crops of pumpkins, corn, potatoes, and, in fact, all kinds of vegetables and tubers. The land will not do for trees, because they do not find a substantial enough footing to keep them in an upright position when the wind blows. Then, too, the standing water beneath would rot the roots as soon as they penetrate to it. But in pumpkins and tubers—whew! what crops! It's as easy to grow a 250-pound pumpkin and a five-pound potato there as it is to raise white beans on ordinary soil. Corn, when it manages to stand up to its work, thinks nothing of turning off 150 to 200 bushels to the acre. The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high, and a step-ladder is required to reach some of the ears. It is in the Westminster country that are produced many of the vegetable prodigies which so astonish people at our agricultural fairs.

The writer who attempts to describe the wonderful productiveness of this region tells of a farmer who took two crops of onions and a crop of cabbage from the same land, and got another crop of onions well started—all in the course of a year. His first crop of onions yielded at the rate of 350 sacks to the acre; second crop (small onions for pickles) 150 sacks to the acre; third crop, 100,000 cabbage plants. Onions, cabbages, radishes and asparagus seem to be especially adapted to winter growth in this section. One year the cultivator gathered in February and March a crop of cabbages which ran 8000 heads to the acre. The largest head weighed 22 pounds, and the gross yield was 20 tons to the acre. The cabbages brought from $17 to $20 a ton. In potatoes 300 bushels to the acre is not an unusual crop; in onions, 1000 bushels have been taken from an acre of ground; in beets, a yield of 100 tons to the acre is possible. A single beet of one season's growth tipped the scales at 46 pounds. From three hills of pumpkins the cultivator gathered a first crop of 19 and a second crop of 18. The heaviest pumpkin weighed 201 pounds, and the aggregate yield of the three hills was 3000 pounds.

The soil of the bog lands, created by the process above outlined has little in it of the elements which we generally attribute to ground. There is neither sand nor clay, nor disintegrated rocks, or any other mineral substance about it. A Westminster farmer said: "You might take some of it in your mouth and chew it, and you wouldn't strike a particle of grit." Without seeking any such practical demonstration, it is easy enough to concede the truth of the assertion. The substance of the bog is simply decayed vegetable matter, in a large part what scientific people call "humus." It is genuine peat, and the blocks sawed out and dried by the farmers may be used for fuel. They make a slow, smouldering fire.

The soil is used for many purposes besides that of growing vegetables. It has been found to make a valuable fertilizer, and the proposition has been made to drain the swamp and remove the peat in blocks on a large scale, dry it, and pass it through a machine for conversion into a thorough commercial fertilizer. The dry peat is also used to pack fruit in, for which purpose it is peculiarly adapted, apparently possessing some quality which retards decay in the fruit.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The future of the Pacific Coast—especially of Southern California—is so intimately bound up with the success of the Nicaragua Canal, that this New Year's number of The Times would be incomplete without some reference to an enterprise which conservative men estimate will double the value of every acre of land in the State.

When Columbus set out on his voyage into unknown seas, it was for the purpose of discovering a new route to the Orient, and when he reached the West Indies he thought—as the name indicates—that he had reached the goal of his ambition. After him, many navigators attempted the same thing, trying every bay, river and opening on the Atlantic. Finally the Pacific Ocean was discovered, and soon after the creation of an artificial channel began to be discussed. The question has been considered by almost every American government since the time of Jackson. The disastrous failure of De Lesseps's enterprise at Panama is matter of recent history.

After President Arthur's administration had failed to ratify a treaty to give the United States a right-of-way and ownership of a canal by way of Nicaragua, a number of citizens obtained a favorable concession and got a charter from Congress, creating it a corporation. From that has come the present movement.

Thorough surveys have been made by fifty engineers, during three years, and about $5,000,000 has been expended. Greytown Harbor has been dredged and a pier or breakwater built 1000 feet long, which will be extended to 5000 feet. The company has collected the largest dredging plant in the world, has built twelve miles of railroad into the interior, built many storehouses and warehouses, a complete hospital and made many other important improvements. It is now ready to push the work as fast as funds can be obtained.

The reasons that Nicaragua is considered the only feasible route are that the elevation by this route is lower than by any other, and there are the fewest obstacles. Nature has almost made a canal herself. For nine years a vessel has been running by Greytown to Lake Nicaragua, where it is within twelve and one-half miles of the Pacific Ocean.

The canal begins on the Atlantic, just north of Greytown, joining the San Juan River inland, where a dam has been built which raises the water four feet above the level of the lake. The first ten miles of the canal is low land, upon which dredges are now at work. There are three gigantic locks, whence there is an uninterrupted stretch of navigation. There is one heavy piece of cutting 2¼ miles long and 240 feet deep, the expense of which has been carefully calculated. This work will occupy from four to five years. Much of the rock excavated is need for the breakwater and dams. There is clear sailing 65 miles across the lake, to the point where the old transportation company ran, in the days of '49. The canal leaves the western shore of the lake by the lowest point in the range between Alaska and Cape Horn, being only 40 feet in elevation. It runs through a basin large enough to hold a fleet, past locks, which let the water down to the level of the Pacific at Brito, where there is a natural breakwater a mile long. Another will be built, and a harbor dredged between them. The minimum depth of the canal will be 30 feet, sufficient for the largest of vessels.

The route of the canal is through the healthiest portion of Central America. There is no sickness among the men.

The money expended by the company has been obtained by public subscription from men who have faith in the enterprise. There is no doubt that the canal will pay well. The net revenues of the Suez Company, for a series of years, have been upward of $12,000,000, and are constantly increasing. Five hundred franc shares are quoted at $2700. The last dividend was at the rate of 20 per cent. The annual income of the Nicaragua Canal is estimated at $12,000,000; cost of maintenance, $1,000,000, leaving $11,000,000 net, or 5½ per cent. on a capitalization of $200,000,000. Beyond the question of profit, the canal will be of great importance to the United States from a national standpoint. We must have the canal or two navies. Germany is expending $60,000,000 on the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, to save 700 miles of sailing. The Erie Canal, which cost the State of New York $60,000,000, has made New York city, the commercial metropolis of the continent. Out of that harbor go exports of $1,500,000,000 annually.

Cape Horn is further south than the Cape of Good Hope, so that the saving by Nicaragua is greater than by Suez. The canal will save 10,000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific for sailing vessels, and over eight thousand miles for steamships.

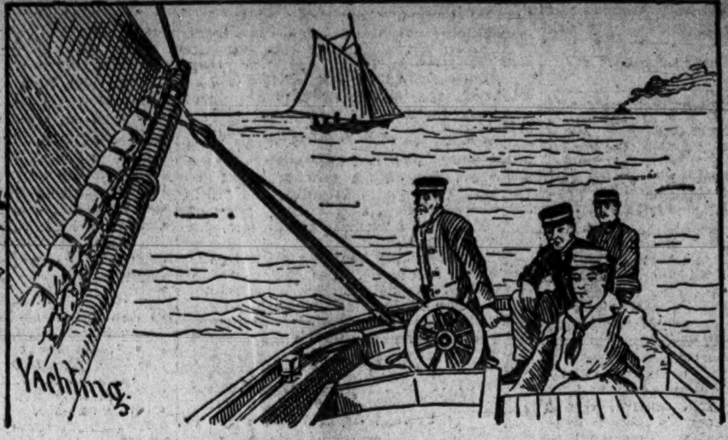
When the Nicaragua Canal is finished the markets of the world will be, for the first time, fully open to the Pacific Coast. A great stimulus will be given to every form of production. Washington alone can produce over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum. The world wants the timber of the Pacific Coast, but transportation must be reasonable. In Oregon the timber on the stump is worth from 50 cents to $1.50 per 1000. Similar timber, on the stump in New York would be cheap at $2. A difference of 12½ cents per 1000 would more than suffice to build the canal.

When the canal is completed an ocean racer can make the passage from San Pedro or Redondo or Santa Monica to New York in ten days, and an ordinary freight steamer in sixteen days. With refrigerator appliances the fresh fruits of California may be laid down on the Atlantic Coast and in Europe at prices which will tempt consumers, and at he same time pay the producers a good profit.

Few cities in the world have better facilities for education than Los Angeles. Kindergartens, public schools, high schools, normal schools, colleges, universities of every description, teachers of music, languages, art, science and hygiene, libraries, lectures, Chautauqua societies—all are found here in profusion and approaching perfection. This is always a most important question with heads of families who contemplate moving to a new section. Investigate our educational facilities. You cannot fail to be fully satisfied.

SPORT ON LAND AND SEA.

BIG FISH AT CATALINA.



Yachting.

BIG GAME IN THE MOUNTAINS

Camping out is a favorite enjoyment with Southern Californians, and is particularly adapted to our rainless summer seasons and dry air. Invalids often return from such excursions healthy and rugged. The hunter can easily keep himself and family supplied with game in Southern California. Near the ocean there are large numbers of wild geese, duck and snipe in the sloughs. Quail, cotton-tail and jack-rabbits worry the vineyardists considerably in the less thickly-settled sections. Tree squirrels are numerous in the interior valleys. In the mountains are deer, foxes, wildcats, California lions and occasionally a bear.

When much ground is to be covered, a good horse or team is necessary to the sportsman. A saddle-horse that will stand fire is considered by many one of the most enjoyable means of locomotion.

The angler can find plenty of trout in the canyons of the numerous mountain ranges. They lurk in the pools of mountain streams. Trout fishing in the mountains lacks the amount of excitement that accompanies it in the East, and the fish do not run so large, but a fishing trip in this section combines such entirely diverse features that the traveler cannot but find it enjoyable. In the ocean there is excellent fishing with line and seine, equal to anything of a similar character in the East. Many varieties of the finny tribe may be captured in great quantity, from smelts to jewfish weighing several hundred pounds. Sharks and whales are occasionally encountered.

The sportsman has many advantages in Southern California over his Eastern brethren. The regularity of the seasons is a safeguard against unexpected showers or stifling heat. The hills and mountains of the section abound with game.

In the deep recesses of the mountains a ferocious grizzly bear may still be occasionally found. The deer of Southern California, though commonly called "black-tail," is the mule deer of the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, named after his enormous ears. He is still found in all the rough hills, from coast to mountain top, when not too much hunted.

The hunting of the mountain lion affords great sport. When pressed by a pack of hounds, this great cat makes leaps that are really phenomenal.

Los Angeles has become quite a center of sporting activity. There are several flourishing organizations here devoted to

DUCK SHOOTING

the sport of field, marsh and stream. The anglers have what is known as the Creel Club, which was organized in 1891. The club has a log cabin on the San Gabriel River, about seven miles from the mouth of the canyon. During the past few years this club, at considerable expense, has distributed in the San Gabriel and its branches 50,000 eastern brook trout.

The Recreation Gun Club is the oldest club in Los Angeles, owning property about three miles south of Santa Monica, which fronts on the ocean for over a mile, covering about fifteen acres of fenced land. A man is kept at the club-house during the entire year, and is assisted during the shooting season by a cook and game-keeper.

The Long Beach Gun Club controls about twenty thousand acres of land on the Alamitos ranch, about six miles from Long Beach, of which some six thousand acres form a great marsh, where there are countless numbers of wild ducks of every variety found on the Coast. These grounds are said to be the best shooting places for ducks in the State.

The Cerritos Gun Club has a comfortable house on a portion of the Alamitos ranch, where there is excellent duck shooting.

The San Joaquin Club of Los Angeles shoots over a part of the great San Joaquin ranch in Orange county. It controls about two thousand acres, through which runs a fresh water slough. The clubhouse is a comfortable one.

Other varieties of sport, such as baseball, football, bicycling, pedestrianism, tennis, polo and general athletics are well represented in and around Los Angeles by organizations. There are three first-class gymnasiums in the city, those of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Turnverein Germania and the Y.M.C.A.

There are a few yachts on the ocean in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, but yachting has not yet gained the importance which is should have, and which it will doubtless attain before long, as the waters of the Pacific in the vicinity of Los Angeles are particularly adapted to this healthy and attractive sport.

THE MOUTH OF THE COLORADO

A HUNTING TRIP TO THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

Down the River by Steamer—The Ship Splurging Along, Crying "Water! Water!"—Game Till You Can't Rest.

Among the many winter attractions of Southern California, a trip to the mouth of the Colorado River is one easily made from Los Angeles as a center. For many years it has been known, but to only a

TROUT FISHING.

few. The recent excursion of a party from Los Angeles to a point in the Gulf of California, some fifty miles below the mouth of the Colorado River, proved that all that had been said about it is true, and that its attractions are by no means limited to shooting and fishing.

No regular trips are made down the Colorado now and excursions must be special, but the boats once used are still in perfect order, and Capts. Polhemus and Mellen have not forgotten a point about handling them on the erratic river. Accommodations, fare and attendance are all that one could wish, and better far than one would expect. There is no "roughing it," and one is as safe as in staying at home.

The navigation of the river at low water is alone worth seeing, for it represents a style that in few years will be no more. It is western river navigation of the extreme type. No river in the country changes its channel as often as the Colorado. It leaves the famed Missouri in the shade. It changes not merely by the day but by the hour. No pilot attempts to remember it, as on the Mississippi, but runs by the appearance of the water. Even this is so often deceptive that the boats are built to run almost as well on mud as on water. The Mojave is one hundred and fifty feet long by thirty-one broad, with three decks, three boilers and two engines, flat bottom and big stern paddle wheel, and can accommodate sixty passengers. Now she slides at full speed down a long reach of timbered banks, then suddenly strikes bottom with a heavy jar. But there is no danger and little delay. She may stop entirely, but the engines keep puffing, you feel the boat move again, and after a few hundred feet of crawling she goes again at full speed. She simply rides the shifting mud. Perhaps at the next bar she has to swing around sideways and wiggle over, but she is fully equal to the emergency. At times a bar is reached where this fails, and then she swings around, stern to the difficulty, backs water on the big wheel, and in a short time washes out a channel through which she rides with ease into the next stretch of good water. Thus with all sorts of evolutions to meet the various emergencies of the cranky stream, she threads its winding course amid an ever-varying scenery. Here the banks are robed to the water's edge with a dense growth of willow and poplar, looking often like tall, nodding canebrake, then they suddenly swing open, and for leagues that look but miles in the clear, dry air the huge mountains of Lower California look down upon you with saw-tooth ranges and ragged peaks huddling in between. Here the mirage of the desert makes you think the blue waters of the gulf are within rifle shot, and there, just over another bank, are ponds and lakes, clear as crystal, with lovely trees nodding over their shining edges, and the reflection of the trees below as perfect as is ever seen, making one hesitate long before one can believe it mere illusion.

Leagues of fine bottom land lie on each side the stream, above overflow, subirrigated from the river and producing anything without further irrigation. Beyond, the land spreads away on each side into vast tracts of desert, sloping upward to the mountains of Sonora and Lower California, nearly all of it fine land if it had water, but without it the worst of all the deserts of North America. Thousands of acres of wild hemp, ten to fifteen feet high, line the banks in places, bearing rich seed in great abundance, on which the quail, raccoon, deer, wild hog and other things fatten. Wide expanses of tall tule make constant change, and dense arrow-weed covers hundreds of acres at a time with its dull green. Now lofty cottonwoods reach out their arms, laden with bright green mistletoe, and then the mesquite sweeps the ground with its broad head or rears its evergreen leaves into a shapely tree.

The trees grow smaller as the gulf is neared; broad, treeless flats soon spread out for miles, and then the grass disappears and only driftwood and a few weeds appear, for tremendous tides back up the flood waters of the river too often for anything to live long. Here one can see how land is made, and especially adobe and the shales. Every year adds to Mexico thousands of acres of the best soil from Utah and other States; and the blue of the gulf is tinged for miles with the muddy waters of the river that at its lowest stage carries more sediment than most rivers at their highest.

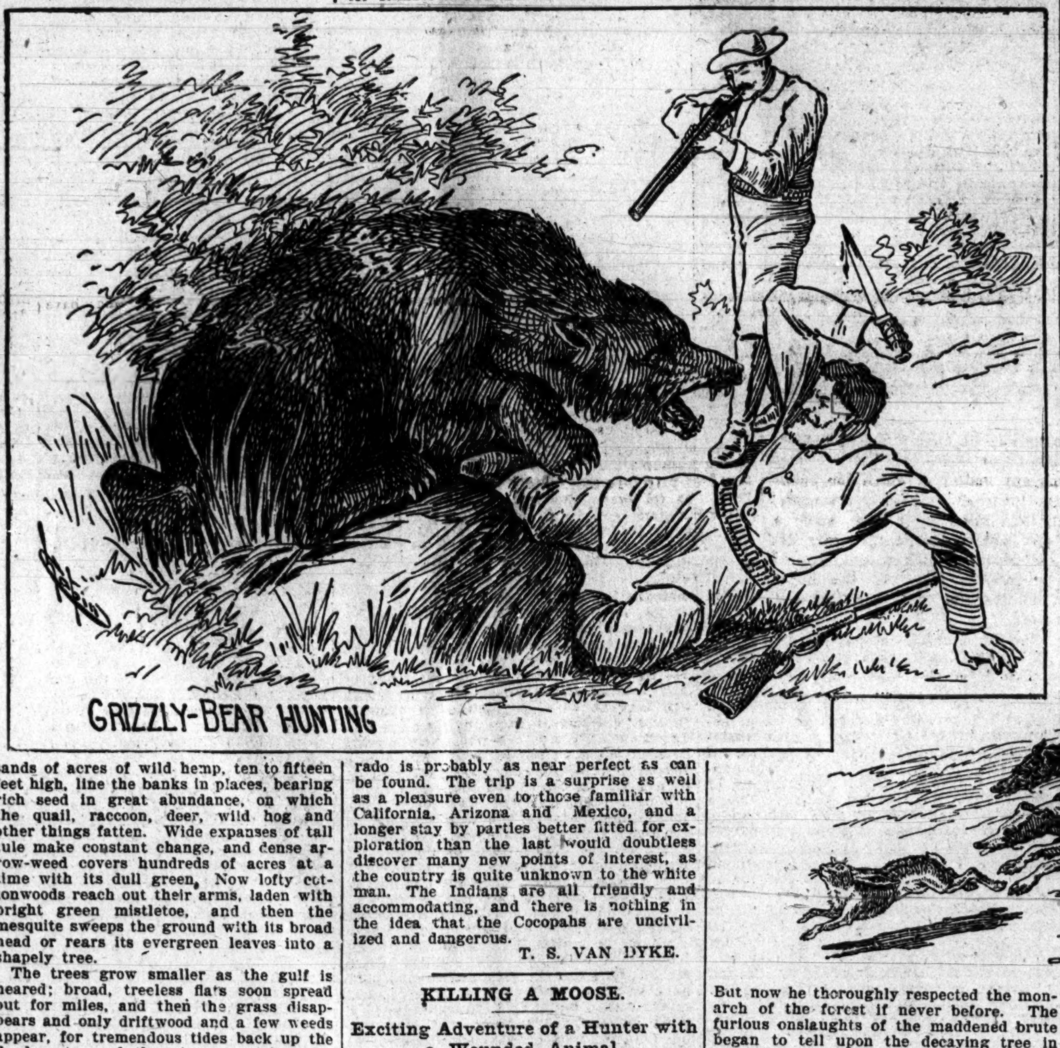
For miles below Yuma there is little game along the river, though quail abound in the mesquite a little way from it. This is Gambel's partridge, a bird quite distinct from the quail of California, but fully his equal in the science of disappearance, and considerably his superior in the art of darting away downward out of the top of a mesquite, when you are on the opposite side. Occasional ducks and geese, with other water fowl and snowy pelicans circling in the sky, soon begin to appear, and lines hovering or circling inland show the existence of lagunas there. As tidewater is neared, game begins to increase, and shore birds of all kinds become abundant. The ponds, lagunas and sloughs inland are dotted with water fowl, and along their shores the curlew, willet and other wanderers are at home.

At the head of the gulf the quantity of birds is something that can now be seen in few places in America. The sheets of ducks that stream along the water or darken acres of its blue, or are strung in long chains along the sky above, remind one of the palmy days of the Illinois River before the market-shooter and the gentleman blood-snuffer had made any impression on it. The shore at ebb tide is lined with an assortment of bay birds, such as can be seen nowhere in the United States today. The brown curlew, with his sickle bill, stands beside the avocet, whose long bill turns the other way, and whose white body and black wings shine afar over the waters. Dowitchers and sanderlings, willet and phalaropes, plover and sandpipers—a motley host, little and big, gray, white, brown, black, pepper and salt, and all sorts of combinations—dot almost every foot of the shore for mile after mile, league after league. Here they run in little troops, and there trot about singly and in pairs; there they skim the bars with restless wing, and there wade about in the ebbing tide. One prepared for it, and who understands it, can have the finest of shooting; but one needs a shotgun, with wading boots as well as elsewhere, and must learn the ground. One must remember that ducks are no longer pulled down anywhere with a garden rake, and that even for geese the rake now needs an extra long handle.

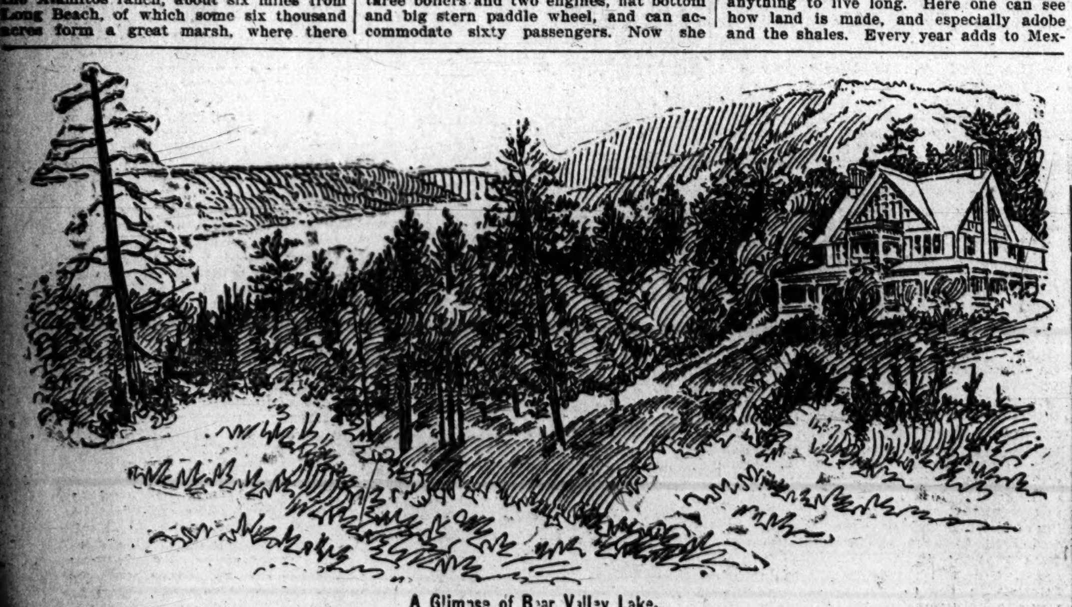
Fish and green turtles abound in the gulf, but as in California waters midwinter is not the season for the best fishing. The head of the gulf is shallow for a long distance and quite free from danger of heavy waves, and early spring would doubtless yield fine and curious fishing there. Several varieties of fish are found in the river, but its waters are so turbid that, though the fish are fairly good, the fishing cannot be called attractive.

The weather is lovely except when a heavy storm on the Pacific side reaches over the high mountains. But such days must be the rare exception, and the winter climate about the mouth of the Colorado is probably as near perfect as can be found. The trip is a surprise as well as a pleasure even to those familiar with California, Arizona and Mexico, and a longer stay by parties better fitted for exploration than the last would doubtless discover many new points of interest, as the country is quite unknown to the white man. The Indians are all friendly and accommodating, and there is nothing in the idea that the Cocopahs are uncivilized and dangerous.

T. S. VAN DYKE.



GRIZZLY-BEAR HUNTING



A Glimpse of Bear Valley Lake.

KILLING A MOOSE.

Exciting Adventure of a Hunter with a Wounded Animal.

(Pittsfield (N. H.) Advertiser:) T. G. Lancey arrived home from a hunting expedition Monday night, with three fine deer and a magnificent bull moose. Ben Seward and F. C. Pooler of Skowhegan, who were with him, had three deer apiece. The moose measures over six feet in height, has a fine set of antlers, and dressed 700 pounds. Although he doesn't pretend to be a crack shot, or an expert in hunting big game, Tom Lancey now has the bulge on all the local hunters, and is the first Pittsfield man who has killed a moose within our recollection. The animal is one of the biggest of his species which has been brought down from the Moosehead region this year, and excited much admiration in Bangor after he arrived here. But Tom wears his honors meekly, and modestly refrains from dwelling on

DEER SHOOTING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

the stirring incidents attending the big animal's capture. The other members of the party, however, talk freely of them.

The party, it seems, camped for ten days or so in the vicinity of Spencer Bay on Maine's principal lake. They found good sport, had a most enjoyable time roughing it, and Monday morning embarked on one of the smaller Moosehead steamers for the foot of the lake, homeward bound, each having as many deer as the law allows. As the boat proceeded down the bay, Tom sat upon the deck cleaning his rusty rifle and meditating somewhat gloomily upon the fact that he had only three deer to carry home, as the result of his prowess. Little did he dream of the startling adventure which he was destined to figure in within an hour. Suddenly, as the boat entered the narrow outlet, leading from the bay to the main lake, a big moose was sighted swimming across. The steamer was headed for him, and as it drew into rifle shot Tom leveled his rifle and fired. The others had by this time got their rifles out, and also opened fire. As the moose reached bottom and broke for the woods, Tom got in another shot, and the big animal disappeared from view. It was obvious, however, that he was wounded.

Tom and his companions, as the boat approached the shore and stopped, quickly launched a canoe which was on board and landed. Tom at once took the trail of the moose, while the others bore off in another direction to head the moose off. The trail led into the recesses of the forest for half a mile, and then turned abruptly to the left across the point in the direction of the main lake. Tom hurried on, intent on his prey. All at once in a thick scrub growth he sighted the moose very near at hand. It was plainly wounded, but not mortally. The beast turned savagely upon his pursuer, who, taken somewhat by surprise, quickly observed the first law of nature and got out of the way. He nimbly mounted a dead tree which stood slightly leaning close at hand, and was breathlessly poised thereon in a safe position by the time the huge beast paused, baffled and furious, beneath him. But he had dropped his rifle in his hasty ascent, and the bold hunter was now unarmed except for his blood-stained sheath knife. Tom now began to realize that things were getting serious. He had heard of the fury of a wounded bull moose, and had listened to such accounts with impatience. But now he thoroughly respected the monarch of the forest if never before. The furious onslaughts of the maddened brute began to tell upon the decaying tree in which he was perched. It might succumb perhaps to the next. His thoughts reverted to his beautiful native town, his pleasant home, his bright future prospects, as he seriously meditated upon his present perilous position. Something must be done at once, or he might fall a victim to the now thoroughly frantic bull.

What did he do? What could he do? His friends were out of hearing, the bull was raging beneath in fierce, but as yet futile endeavors to dislodge him. All at once a flash of inspiration such as comes to a man but once in a lifetime burst upon him. If he could regain his rifle, he could yet bring down game and escape with his life. And he would do it. Within reach he noticed a strong sapling, which he calculated would bend to the ground beneath his weight, and then the impetus of a quick jump and the rebound of the sapling would bring him back to his place of temporary safety again. Watching his opportunity, Tom executed this maneuver, and before the mighty beast could whirl and reach him he had gone down with the sapling, grabbed his rifle, jumped for his life, and the little tree bore him up to a point from which he clambered safely upon his insecure perch again. Then, after partially regaining his breath, Tom took deliberate aim and shot the moose through the heart. That settled him.

Summoning his companions and the boat's crew, the moose was dressed and dragged to the shore, a short distance away, got upon the steamer, and triumphantly transported to Pittsfield. Tom won't admit the full measure of these adventures but this can be attributed to his natural modesty.

Not in His Way.

(Chicago Record:) "Is my hat in your way?" inquired the sweet girl in the parquette seat, as she turned around and spoke to the man behind.

"Not at all," said the man behind, grumpily, as he surveyed her big hat and grabbed up his overcoat; "my way lies toward the box office to get my seat changed."

Now that Mary Ellen Lease has lost her political status and importance she seems to be a very sensible woman. She may yet get up to spanking the baby again and let the old world run itself as in past generations.

RARE TRIPS FOR TOURISTS.

THE KITE-SHAPED TRACK AND SURF LINE.

Remarkable Variety of Scenery Within a Short Distance from Los Angeles—Winter Travel Pleasanter than Summer.

In Southern California, "the land of sunshine" and "the home of the flowers," the wonderful beauty of the landscape varied by peculiar atmospheric effects, possesses a permanent charm for every visitor, and indeed for every resident.

Here are silvery-sanded beaches and lovely marine views—the impressive grandeur of mountain scenery—the brilliant coloring of the foothills covered with wind-swept waves of wild flowers—the picturesque ruins of the old mission days and pleasant rural scenes among the fruit groves and ranches.

Southern California is also well supplied with transportation facilities, there being ten lines of railway radiating from Los Angeles, the metropolis. Among so much that is interesting it is often a problem especially with those whose times is limited to fix on the various routes of travel by which the beauties of Southern California can be seen to best advantage, and for the benefit of the Times' readers a few of the principal excursion routes are here described.

The chief of the scenic routes of Southern California is the Kite-shaped Track, the distinctive name given that portion of the Southern California Railway, comprised in the two belt lines shown in the accompanying diagram.

This route lies through the garden spot of Southern California, among highly-cultivated fields and orchards of orange, lemon, olive and deciduous fruit trees, passing successively the far-famed cities of Pasadena, Monrovia, Pomona, Ontario, San Bernardino, Redlands, Highlands, Riverside, Orange and Anaheim, while a grand background of mountain scenery is continually in view. The circuit of these lines gives one an excellent idea of the country and its wonderful system of irrigation. By no other line can one see on a single trip as many of the principal cities, and obtain so comprehensive a view of the typical features of Southern California.

There are two trains which make the complete circuit of the Kite-shaped Track daily, without change of cars. The "Panorama train," running from Los Angeles via Pasadena, and the "Orange Belt express," taking the opposite route via Orange. In addition, there are several connecting trains over various portions of the route, which afford an opportunity for those desiring, to stop at points of interest, and continue their trip on later trains, or to make the round trip from any point on the line in a single day. Stopovers are allowed at San Bernardino, Redlands, Highlands, Colton and Riverside, and the trip can be made in either direction, as desired.

COURSING THE JACK-RABBIT.

In making a tour of the Kite-shaped Track from Los Angeles, the "Panorama Train" leaves the portals of the superb La Grande Station and winds its way through the low hills on the outskirts of the city, past many pleasant suburban residences and enters the great San Gabriel Valley, through the entire length of which it passes. At the head of this valley, nine miles distant from Los Angeles, and half encircled by the towering peaks of the Sierra Madre range, is Pasadena, aptly described as "a city of homes, framed in odorous groves of oranges." Here, too, are numerous palatial hostelries where wealth and fashion join hands in scenes of gaiety. Northward from Pasadena, and half-way up the mountain side, is seen the Echo Mountain House, reached by the great cable incline of the Mt. Lowe Railway, while further eastward, is a thin gray line straggling upward to the summit of the mountain—the bridal trail to Mt. Wilson. Southward toward the beautiful town of Alhambra and the San Gabriel Mission, the valley-slopes are decked with orchards and vineyards and fine country homes. A succession of rural towns follows Pasadena, each set amid pleasant fields and cultivated acres. From the mountain range on the right, yawning canyons open to view as the train speeds along and a grand pageant of changing scenes is unfolded to the traveler. Hillsides radiant with wild flowers, fields carpeted with billowy grain, snow-crowned mountain peaks drawing near and fading away as though marshaled by some unseen force.

About Pomona and Ontario are extensive orange, lemon and olive orchards, and directly north of Ontario, the great peak of Mt. San Antonio, 10,600 in height, marks the quarter stretch on the Kite-shaped Track. From San Bernardino, the county seat of San Bernardino county, and a city of 10,000 people, the Harlem and Rabel Hot Springs are reached. San Bernardino is the only place passed twice in the circuit of the Kite-shaped Track. The wonderful Arrowhead on the face of the mountain can be seen from San Bernardino pointing to the Hot Springs at its base, where a very complete bathing establishment and a comfortable hotel is maintained for the convenience of health and pleasure-seekers.

The city of Redlands is on the smaller loop of the Kite-shaped Track. North, east and south of the city, majestic mountains lift their crested peaks skyward to a height of ten and twelve thousand feet, while nearer scenes include on one hand, red-roofed villas among fragrant orange groves, terraced on hillsides, and on the other, the lovely contour of the valley, dotted with clustering towns and villages, stretching away like a great sea, on the thither shore of which rise the buttressed walls of the San Bernardino range. From Redlands, the "Panorama Train" sweeps around the grand bend of the valley and, passing Mentone, the pivotal point, commences the home stretch on the Kite-shaped track—Highland, Asylum and a nearer view of the great Arrowhead are just beyond, and then the unequalled Riverside orange district—Riverside, famed for its navel oranges, and its handsome eight-mile drive, Magnolia avenue, lined throughout its entire length with graceful palm, pepper and eucalyptus trees, with many varieties of plants and flowering shrubs intermingled, and flanked by extensive orchards, among which are splendid homes surrounded by many evidences of the culture and refinement of their inmates. South Riverside is next passed and then the line of steel dashes down "a darksome glen"—the Santa Ana Canyon, through the picturesque labyrinth of which it winds with the rippling waters of the river, now on this side and now on that.

At Orange the "Surf Line," noted for its delightful marine scenery, is joined. From Orange to Los Angeles, the ride is through a fine, level country, well watered, and resembling the prairie lands of Illinois. The groves of walnut trees, with their straight, clean trunks and branches, are features of the landscape. The towns of Anaheim, Fullerton, Northam and Rivera, through which the train passes, are bright and pleasant places, distinguished for their handsome streets, lined by shade trees. Finally, crossing the Los Angeles River, you are again in the Angel City, having completed a tour of the great Kite-shaped Track. Those who choose the route via Orange for the outward trip will but reverse the order of the delightful scenes through which they will pass.

Southward from Los Angeles is another line of the Southern California Railway, extending through Orange county, and for seventy miles along the shore of the Pacific, to the beautiful city and bay of San Diego. This line has been christened by admiring patrons, the "Surf Line," and nowhere else on the continent is there a more lovely marine view than that afforded passengers on this line, from the car window, as they speed along within a stone's throw of the flashing waves of the Pacific.

San Diego, the terminus of this line, is a city of 20,000 people, abounding in features of historic and romantic interest, and just across the bay is the lovely suburban city of Coronado, with its great hotel.

Fifty-six miles from Los Angeles, at Capistrano, is seen the crumbling ruins of the San Juan Capistrano Mission, and the picturesque station building, modeled in the old mission style of architecture, which has just been erected at that point. The tile roof, the massive walls, the arches and stained ceilings all seem of an age long past, instead of the present.

This sketch would not be complete without some mention of the pleasant seaside resorts, Redondo and Santa Monica, both reached by this same popular line, the Southern California Railway. Surf-bathing, fishing, and still-water bathing in the excellent plunge baths, are the chief pleasures at these places, which are so easy of access (being but twenty miles from Los Angeles) that they are visited by nearly every tourist.

Byron's Cultivated Gloom.

(Philadelphia Press:) Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, was absolutely single-minded in his devotion to artistic truth. He would never have consented to falsify what is for the sake of what ought to be.

Lord Byron, on the contrary, had so much small vanity that he could not resist posing. When in Rome the poet went to Thorwaldsen to sit for a statue. He got into position and assumed an expression of countenance quite different from his every-day look.

"My lord," said Thorwaldsen, "be so good as to sit perfectly still. Only, I beg of you do not look so disconsolate!"

"This is the expression which characterizes my face," said Byron.

"Indeed!" replied the sculptor, and without paying any further attention to Byron's suggestion he worked away according to his own ideas. When the bust was finished the sculptor was quite satisfied with it, and so were Byron's friends. But one person complained, and that was the poet himself.

"That is not my face," he said. "I look much more unhappy."

He had assumed a certain pose before the world, and he was determined that this expression should bear him out in it.

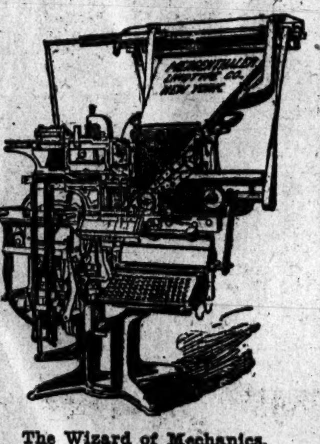
Miss Serling has a model farm at Alyesford, N. S., to which she brings destitute children from Scotland and educates them to trades. She has a gristmill, sawmill, and various workshops on the place, and generally has about 100 little waifs in training for useful lives.

The progress of Los Angeles and of Southern California during the past dozen years is so closely connected with that of the Los Angeles Times that this annual review would be incomplete did it not make some reference to the foremost journal of the Pacific Southwest.

The precursor of the Los Angeles Daily Times was a little four-page, three-column paper, 10x13 inches in size, called "The Weekly Mirror," the first number of which appeared on February 1, 1873. The weekly edition of The Times is now known as "The Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror." The Mirror, small as it was, met with so much success that between February, 1873, and July, 1882, it was enlarged no less than five times.

The first number of the Los Angeles Times appeared on December 4, 1881, as a seven-column, four-page sheet, 22x35 inches in size. The Mirror then became the weekly issue of the paper.

THE LINOTYPE.



The Wizard of Mechanics.

The various interests which had owned The Times were, on October 6, 1884, merged into a corporation, under the name of the Times-Mirror Company.

Col. H. G. Otis became an owner in the paper on the 1st of August, 1882, and was constituted its editor-in-chief—a capacity in which he has ever since continued, with the exception of a short interval. He has had a leading hand and been the moving spirit in the creation and development of The Times, having allied his fortunes to it when it was less than eight months old, and been at the head of the company since 1886.

In 1887 the Times Building was completed. It is a handsome three-story-and-basement structure, built of granite, brick and iron, with metal roof and copper dome. This building, it was thought, would be large enough to house the business for many years, but the expansion of The Times made the leasing of additional quarters necessary, and, by this means, the adjacent two-story building on North Broadway was acquired, and is now occupied entirely by part of the mechanical departments, and that of the side corporation, the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House.

The Times emerged from the chrysalis state of old-style cylinder presses in 1888, when the fine new Hoe "Presto" perfecting press, the first stereotype machine ever set up in Southern California, was put in practical operation on February 23; but in 1893, this swift machine had to make way for the new "Columbia," on which the paper is now printed at the rate of more than twenty thousand eight-page sheets, or 10,000 ten, twelve, or sixteen-page sheets per hour.

In the same year The Times purchased and put in operation seven Mergenthaler Linotype machines, the first of the kind to find their way into California. Thus The Times was the first paper in the State to discard old-style composition. Since then three more of these swift and marvelous machines have been installed, and are now in daily operation in the office. This battery of ten machines is capable of producing type-bars, ready for the forms, to an amount equal to more than 300,000 ems of type daily, or more than 400 columns of fresh matter every week.

The record of The Times has been one of continuous growth, continuous success and a continuous increase of power and influence. Each year the corporation's annual report has shown a marked increase in the circulation of The Times, as well as in the earnings of the property over the preceding year. It has been found strong enough to withstand all opposition with which it has had to contend, and in fact to wax fat on it. It has achieved success by deserving it, by honest methods of business, and by courage and fidelity in its relations to the great questions that it has been called upon to meet from time to time in its career.

At no time in its history has there been any doubt about where this journal stood regarding any matter in which the public weal was involved. Loyally, staunchly, uprightly and manfully it has waged a steady and unswerving conflict for decency and honesty in politics, and on more than one occasion has had the honor of incurring the enmity of the boss and the trickster.

As in the case of Los Angeles, the history of The Times during the past year has been one of remarkable growth. It has been, in many respects, an eventful year in the history of the newspaper.

In the railway strike and Pullman boycott of 1894, The Times, recognizing in the very outset of the disorder that the question at issue was the supreme one of self-government, felt called upon by its sense of duty to the people, and by its own traditions, to take a firm and decided stand against the madness which ruled the hour. From the very inception of the insurrection it stood for law, order and the protection of the rights of the peaceful many against the violence and fury of the lawless few. It took the ground, in short, that this is a government of the people and not of any class or interest; that the authority of the United States is superior to the authority of any league of laborers or of capitalists, and that the emblem of the republic shall never be put aside for the "strange device" which Debs and his followers would uplift as the badge of authority in this land. It took position on the side of law and peace, despite threats, boycotts, proscriptions and denunciations of men who had, for the time being, lost their heads and rushed into a maelstrom from which, unless rescued by their sober-minded and law-abiding fellows, they could have emerged only after utter ruin. The Times exerted itself, along with others of like sentiments, to save the reckless classes from themselves; and it has the proud satisfaction of knowing that the efforts so made have been crowned with signal success. With the return of peace and the rule of law this journal has received countless and marked evidences of public approval of its course in the late emergency which came to the country.

While the constant and consistent friend of the masses—the great middle class, the farmers, producers, tradesmen, mechanics and laborers, who form the bone and sinews of the country—The Times is, nevertheless, the unvarying, uncompromising opponent of organized injustice, despotism, proscription, anarchy and lawlessness. On this line it fights, knowing that in doing so it serves the cause of the people, who are still supreme in the republic of the United States. The Times has become what it is today through the legitimate business of printing a newspaper, and not from the subsidies of corporations, individuals or other outside aids. It is not only the largest paper in size, but by far the largest in circulation of any daily in the State outside of San Francisco. The repute in which it is held by the citizens of Southern California is shown not only by its exceptionally large circulation, but by the liberal advertising patronage which it receives, especially the great array of small classified advertisements, a sure index to the value which is placed by the public upon a newspaper as a circulating medium. The character and extent of this patronage proves conclusively this conspicuous fact that it is pre-eminently the people's paper, having the support and confidence of all classes of average good citizens. Otherwise it would have been impossible for it to attain to the strong position which it now holds.

The fact that such a newspaper as The Times can flourish in a city whose population is not over 75,000, with a total tributary population, including that of the city, of little more than 250,000, is a proof that the population of Southern California is an exceptionally intelligent and progressive one. It is not too much to say that The Times, with its unswerving devotion to the best interests of the section from which it draws its support, has done something to aid Southern California in attaining the proud position which it holds today as one of the most flourishing sections of the United States.

The stockholders at their recent annual meeting unanimously re-elected the entire board of directors and officers for another year, as follows: President, Col. H. G. Otis; vice-president, L. E. Mosher; secretary, Marian Otis-Chandler; treasurer, Albert McFarland. The above-named, together with Mrs. Eliza A. Otis, constitute the directory.

The company's detailed annual statement for the year ended September 30, 1894, was presented by the president, and shows the year's business to have been by far the most prosperous of any in the history of The Times. The regular quarterly dividend was paid in cash on the day of the meeting, thus completing the payment of four dividends during the year, amounting to 10 per cent. on the then capital stock, $120,000. Besides this, all the indebtedness on the machinery, etc., was paid out of the surplus earnings. The annual exhibit shows, further, that the corporation is practically out of debt, with no incumbrance of any kind on the real estate, building, plant, press franchise, or any part of the property; that the office is bristling with fine improved modern machinery, all paid for; and that the company owns the handsomest and most commodious building and the most complete plant of any newspaper on the Pacific Coast outside of San Francisco.

The net average circulation of The Times for the past year was 13,191 copies daily, which is vastly in excess of the circulation of any other daily paper in the city, and its advertising patronage is of a magnitude equal to many of the great journals printed in the leading cities of the East. The small advertisements, or "Liners"—representing the popular pulse—alone cover from one to three pages.

Owning a long-term Associated Press news franchise, it receives nightly from 14,000 to 16,000 words of fresh telegraphic intelligence over 18,500 miles of leased wires, covering the news field of the entire world.

The company paid for salaries and labor during the year an aggregate of $69,467.17, thus maintaining its reputation as a large employer of skilled labor at high wages. Indeed, the rates paid and the aggregate sum disbursed on this account during the year were far in excess of the amounts paid by any rival newspaper establishment. The quantity of white paper consumed during the year in producing The Times was 395 tons, and the cost of white paper and ink was $35,243.34.

SOUTH LOS ANGELES.

The Central Avenue Section of the City.

The Tide Finally Turned East of Main Street and Toward the Southern Portion.

Until about a year ago it was next to impossible to sell a piece of property unless it was in the southwestern part of the city. Buyers would go in that direction from two to five miles from the business center, until it became generally known that there was a much healthier location, on higher ground, at less than half that distance, where there was sandy loam soil, with graded streets, electric roads and all city privileges, and where lots could be bought at one-fourth of the prices asked in the southwestern part of the city.

Since that time nine new subdivisions have been made in that locality, more than sixteen miles of new streets graded, 1200 building lots sold, and more than five hundred residences built, all the latter being now occupied. In Grider & Dow's Adams-street and Briswalter tracts alone more than one hundred houses have been built. On these tracts there are five miles of graded streets and seven miles of cement sidewalks and curbs, and 1500 shade trees have been planted.

Shrewd speculators and homeseekers are taking advantage of the low prices in this section, for it is plainly seen that an investment made now will double in value in the next few months. These are facts that cannot be disputed. The hundreds of buildings, new streets and public improvements made in the last six months speak more than words. It is well worth a trip down Central avenue to the orange groves south of the city. Since the new double-track electric line has been running, the ride from the corner of Second and Spring streets to beautiful Adams street takes only ten minutes.

A GREAT HOME INDUSTRY.

Millions of dollars have been drawn from this Coast to Europe for Portland cement. This company has extensive cement works and aims to remedy this great and constant money drain by producing a superior quality of Portland cement and selling it at less prices than the foreign. The works at Colton have a capacity of 200 barrels of Portland cement daily, 300 barrels of fine building lime, besides broken stone for concrete, marble dust, etc. They have now been in successful operation eight months and have sold 6000 barrels of cement, 12,000 barrels of lime and other products. They have many creditable samples of cement work in some of the best buildings in this city and engineering works elsewhere.

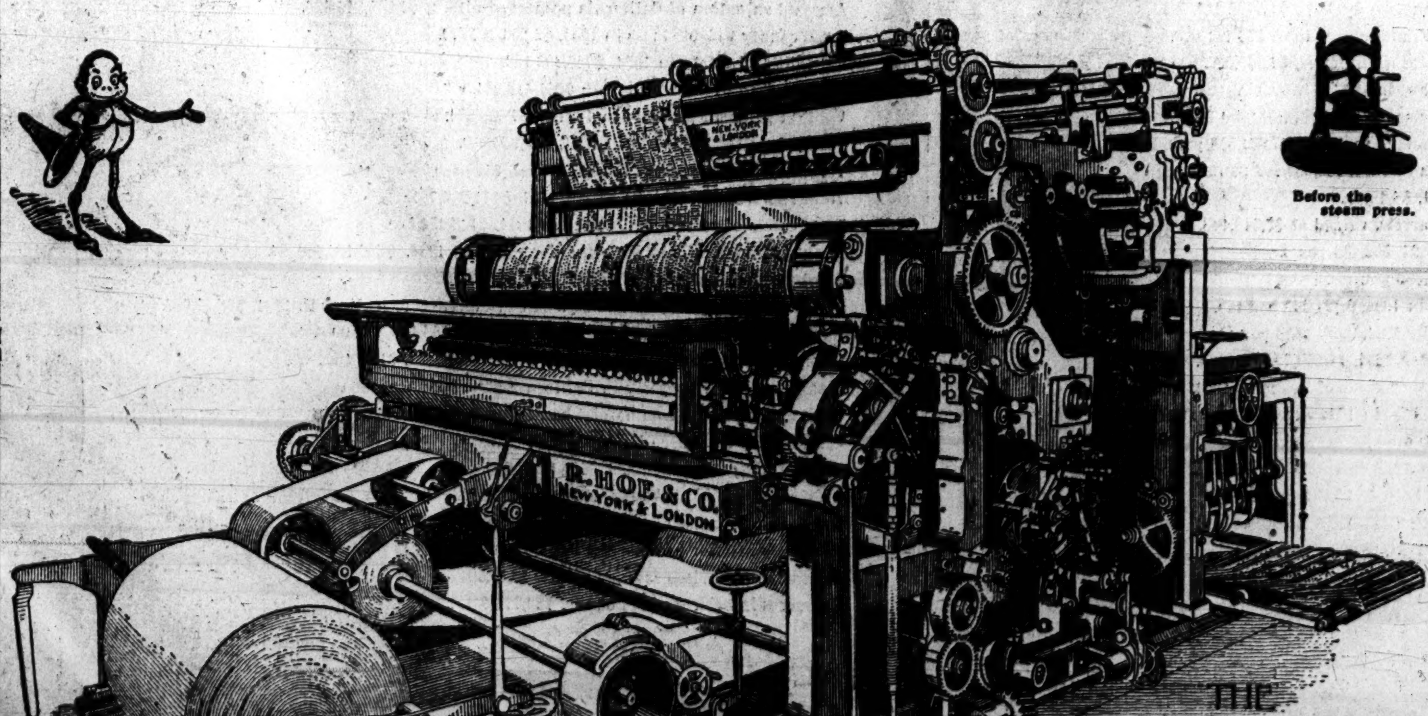
They have gone ahead without any flourish of trumpets, trusting to home encouragement and patronage by every one having the manufacturing interests of Southern California at heart. This company fully warrant their cement to be equal to any foreign brand. Any information will be cheerfully given at the company's main office, No. 145 South Broadway, Los Angeles, or at their works at Colton, Cal.

J. M. HALE CO., 107-109 N. SPRING ST.

There are names associated with cities that after awhile it is somewhat difficult to disconnect. For instance, Philadelphia and Wanamaker suggest each other; New York and Macy's are both familiar terms and occur to the mind of every New York resident at once. Chicago and Marshall Field & Co. must harmonize in the heart of every Chicago lady visiting Los Angeles. So Los Angeles and the J. M. Hale Company have passed into familiar report together, and, to the minds of the major portion of our feminine population, they are, perhaps, synonymous.

The J. M. Hale Company carry one of the largest stocks in Southern California, stocks of all kinds of the various qualities of dry goods. There is one word that more characterizes the reputation of the house than any other—that word is "reliability." They can be depended upon for value. Established here now twelve years, they have become exceedingly well-known as a safe, reliable, first-class dry-goods house, suggestive of the great merchants at the head of this notice. "Try Hale's first" is believed to be the oft-quoted remark among Los Angeles ladies. The result generally is trouble and time saved, and the best for value obtained.

THE "COLUMBIA" PRESS—"TRIUMPH OF THE AGE."



Before the steam press.

THE TIMES PRESS

Prints, folds and counts 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 page papers at 12000 per hour, also 4, 6 and 8 page papers at 24000 per hour.

MADE AND PATENTED BY R. HOE & CO. NEW YORK AND LONDON.

AT THE CAPITAL.

New Year's Reception at the White House.

The Official Social Season in Washington Will Then be Fully Inaugurated.

The Annual Hand-shake — Mrs. Cleveland and the Mob—The Order of Precedence—"Behind the Line."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—(Special Correspondence.) The annual reception at the White House on New Year's day is the opening of the social official or official social season. It is then that the people who are "in office" make their bow to the other people who are in office, and to the great public. Before this solemn social function is celebrated they would not think of giving a conspicuous entertainment. The President and his wife set the example for the lesser official lights. Mrs. Cleveland may receive "informally" before the 1st of January. But she gives no invitations for official dinners. Officially Washington is socially dead until the big reception at the White House on New Year's day awakens it to life for another season.

The White House reception is not the only official entertainment on New Year's day. The Secretary of State gives a solemn breakfast at the Arlington to the members of the diplomatic corps. The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy receive the officers of their respective branches of the service and the other members of the Cabinet with their wives give audience to the high and low officials of their departments. Mrs. Third Assistant Doorkeeper to the Interior Department has her hands full. She must call at the White House with her husband in the morning and pay her respects to the President and his wife. She must call at the Vice-President's (if he is receiving;) she must pay her respects to the Secretary of the Interior, and she must call on the wives of the Senators and Congressmen from her State, so as to cement the cordial relations existing between her husband and these representatives of power, so that the Third Assistant Doorkeepership may not be taken out of the family. Then possibly she has a little reception of her own to attend to in the afternoon, where all the minor officials under the immediate dominion of the Third Assistant Doorkeeper will call to pay homage to her and so assure themselves of the continued favor of the high and mighty official, her husband. And so the receptions will grade down.

This custom of giving general receptions has narrowed down each year, however, until today there are comparatively few of the minor officials of the departments preparing to open their houses next Tuesday. The President's reception is a thing certain unless there should be an accident connected with death, which would throw the White House into official mourning. This occurred not many years ago, when a member of the diplomatic corps died suddenly, and the President's house was closed. The Vice-President's reception will not occur this year. It has fallen into disuse a number of years ago, but Mr. Morton revived it during the Harrison administration, and the Vice-President's receptions during that period were second in gorgeousness and interest to the White House reception alone. Mr. Stevenson being unable last year to rival the magnificence of his predecessor, and being quartered at a hotel where his opportunities were limited, decided to give no formal reception. This year the serious illness of his daughter has made all thought of a reception impossible.

In Cabinet circles there is always the breakfast of the Secretary of State to the diplomatic corps, and the formal receptions by the other Cabinet officers and their wives, which occur after the reception at the White House is concluded. Only the fact that one of the women of the Cabinet is in mourning will interfere with this custom in any individual case. The commanding general of the army and the senior admiral of the navy also receive.

The Justices of the Supreme Court and their wives also receive, but in an unostentatious way. After these there is an irregular list of public men whose wives open their houses to their friends. People outside official life do not receive very generally in Washington. The custom fell into disuse here a number of years ago, when it lost its popularity elsewhere.

New Year's day is a time of trial for the officers of the army and navy. It is one of a very few days in the year when they are required by official etiquette to put on their full uniforms. For any other social occasion except the marriage of an officer in church, the officer scorns to appear in anything but the conventional garb of society. But at an official White House reception, he is required to wear his uniform. His invitation comes to him from the President through the head of his department (either War or Navy,) and it is equivalent to a command; for the President of the United States is commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. So from Gen. Schofield down the army officers stationed in Washington will get out their full-dress uniform on the morning of the 1st of January and put it on—sword, epaulets, gloves and all. Some of them have already sent their uniforms to the tailor to be "brought down to date;" for an army officer stationed in Washington is very apt to increase in girth during the year; and the belt may need letting out and the buttons some strengthening. They will be a very uncomfortable lot of men on the 1st of January, and they will shed an odor of moth-balls in the east room as they pass on their gorgeous, brass-buttoned way that will be striking if not offensive. The navy officers will go through a like experience. There are some of these officers who have not been on active service in so long a time that they have not had an opportunity to wear their uniforms except at a White House reception for many years.

Official etiquette requires that the army officers call on the Secretary of War and the navy officers on the Secretary of the Navy when they have paid their respects to the President. It can be understood without a diagram that the wife of the Secretary of War and the daughter of the Secretary of the Navy have no difficulty in finding young women to assist them in receiving on New Year's day.

The officers are the only people who visit the White House in official garb. Occasionally there is a statesman who appears in the frock coat, which is regarded in some sections of the country as the necessary outfit of a great man; but they are not to be distinguished by their dress from some of the members of the Oldest Inhabitant's Association. Occasionally there is a John J. O'Neill in Congress who wears his dress coat habitually in the day time, and he may appear in white tie and steel-pen coat. But as a rule, the Congressmen will be attired as they are when the Senate and House is in session. The gorgeousness of raiment will be supplied for the entire family by their wives if necessary. As to the Justices of the Supreme Court, while they call on the President officially at the opening of the court, as well as on New Year's day, it is never in their robes of office. They wear the conventional black suit which is their daily street garb.

The President himself always wears a black frock coat, but the President's wife and the ladies who assist her are very gorgeously garbed. They stand in a long line in the Blue Parlor, first Mrs. Cleveland, then the Vice-President's wife (if she is here, but Mrs. Stevenson will be among the absent next Tuesday,) then the wife of the Secretary of State and so on through the list of Cabinet women in the recognized order of their official precedence (or rather the official precedence of their husbands) down to the sister of the Secretary of Agriculture. It would be a source of many heart-burnings if the sister of Secretary Morton should by some error be placed in the receiving line ahead of the wife of some other of the Cabinet officers. Official precedence, so far as it has been determined by law or custom, is observed very rigidly at the official receptions. A few years ago, only custom determined the relative rank of the Cabinet officers. Then Congress passed a law providing for the succession to the Presidency in event of the death of President and Vice-President and the order of the Cabinet officers named in this law is recognized now as the official order of precedence. This law made a change in the arrangement of the President's Cabinet table. In the army and navy, of course, seniority of rank is well defined; and where two officers are the same grade the date of their commissions determines which of them is entitled to walk first in the line that passes through the Blue Parlor on state occasions. In the Diplomatic Corps there is a recognized order of precedence which is determined first by the rank of the diplomat (whether Ambassador or Minister or merely Charge d' Affaires) and then by the length of service in the United States. The dean of the Diplomatic Corps always leads the procession on New Year's day, in fact, he presents the members of the Diplomatic Corps to the President.

In the line of members of the Senate and House, the senior member of one and the Speaker of the other are supposed to take precedence, but the members come in so irregularly that very little order is observed. The members of the Supreme Court, of course, are presented by the Chief Justice.

Most of the presentations are made by Col. Wilson, the superintendent of buildings and grounds. He is a regular army officer, and a part of his duty is to superintend the affairs of the White House. Before the time of Mr. Cleveland, it was customary for the Marshal of the District of Columbia to make the presentations on New Year's day and other official occasions. But when Mr. Cleveland held his first reception, he requested Col. Wilson to perform that function, and after Col. Wilson, his successor in office, Col. Ernst, fulfilled this office for the Harrisons. With Mr. Cleveland's return, Col. Wilson was restored to his old place in Washington, and returned to his old duties. A younger army officer in full uniform stands at the right of the President and introduces people to Mrs. Cleveland. Of course, as the great public files through the reception-rooms, the introductions become a farce. Even if Col. Wilson could catch all of the names which are repeated to him by their owners as they come forward, he would not have time to repeat them to the President, as the owners of the names are propelled down the line by Mr. Cleveland's good right arm.

President Cleveland does not give the caller on New Year's day an opportunity to pay his respects in a very dignified way. When the long line of public functionaries has passed, in the order indicated in the official invitation to the reception, the President begins to propel his callers through the reception-room. The President shakes hands with every man who passes him. Mrs. Cleveland also takes every hand that is extended to her. Mrs. Cleveland is the only mistress of the White House who ever attempted this. But the President does not shake hands in the ordinary way. He grasps the hand extended and deliberately pulls the owner of the hand forward. The impetus thus given carries him beyond the President's position, almost before he has had time to murmur "Happy New Year," or to wish the President many happy returns of the day. This policy is necessary, because if each visitor was permitted to spend as much time as he wished, extending his congratulations to the President, the reception would not be concluded until evening.

Before the public enters the portals of the White House, marshaled by a line of policemen, the crowd in the Blue Parlor has thinned out a great deal. It is a mark of social favor to be invited by the President's wife to go behind the receiving line on New Year's day. There the real reception of the day is held. All of the young women whom Mrs. Cleveland has invited to assist at the reception have a lively hand-shaking and a pleasant conversation with their friends and find amusement in watching the long line of callers passing in review. In the parlor adjoining is usually a deputy receiving party, and in the east parlor beyond, other little receptions are going on. But all people of consequence, except the President and his wife, have left the White House before the public is permitted to enter the lobby and march past Prof. Fanciulli and his Marine Band into the parlors where the President is standing to receive them. The women of the Cabinet have gone to their homes to hold their own reception, and the men of the Cabinet who have been standing behind the receiving line have gone with them. For the Cabinet officer is as much a part of the receiving party at his own house as is his wife.

There are no refreshments at the White House or at any of the Cabinet houses on New Year's day. It was not so many years ago that the White House receptions were made gay with punch and luncheon, but the crowd which fills the parlors at a public reception is almost unwieldy now. It would be much worse if there was food and drink for an additional attraction. In other administrations the Cabinet people have had refreshments at their receptions, but last year the members of the present Cabinet, through their wives, determined that there should be no refreshments; and so there will be nothing but smiles and pleasant words to attract the visitor on Tuesday next.

But there will be quite enough people in evidence in the calling line. It takes the President at least two hours, if the day is bright, and the crowd of the usual size, to shake hands with the great public. The hours of the reception are limited, but no regard is paid to that limitation in practice. The President occasionally has the doors closed for a few minutes, while he gives his good right arm a rest, but he always stays to the end, and any man, rich or poor, provided he is sober and decently attired, can shake the hand of the President of the United States on New Year's day.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

THE NORTHWESTERN MASONIC AID ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, ILL.

This popular association, represented by J. K. Hoffman, general agent and collector, room No. 108, Wilson Block, has not only lived down the malicious attacks of old-line insurance companies, but in the twenty-one years of its existence has paid over $14,000,000 to the beneficiaries of its deceased members.

Its policies are simple, having a surrender value with a non-forfeitable feature, paid-up insurance and payment on total and permanent disability, and the cost but two-thirds of old-line rates. It pays its losses in full and promptly.

UNION LOAN CO., 111-112 STIMSON BUILDING.

Every now and then money is needed, whether to meet notes, pay bills, take advantage of exceptional investments, or whatever purpose. Once in a while money must be had and had at once. The above company have an agency in the Stimson building. Mr. Shaw, resident manager. They loan on collaterals of all kinds, from a block of land to a ladies' gold watch. Valuables left with them are absolutely safe, as they have the latest-improved burglar and fire-proof safe and vault. A special room fitted up for ladies. Every facility extended to patrons. Reasonable rates and strict confidences observed.

ST. GEORGE LIVERY, 510 S. BROADWAY.

The tourist within our gates can get no better equipages than those supplied by Mr. Sanderson, or better service. Careful employees, low charges, careful supervision and the best of attention have caused an increasing demand for his well-appointed turnouts. Tel. No. 17[illegible]. Boarding a specialty.

FROM SISKIYOU TO SAN DIEGO.

The Golden State from the Far North to the Extreme South---A Valuable Summary from the San Francisco Chronicle.

FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

NOTES ABOUT THE STATE.

Second largest State in the Union; area, 157,801 square miles.
Acquired by the United States, 1847.
Gold discovered January, 1848.
First State in value of gold product.
Total value of gold and silver product since 1848, $1,385,750,000.
Most diversified agricultural State in the Union.
Largest producer of honey.
Leading wine-producing State.
Only raisin-producing State in the Union.
The only State in which the olive thrives.
The home of the orange and the fig.
Leading producer of almonds, walnuts, etc.
Finest climate in the world.
The largest trees in the world.
San Francisco the third commercial city in the United States.
Largest per capita wealth of any State in the Union.
Admitted to the Union September 9, 1850.
Population in 1880, 864,694; in 1890, 1,205,391; in 1894, 1,650,000.
Ranked twenty-second in population in 1890.
Ranked sixteenth in percentage of growth from 1880 to 1890.
San Francisco is the leading whaling port of the world.
San Francisco is the distributing point for nearly 400,000,000 pounds sugar.
California supplies Boston with codfish and beans.
Capital invested in dairies, over $100,000,000.
Total number of milch cows in the State, 333,310.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION.

California mines yielded $18,000,000 in 1894.
Value of gold produced in 1894, $12,000,000.
Total gold produced by California since 1849, $1,252,600,000.
Value of salt product in 1894, $120,000.
Borax product, 1894, valued at $860,000.
Product of mineral waters valued at $300,000.
Natural gas product, 1894, valued at $60,000.
Petroleum and bitumen products, 1894, nearly $1,250,000.
Quicksilver product of California for 1894, 26,400 flasks.
Quicksilver production since 1877, 751,424 flasks.
Value of San Francisco manufactures in 1894, $82,350,000.
Beet sugar campaign in 1894-95, estimated, 35,000,000 pounds.
Wheat crop of 1894, 22,414,900 bushels.
Brandy distilled from grapes, 1894, 1,300,000 gallons.
California canned fruit packed in 1894, 1,240,000 cases.
Barley crop of State in 1894, 5,060,000 bushels.
Bean crop of State in 1894, 72,000,000 pounds.
Raisin crop of 1894, 54,600,000 pounds.
Dried fruit product of 1894, 125,000,000 pounds.
Prune crop of 1894, 32,500,000 pounds.
Wool product, 1894, estimated, 26,000,000 pounds.
Hop product, 1894, over 40,000 bales.
Orange crop, season 1894-95, estimated, 10,000 carloads.
Annual production of butter, 50,000,000 pounds.
Annual production of cheese, 15,000,000 pounds.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Merchandise imports at San Francisco for 1894, $38,199,847.
Merchandise exports from San Francisco for 1894, $26,484,000.
Average annual product of California fisheries, $4,000,000.
Whaling catch, San Francisco fleet in 1894, $1,000,000.
Lumber exports from San Francisco in 1894, $19,000,000.
Imports of Sugar into San Francisco in 1894, 347,631,558 pounds.
Exports of Sugar by rail and sea in 1894, 186,666,860 pounds.
Value of Wheat exported in 1894, $6,460,928.
Flour exports in 1894, 780,046 barrels, valued at $2,343,148.
Exports of Canned Salmon in 1894, 552,483 cases.
Exports of Coffee in 1894, 9,093,589 pounds.
Exports of Rice by sea and rail in 1894, 6,694,330 pounds.
Exports of Tea by sea and rail in 1894, 29,810,483 pounds.
Exports of Wine by sea and rail in 1894, 14,260,700 gallons.
California exported over 40,000,000 pounds of Beans in 1894.
The exports of California Vegetables in 1894 exceeded 90,000,000 pounds.
Exports of Dried Fruits in 1894, over 96,000,000 pounds.
Total imports of Coffee by sea in 1894, 27,323,835 pounds.
Total imports of Rice by sea in 1894, 45,160,699 pounds.
Total imports of Tea by sea in 1894, 5,581,591 pounds.
Total exports of Quicksilver in 1894, 28,979 flasks.
Value of sealing catch in 1894, $900,000.
Total imports of Coal in 1894, 1,361,969 tons.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

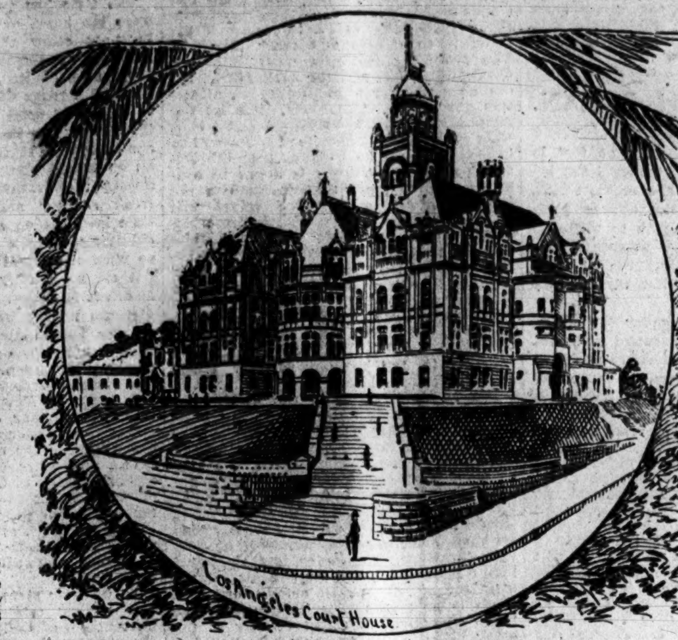
Assessed valuation of California property in 1894, $1,275,816,228.
Total county indebtedness in 1894, $6,256,301 77.
Value of real estate in 1894, $785,433,123.
Value of improvements in 1894, $261,418,234.
Value of personal property in 1894, $187,008,874.
Value of railroad property in 1894, $41,956,000.
Total deposits in savings banks in 1894, $125,420,765.
Total resources of savings banks, 1894, $141,278,761.
Total assets of commercial banks in 1894, $123,454,520.
Bank clearances of San Francisco for the year 1894, $656,166,660 28.
Total assets of national banks in 1894, $29,689,950.
Dividends paid by fifty-seven listed San Francisco corporations in 1894, $5,527,662.
Import duties collected at San Francisco, 1894, $5,673,307 99.
Internal revenue collections in San Francisco, 1894, $1,628,863 84,
Assessed value of property in California doubled since 1880.
Total assets private commercial banks in 1894, $2,929,685,
Coinage San Francisco Mint, 1894, $25,258,656.
Total mining assessments, 1894, $1,543,600.
Total resources of all banks, 1894, $297,352,916 94.
Assets San Francisco commercial banks, $70,766,406.
Resources interior commercial banks, $52,688,114 64.
Assets San Francisco savings banks, $110,564,399 26.
Resources interior savings banks, $30,714,361 27.

Second Section. Los Angeles Daily Times Pages 9 to 20.

XIVTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1895.—TRIPLE SHEET. PER WEEK, 20c. PER MONTH, 85c. FIVE CENTS.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AS IT IS.

A "BIT" IN WESTLAKE PARK.


Los Angeles Court House

A ROSE EMBOWERED COTTAGE

LOS ANGELES CITY AND COUNTY.

Having thus glanced at Southern California as it was in the olden times, and shown the wonderful transformation that has been effected by the application of water to the land, we will now proceed to take a look at the Southern California of today, with more especial reference to the advance and improvements that have been made during the past year. We do not propose to give a stereotyped description of the geographical features of the country. They are already familiar to most of our readers, while those who have only recently arrived here can obtain such information from ordinary sources.

THE CITY.

Eighteen ninety-four has been a red-letter year in the history of Los Angeles. It is probably not too much to say that the progress made during the past year has been greater than in any previous two years of the city's existence.

During the past twelve months Los Angeles has taken a long step toward the position which it is undoubtedly destined to occupy as a large city—possibly the largest city on the Coast, for the progress of the past two years has made this suggestion appear reasonable, when a short time ago it would have been scouted as absurd, even by the most enthusiastic believers in the future of the Angel City. Like a rolling snowball, a city, when it once begins to grow in earnest, increases its growth proportionately as well as actually. Los Angeles is at present doing the rolling-snowball act in a manner that is most encouraging to those who are interested in the future of the city. The school census, the records of the water company, the new houses that have been built and occupied, the directory, the Great Register, and other indications all confirm the fact that the increase in the population of this city since 1890 has been remarkably great, especially when it is considered that much of this time has been a season of general depression, during which many cities have stood still or even gone backward. The census of 1890 gave Los Angeles a population, in round numbers, of 51,000. That was in June, 1890. It is safe to say that today, after a lapse of four and a half years, the population of Los Angeles, including University and Vernon, which are portions of the city, is at least 70,000, showing an increase of 20,000, or 40 per cent., in less than five years. At this rate of progression, and allowing for a similar increase in the progression to that which we have witnessed during the past five years, the population of the city in 1900 should be little if any short of 120,000. This may appear to some a sanguine estimate, but The Times believes it, on the contrary, to be a most conservative one. In fact, there is a good prospect that these figures will be considerably exceeded. Los Angeles is only just beginning to reap the advantage of the vast amount of judicious publicity which the city received at Chicago and San Francisco. The depression which followed the World's Fair has prevented thousands of Eastern people from coming to settle here who had fully made up their minds to do so. They found it impossible to wind up their business or to sell out during such a period of financial distrust, and it may be some time before many of them are able to get away. Yet Los Angeles is crowded with new arrivals, the hotels and lodging-houses being filled to overflowing, while scores of letters are received every day by real estate men and others from people beyond the mountains who expect to be with us this winter. It would be an interesting statement if one could estimate the amount of money that is brought into Los Angeles by these new arrivals. It certainly is very great, for the average wealth of the new settlers in Southern California is far larger than that of those who go to build up the western and northwestern sections of the country. In fact, quite a considerable proportion of these new citizens are men of wealth, men who have retired from active business in the East after getting a competency, and who are worth all the way from $100,000 to $1,000,000 or more. It is not alone the money which these people bring with them, however, that is of value to the city, but their business energy and enterprise, to which Los Angeles is already indebted for some of its most important improvements; for, truth to tell, it must be admitted that if the City of Angels had been forced to depend alone upon the enterprise, or otherwise, of her pioneer residents, the adobe in architecture, and on the streets, would still be far more prominent than it is. Look, for instance, at South Main street and South Broadway, the old and the new!

One of the most encouraging features in Los Angeles has been the remarkable activity that has prevailed in building operations. There has never been a time in the history of the city when so much building was under way as during the past twelve months. While other cities show rows of empty houses, in Los Angeles the sound of the saw and hammer is heard on every side, while the number of buildings erected during the year is greater than in San Francisco, a city of five times as large a population. In round figures, the statistics for 1894 will show that about one thousand buildings were erected in Los Angeles during the year, of a total value of $2,500,000, nor do these figures represent a mere speculative movement, from which a reaction might reasonably be expected before long. On the contrary, they represent a solid growth—the filling of an existing want. In spite of the large number of houses that have been built during the year, it is still very difficult to find desirable houses for rent in Los Angeles, and the demand is far ahead of the supply. A great majority of the buildings that have gone up are residences of moderate cost, intended for immediate occupation by the builders. In many cases these houses have been built for sale on the installment plan to persons of limited means, who pay a few hundred dollars down and the balance in monthly payments. Several firms now make a specialty of this kind of business, and have no difficulty in disposing of the houses which they put up. In other cases people who purchased lots during the boom without any idea of doing anything with them, expecting to sell them at a profit, and who have kept them until now, find that they are able to borrow sufficient money on them to build a modest cottage, the price of lumber being now very reasonable. In this way many vacant lots have been improved during the year, and in some cases the appearance of the city has been entirely transformed. All this represents a solid, healthy growth. There is no speculative feature about it, as some persons at a distance, who have read of the remarkable growth of Los Angeles during the year, appear to imagine.

Another class of buildings that have become quite profitable during the past year are apartment houses, of which a number have been erected and have found ready tenants. Hitherto there has been so much vacant space within the thirty odd square miles within the city limits that the idea of giving a family less than a fifty-foot lot with a house to themselves would have been considered absurd, but the rapid extension of the city to a distance of three or four miles from the business center has led to a demand for flats located within easy walking distance of business, and this demand is being rapidly supplied.

In the line of business blocks several handsome edifices have been completed during the year, among others the Bradbury and Stimson Blocks, which would be an ornament to any large city. Even Main street, which has been in a sleepy condition for many years, has felt the impetus of this new growth, and several fine structures have gone up on that thoroughfare, including the new Turner Hall and the German-American Bank building. Another good improvement on this street is the new Odd Fellows' building, just south of the Cathedral, which will be completed within a few months. On Broadway the Chamber of Commerce has moved into a new, commodious building, where it has the finest display of products that is to be found anywhere in a similar institution in the United States.

Notwithstanding the large amount of talk in regard to the construction of a fine tourist hotel, fitted up with all modern comforts and luxuries, nothing has yet been done toward erecting such a building, which has become a necessity. At present Los Angeles is not only behind Florida and other American resorts in this direction, but is less well provided than such places as Pasadena, Redondo and Coronado. Very liberal terms have been offered to any one who will put up a first-class tourist hotel by a syndicate which controls the large block of land at Tenth and Main streets, where there is already an expensive foundation, and it certainly seems as if this inducement should be sufficient to cause some enterprising capitalists to undertake the enterprise during the coming year.

While no new hotel has been built during the year, the capacity of one of the leading hotels has been largely increased, and a number of lodging and boarding-houses have been built, which, together with the great number of furnished rooms that may be rented, insure the visitor a place in which to lay his head. There are a great many people in Los Angeles, in moderately well-to-do circumstances, with comfortable and attractive homes, who add to their income by renting one or more rooms, and the visitor may find a great variety of such apartments to choose from by glancing through the advertising columns of The Times.

Probably the most important event in the history of Los Angeles during the year has been the development of the oil deposits, a short distance west of the business center. This subject is treated of in another part of this issue. That this development of oil will lead to the establishment of many new manufacturing enterprises in Los Angeles, there can be no doubt. The lack of cheap fuel has been the one thing that has hitherto kept investors from establishing such enterprises. Already, during the past year one important industry has been placed in successful operation, the Los Angeles Rolling Mill, which utilizes scrap iron, of which there is a large quantity available here. This mill is turning out iron plate and sheets, steel plates and sheets and corrugated iron, which experts declare are quite equal to those that are produced in any part of the country. The present daily output of finished sheets and plates is seventeen to twenty tons, but the full capacity of the mill is forty tons a day. This establishment gives employment to sixty workmen, and uses sixty-five barrels a day of Los Angeles petroleum for fuel.

The other manufacturing enterprises of the city have been extending their output during the year, and, with the ability to purchase fuel at about one-half the previous cost for coal, there is every promise that during the year the manufacturing industry of Los Angeles will take a fresh start on a broad and healthy basis. The Cudahy packing-house has been working steadily, putting up several hundred hogs daily, and is prepared to increase its output as fast as it can secure a sufficient supply of the raw product. Already a great many inquiries have come in from Eastern manufacturers, who have heard of the petroleum development here, and want to know what inducements are offered for the establishment of new enterprises. Such persons may always be sure that they will meet with every reasonable encouragement from the people of Los Angeles.

The completion of the outfall sewer to the ocean was an important event of the year. Los Angeles now has a complete sewer system that compares favorably with anything of the kind in the United States. Before long all the principal streets will be connected with the outfall sewer, and one of the chief drawbacks to residence in some sections of the city will have been removed. The sewage from the city finds a ready sale on lands between here and the ocean, where it is used for irrigating and fertilizing purposes.

The improvement of the streets has kept pace with the growth of the city. There are now a dozen miles of paved streets, about 120 miles of graded streets and over 100 miles of cement sidewalks within the city.

The street-car system of Los Angeles was already so complete that many improvements could not be expected during the year. There have, however, been some. The electric line to Vernon has been double-tracked and more frequent service given, and the Pico-street line has also been improved. The most important extension has been the building of the consolidated electric line through East Los Angeles toward Pasadena, to which place it will be completed very shortly, being now under construction.

In the line of amusements, Los Angeles has been favored during the year. Theatergoers have now three places to choose from, in addition to which there are several concert halls. The inauguration of La Fiesta de Los Angeles, which lasted four days last spring, was an interesting event, and proved a thorough success. This will now be an annual affair, like the flower festival at Nice, and it is promised that the coming celebration will far excel that of last year, which was to a great extent an experiment.

The Chamber of Commerce, a live and active organization with over seven hundred members, has done much to promote the growth of the city and section.

The intelligence and culture of the citizens of Los Angeles is attested by the circulation of the Public Library, which last year reached the large figure of over 300,000 volumes.

There is every sign that the development of the coming year will be still greater than that of the past. The erection of headworks for a municipal water system, the improvement of the parks, and the erection of new schoolhouses (which latter improvement has been made necessary by the rapid increase of the population) are under consideration.

More detailed information in regard to the commercial and financial progress of the city during the year will be found on another page.

The coast line at Santa Monica

Maiden Hair Falls Rubio Canon.

The Mt Wilson Toll Road

THE COUNTY.

PASADENA AND THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY.

The Development of the County During the Year Has Fully Kept Pace with that of the City.

It might be expected that the San Gabriel Valley, the beauty spot of Southern California, would be among the first to share in the progress which has been general throughout the county. Such, indeed, has been the case. From one end to another of this beautiful valley there has been a marked revival of enterprise.

The most important step in the development of the valley has been the extension of the Consolidated Electric Railway system to Pasadena. The line has been completed beyond Garvanza and will soon be finished to the Crown of the Valley. This gives Pasadena connection with three lines of railway, the Southern California, the Terminal and the electric road. The latter will run cars every half hour. The effect of this improvement is already noticeable in the improved demand for property along the line of the road. Several plans are already under way for cutting up acreage into small villa tracts of from one to four acres. It will only be a question of a very short time until Los Angeles and Pasadena will be practically one city, taking in the beautiful settlements of Highland Park, Garvanza, Lincoln Park and South Pasadena, in all of which places a number of beautiful homes have been erected during the past year. The interest in oil has spread out even in this direction, borings having been made at Highland Park. (A more detailed sketch of Pasadena will be found on another page.)

BEYOND PASADENA.

That beautiful, park-like expanse of territory between Pasadena and Monrovia, including the great Baldwin ranch, has not yet been subdivided, but with the brisk demand that there is for property here, it cannot much longer be kept out of the market. An important movement in the direction of settling up this attractive section will be the subdividing of the L. J. Rose estate, which has been decided upon by the English company owning it. At Sierra Madre there have been a number of improvements, and that charming resort in the foothills has regained all its old-time prestige.

Monrovia is now recovering in earnest from the unreasonable inflation of real estate from which it suffered during the boom. A few weeks ago bonds were sold to the amount of $30,000 for the purpose of increasing the water supply of the town, which it is estimated will be doubled. This will give Monrovia the best and cheapest water system in Southern California. The excellent railroad facilities which Monrovia enjoys over two lines of railroad have induced a number of Los Angeles people to make their homes there during the past year.

Duarte has not made any improvements in the line of building during the year, but has extended its orange groves and, what is also important, is keeping the older ones in first-class condition, so that it still continues a model orange-growing section.

Azusa, with its adjoining settlements of Covina, Gladstone and Vineland, has experienced something in the nature of a boom during the year, and a boom of a solid character, consisting chiefly in the planting of a large acreage of citrus and other fruits. Several Eastern people have purchased bearing orchards here during the past few months, and any one who has not visited the place for some time would be surprised at the number of handsome residences that have been erected. The business section of the town has been enlarged, and it is now quite a commercial center for the surrounding country. The prosperity of Azusa rests on a solid basis, and it is bound to grow rapidly, its citizens being enterprising and public-spirited. With its large acreage of citrus and deciduous orchard, its strawberry fields, from which hundreds of thousands of pounds are shipped, its fruit dryer, cold storage, ice factory and several other enterprises which are projected, the time is not far distant when Azusa will be a rival of Pomona and Pasadena in population.

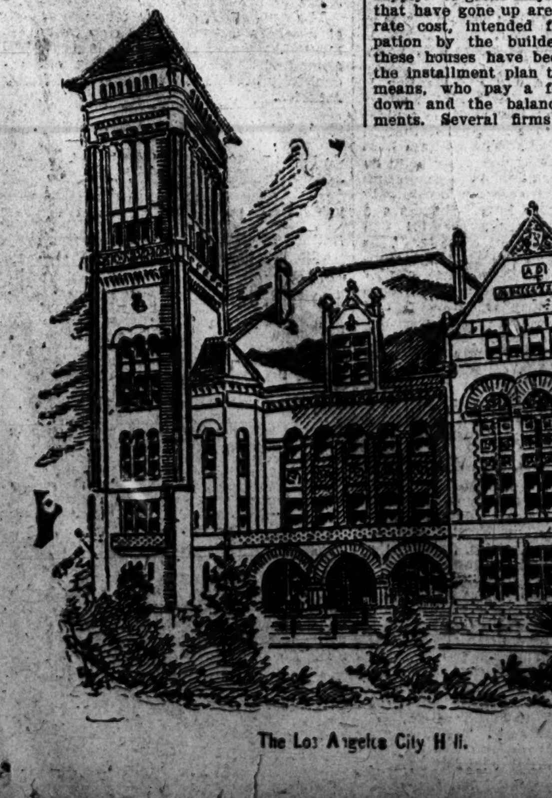
Around Glendora and San Dimas a considerable acreage has been planted to fruit and quite a number of new residences have been built. All that this section needs to become densely populated is an increased water supply, which it expects soon to get.

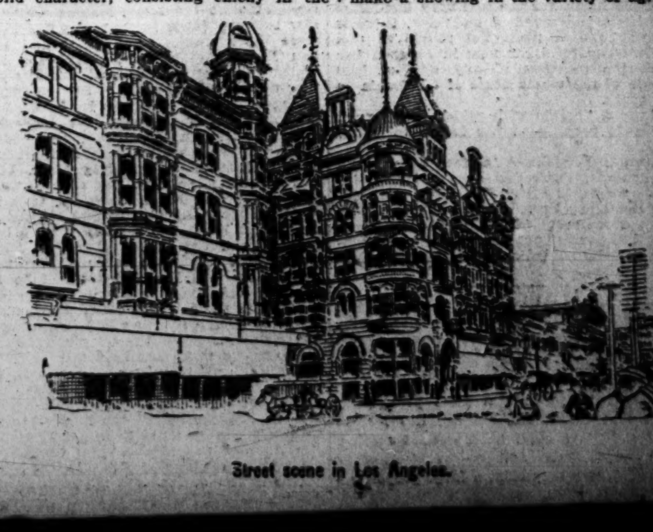
Down in the lower valley, around El Monte, Puente and Spadra, where there is moist land, the ranchers have been rejoicing during the past year at the high prices which they have received for hay. These people are not afraid of a dry season. The Puente oil wells have been pumping steadily, and, owing to the competition from Los Angeles oil, there is talk of a pipe line to the city.

The good people who make their home in the Pomona Valley, and all who gain a livelihood from its fertile soil, or who find health and happiness in its climate, are persistent in the claim that there is but one Pomona. It is a valley and a [illegible] by itself. There is not another peer of Pomona in the Union—perhaps not in the whole world. The rare variety of its soils, coupled with wonderfully abundant water supplies, the productiveness of its thousands of broad acres, the equability of its atmosphere, the beauty of its surroundings and the character of the population that has come to make an abiding place here, all go to create a Pomona that is incomparable. Its residents boastfully maintain that nowhere else—not even in other parts of California—can such quantities of most royal oranges and lemons be found growing side by side, in like luxuriance, with hundreds of tons of peaches, apricots, pears, grapes, prunes and berries. Nowhere else in the domain of Uncle Sam can orchards of the chiocest olives and the most delicate nectarines be found in tropic exuberance alongside of almost endless acres of mammoth sugar-beets. Health-seekers and the aged and infirm declare that for them Pomona and its environs have indescribable charms, and its atmosphere and sunshine a peculiar and lasting invigoration.

The fact that Pomona has grown by some 500 new residents in the past twelve months, and that more houses have been built here in that period than in a like time in the past seven years, is proof that the advantages of the place are realized. This increase in population has come about itself, for there has been no effort worthy the name to induce new people to come here and live in the past year or two. Things have been allowed to take their own course in that way, although the welcome to newcomers and the endeavor to have them agreeably and prosperously located have been none the less earnest. Pomona has not had even the semblance of a boom since the famous big boom of 1887, but in the past five years it has added to its population hundreds of the best people from the Eastern States; it has more than doubled the number of its business houses; its has increased its assessed valuation by about 55 per cent.; it has spent over $80,000 in public improvements, and over $150,000 in business blocks. It has had the very kind of growth that a young and small city wants, strong and vigorous, solid, safe and constant.

Although but twelve years old, the city of Pomona has a population of 5200 and a school-going population of 1100. It has a church membership of 2150. Its population is largely composed of residents of New England, Ohio, Iowa, New York, Wisconsin and Missouri. Its resources are almost entirely from the soil, and when you come to a consideration of soil and an abundance of irrigation water, you make any Pomona man genuinely happy, for that is his main and reliable boast. While many communities have the foundations of their prosperity laid upon the fruition of one or two crops, Pomona Valley has nine crops that go to make up her financial welfare. "Beware of a one-crop country" is what Pomona says, and then adds, "Come here, where our people get rich from nine different crops every year." The records of horticultural pursuits in Pomona Valley for a decade show that oranges, lemons, peaches, apricots, prunes, olives, pears, wine grapes, English walnuts, alfalfa and barley all have soils in here for which each of these fruits is specially adapted, and they are each the means of great profit to their respective growers. We doubt if any locality in the whole Union can make a showing in the variety of agricul-


The Los Angeles City Hall.


Street scene in Los Angeles.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AS IT IS.

tural resources anywhere near similar to that of Pomona Valley.

An exact statement of the acreage of each of the fruits mentioned above, in Pomona Valley, has never been made, but an estimate of them is as follows:

	Acres.
Oranges	4800
Lemons	1700
Peaches	850
Apricots	900
Prunes	1100
Olives	450
Pears	120
Wine grapes	100

It is reckoned that the citrus fruits brought to this place last winter and spring about $120,000, and the deciduous fruits last summer about $100,000 more—and this in the face of the poorest markets in the East the fruit-growers have ever had to ship to.

When you come to the reasons for Pomona's feeling of prosperity, it will be seen there is some cause for it. The deposits in the three banks are over $400,000. There never has been a year when so much public improvement has been started. The property-owners on Second street have taken the first steps toward the construction of a heavy asphalt road pavement from Louisa street westward to Parcells street, at an expense of thousands of dollars. This work will be begun at once, and finished next May. The City Trustees have had hundreds of yards of sidewalks laid this season, and have added over three-quarters of a mile of new cement sidewalks in other parts of Pomona. The City Park has been improved, and steps have been taken toward its general adornment. During the past year Messrs. Fleming & Becket have, at large expense, developed over one hundred inches of irrigation water north of the city, and thereby added from 1200 to 1500 more acres of watered or irrigable lands to the resources of the valley. Just at present Messrs. Alkire & Phelan are constructing the most important tunnel for the development of irrigation water known in Southern California. They have good reason to believe they will find sufficient water in the bowels of the earth to convert into thrifty orchards some 4000 or 4500 acres of land west of Pomona that has been devoted to barley and stock-grazing. There are now about 8000 acres of land under the several irrigation systems of Pomona, and it will be readily seen how important these new developments of more water will be to the growing welfare of this community and valley.

The amount of building of commercial blocks in Pomona this season is indicative of the prosperity of the place. In the past sixty days men who have lived here for some years have bought property on all four corners of Garey avenue and Second street. A large commercial block is now in course of erection on one corner, while on the southwest corner a $30,000 building will be started in a few weeks. On the northeast corner an equally large and handsome building is being planned for the next year. The Odd Fellows' building has been finished in the past year at an expense of about $18,000.

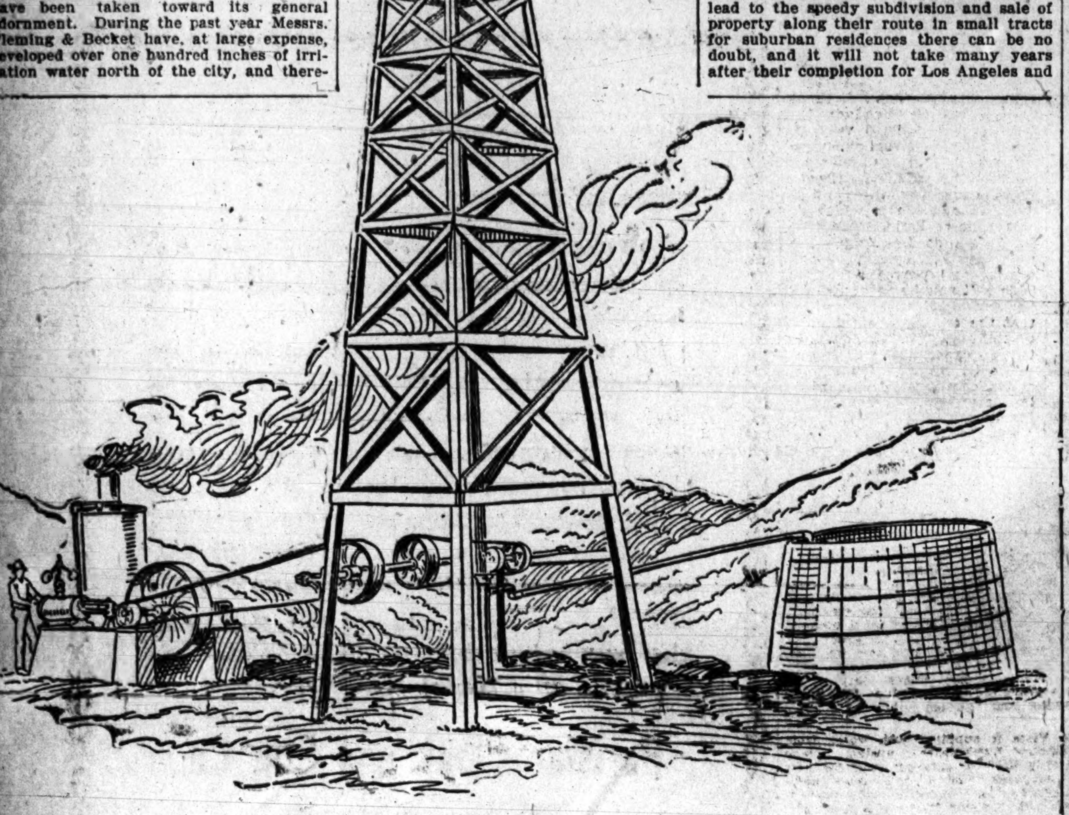
The rapid enlargement of the beet-sugar operations at Chino—four miles to the southeast of Pomona—have been another source of prosperity to the people here. The great sugar factory and refinery—the largest institution of the kind on this continent—has distributed over $330,000 among the laborers, farmers, machinists and others in this region in the last year. It has increased the value of common ranch land, heretofore suitable only for grazing purposes, from $20 an acre to $150 and $200. The success of the sugar-beet growing has been so well demonstrated that there are now being planted over seven thousand acres of sugar beets, in preparation for the sugar season of 1895. Many men in and about Chino make $120 an acre from their sugar beets. There are some who are more experienced in the industry, who make $175 and $200 per acre each year.

Columns have been written of Pomona's public-school system, in which every one here takes pride; her model newspapers, her seventeen church structures and twenty-two religious denominations; of the beauty of her mountain scenery, the attractions of the mountain canyons to the north, as beautiful summer resorts; of the perfect system of electric lighting; of the unusual musical and literary ability of the people of Pomona; of the growth of Pomona's Congregational College, and of the advantages of the Public Library. We shall, therefore, not expatiate upon them here; it is unnecessary.

In closing, it may be said that Pomona has paid her bills for her improvements as she has had them. Debt is a load that Pomona people have wisely and obstinately avoided shouldering; with the exception of some bonds for the two very handsome and large public school buildings, there is no public debt upon the people of this place. The total tax rate in Pomona has been the smallest of any city of 5000 people of the whole State of California in six years.

Pomona "points with pride" to the past, and sees nothing in the future to "view with alarm."

Around Lordsburg, a few miles west of Pomona, there has been a largely-increased area of orchards set out, both deciduous and citrus. The Dunkards, who form a majority of the population here, are industrious people, who are as successful as the Mormons in making the desert blossom.



In the oil region.

LOS NIETOS VALLEY AND WHITTIER.

The past has been a most prosperous year for the fat and smiling Los Nietos Valley, that steady, old-fashioned section between the old and new Los Angeles rivers, where they raise a large proportion of the hay, hogs, corn, butter, eggs, cheese and pumpkins that are consumed in Los Angeles. The dry season, which was such a drawback to those who farm on the dry plains of Southern California, was a good thing to the farmers in the moist lands of the valley, large sums of money being received for the alfalfa which grows around here with such luxuriance.

Downey, Norwalk, Los Nietos, Compton, Clearwater, Florence, Alamitos and the other settlements in this section have made a steady advance. It is true that not much is noticeable in the line of important building improvements, but quite a large amount of money has been expended in fixing up farms, improving buildings, and extending the acreage of fruit trees. Some fine apples have been shipped from Downey during the past year, which have been quite a surprise to those who suppose that good apples cannot be grown in Southern California. The production of butter and cheese around Downey and Norwalk and Alamitos has been greatly increased and much of the product consumed in Los Angeles comes from these points. Alamitos cheese ranks high in the market. Downey is about to make an effort in the manufacturing line, a project being on foot for the erection of a tannery, which would doubtless prove very profitable. There is also a prospect that before long a beet-sugar factory may be erected in this neighborhood. Several Eastern capitalists who have been looking over the ground, have been most favorably impressed with the opportunities which this section offers for such an enterprise.

Some of those Eastern farmers of small means who complain that they cannot afford to buy expensive orchard land and wait several years for returns should take a look at the Downey country, where they can buy alfalfa land that will yield ten tons to the acre at from $125 to $150 per acre, and in many cases can pay for it on easy terms. For an experienced, industrious farmer, who is not determined to own an orange grove, there are few more inviting regions in California than Los Nietos Valley.

Land around Rivera, which is between Los Angeles and Los Nietos Valley, has been going up in price during the year. This is owing to the great success which has attended the culture of English walnuts around here. Last season the Los Nietos Walnut Association shipped over 130 carloads of nuts, obtaining an excellent price for them. Many of the orders were due to the artistic and ingenious advertising which the association has done at Chicago, San Francisco and in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The improved varieties which are now planted begin to yield at an early age.

WHITTIER.

There are few places in Southern California which have made a more healthy growth during the past year than Whittier, the beautiful Quaker City which overlooks Los Nietos Valley from its commanding location on the southern slope of the Puente Hills. The originators of this beautiful settlement builded well—better than they knew, for it was laid out for a boom town. They started it too late in the day for that. Whittier was not six six months old when the boom collapsed. Like some other places that were laid out during that period, it possessed intrinsic merit in the shape of location, climate and soil which insure it a permanent future. It was not, however, until the system of the East Whittier Water Company was completed, about three years ago, that there was any decided forward movement. Since that time Whittier has marched ahead rapidly, and is now classed with such enterprising and attractive cities as Redlands, Pomona and Pasadena. In fact, as far as location, climate and soil are concerned, Whittier loses nothing in comparison with any one of those places.

A few years ago it was discovered that the comparatively frostless climate of Whittier was adapted specially to that delicate fruit, the lemon, and since the new water system was completed a large area has been planted to lemons. An expert who recently traveled all through Southern California to inspect the lemon industry, declared that the finest lemons which he saw between Santa Barbara and San Diego were those grown at Whittier and near San Diego. Whittier also makes a specialty of tomatoes, the local cannery putting up several carloads of this vegetable, which brings the highest price in the local market. During the past year many people who purchased five-acre tracts at Whittier when the town was first laid out have improved them by planting trees, especially lemons, so that the place appears to have undergone a complete transformation during the past couple of years. A number of handsome residences have been erected, and the people of Whittier look forward to the time when the railway connection with Los Angeles will be improved, and many citizens of the city will make their homes here, going up to business in the morning and returning in the evening. Since the oil excitement in Los Angeles there has been talk of developing some oil springs which exist in the foothills back of Whittier. These, no doubt, are a portion of the Puente deposit. At the Reform School the grounds begin to present a most attractive appearance, the orchard and shade trees having attained a remarkable growth. The institution is now so full that it can accommodate no more inmates without enlargement.

The medicinal waters of Santa Fe Springs have attracted many health seekers during the year. There are a few fine places in this neighborhood which show what might be done if an ample water supply were introduced and the surrounding country subdivided.

TOWARD THE OCEAN.

Two important projects are on foot in the attractive stretch of country lying between Los Angeles and the ocean, which, if carried out, during the coming year, as is expected, will do much to settle up this section, which is now so sparsely inhabited as to excite the surprise of visitors, considering that it lies at the very doors of Los Angeles.

One of those projects is for the extension of Adams street for several miles out into the country, and ultimately as far as Santa Monica. The street, as proposed, would be wide, well graded, and lined with shade trees. Ultimately there will no doubt be a line of electric cars running down the thoroughfare. The other project is for the construction of an electric road along the foothills of the Cahuenga Valley over the track of the old Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad. It is stated that this enterprise, which has been much talked of for some time past, is now assured. That the construction of such roads will lead to the speedy subdivision and sale of property along their routes in small tracts for suburban residences there can be no doubt, and it will not take many years after their completion for Los Angeles and Santa Monica to become practically one city, or rather it will be one city from Santa Monica to the foothills back of Pasadena, a distance of thirty miles.

Another important evnt for the section between Los Angeles and the ocean has been the completion of the outfall sewer from Los Angeles to the ocean, the contents of which are utilized for irrigation in the section around Inglewood. It did not take the people of that section long to realize the value of this sewage and the demand is far ahead of the supply.

The story of the year in the settlements between Los Angeles and the ocean—Inglewood, Gardena, Moneta, The Palms, Hollywood and other small places—has been one of steady development in the line of horticulture and the erection of a number of cosy residences. Some far-seeing Eastern people, who recognize the fact that Los Angeles is bound to grow toward the ocean, have not waited for better transportation facilities, but have purchased small tracts and gone to work to develop them while waiting for those facilities to be furnished. This is specially the case in the Lick tract, northwest of the city, around The Palms, between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and in the Gardena section, between Los Angeles and Redondo. The latter section is already quite well supplied with railway facilities, having two lines within easy distance, the Southern California and the Redondo narrow-gauge. Large quantities of fine strawberries have been raised around Gardena, and near Moneta there is considerable acreage of walnut and orange trees, which will soon be coming into bearing. Inglewood has increased its population considerably during the year. Its avenues of immense eucalyptus trees and its handsome brick buildings give it the air of an old settled place. At The Palms the wisdom of those who, when they laid out the town, planted such a profusion of shade trees, is very evident. These trees have thriven wonderfully, and will soon give the town the appearance of being located in a minature forest. After seeing The Palms and Inglewood, one must wonder that any persons who lay out new subdivisions can be so short-sighted as not to plant a liberal number of shade trees. The cost is so small in proportion to the improvement in appearance as scarcely to be worth reckoning.

While the Cahuenga Valley is still waiting for a railroad and a first-class water supply, a number of tasteful residences have been erected around the Hollywood and Colegrove sections, where also quite a considerable area of lemon orchard has been planted during the year. Lemons and winter vegetables are becoming a spcialty of this beautiful valley.

BY THE SEASIDE.

The pleasure resort features of the seaside towns in this county are described at length in another article. These places are, however, something besides pleasure resorts. Unlike some of the Eastern watering places, they are not closed up and dismantled during the winter months, after the summer guests have fled. Santa Monica, Redondo and Long Beach all do quite an amount of business throughout the year, apart entirely from the pleasure travel, while San Pedro is more of a commercial place than a resort.

There has been quite a considerable amount of building in Santa Monica during the past year, the most important improvement being the fine pavilion and plunge on the beach, which has done a good businesses. A number of new cottages have been built, and the demand for real estate has been brisker than for years past. The big wharf of the Southern Pacific Company, north of town, has presented a busy scene every day in the year, vessels constantly arriving and departing. During the coming year, it is proposed that Santa Monica shall construct a pleasure wharf, and also a complete sewer system, the need of which is beginning to be felt.

At the Soldiers' Home the admissions have been so numerous that the accommodation is taxed to the utmost. There are now over 1500 veterans on the list. So popular has this home become all over the Union that the membership has increased fully 25 per cent. during the last six months. Additional sleeping accommodation will have to be furnished if the home is to receive any more members. The grounds have been much improved during the year, and the orchards of fig, orange and other trees present an attractive appearance. The home, with its numerous buildings, looks like a small city.

At Redondo the commercial business has increased to such an extent that the Redondo Railway Company is about to construct a new wharf to accommodate the increase of shipments. The wharf will start at a point 100 feet south of the Redondo Hotel Company's bath-house, and run in a southeasterly direction for 500 feet on a ten-degree curve, thence in a straight line in a westerly direction for a distance of 300 feet. The stores at Redondo have done a good business during the year, receiving a good patronage from the rapidly-growing settlement inland, in addition to the regular summer trade. Several neat residences have been erected.

San Pedro is pursuing the even tenor of its way, doing a large shipping business and looking confidently forward to the time when that business will be largely increased by the construction of the government deep-water harbor, which important improvement cannot be much longer delayed. A good many San Pedro people have also arrived at the conclusion that, as The Times has observed on several occasions, San Pedro has the most picturesque location of any point on the mainland of Los Angeles county, and that there is no reason why it should not be made as popular a resort as any of the other places which are now so much frequented. A strong effort will be made during the coming year to advance and build up San Pedro in this direction.

At Terminal Island, across the bay, steady improvement has gone on in the construction of wharves, and a large business has been done by the Terminal Company.

Long Beach has now its wharf also, and has been doing a considerable shipping business. It has no lack of products to ship, for the country back of Long Beach is a most productive one, and has been building up rapidly during the past year. Not only general agricultural products, but deciduous fruits, are now raised in large quantities, and to these will soon be added lemons, of which many acres have been planted a short distance back of town. The wonderful artesian water supply, which is back of town, has been still further increased during the year. Long Beach is at present one of the very few places in California that has more water than it knows what to do with.

NORTH FROM LOS ANGELES.

For a number of years, in describing the progress of the various sections of the county, The Times has expressed surprise that more has not been done to develop that fertile territory extending north of Los Angeles, up to the confines of Ventura county, most of which is embraced in the great San Fernando Valley. While there has been some progress in planting orchards during the past year, it cannot be reported that any decided move has been made in settling up this section of the county, that is to say, north of Glendale, Glendale itself, and Verdugo, and the picturesque Eagle Rock Valley, have grown rapidly during the year, and land has changed hands frequently at good figures, but not at larger figures than the land is worth. Most of this section will soon be like a solid orchard. Fruits of all kinds appear to do well here, excellent oranges, as well as deciduous fruits, being raised. Glendale is becoming a favorite dwelling-place for a good many Los Angeles business people.

In the San Fernando Valley there is little noticeable change. The town of San Fernando still partakes considerably of the last decade in its appearance. The great Porter ranch, adjoining the town, with its orchard of over 400 acres, has not yet been sold, although steady efforts are being made in that direction and with good prospects of success. This is one of the most fertile and pleasantly located of the large tracts in the county that are still unbroken, and it has, besides, an artesian water supply of unknown extent. It cannot be long before this tract will be subdivided and support several thousand families. When that time comes, San Fernando will become a place of importance.

North of San Fernando the new wells at Newhall have been operating steadily, turning out a good quality of petroleum, which now, however, like that of Puente, has to come into competition with the Los Angeles city product. A few more orchards have been planted out around here during the past twelve months. The ranchers in the great Antelope Valley have had a hard time of it during the past year, owing to the dry season. The chief crop of the valley is wheat, and, owing to the insufficient rainfall this was, to a great extent, a failure. The farmers expect to recoup themselves this season. Meantime, quite a considerable area of new orchard has been set out around Palmdale, Manzana and the other colonies. At the last-named place a specialty is made of almond culture, and some remarkable results have been achieved.

Lancaster naturally suffered from the inability of many farmers to meet their payments, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks a great majority of the settlers are full of faith in the future of this wide valley.

Negotiations have been under way for some time for the selling and subdivision of the famous Beale ranch, lying among the mountains in Los Angeles and Kern counties. Should the sale be effected it is probable that a railroad will be built from this ranch to Los Angeles, which would give a more direct route to the central and northern parts of the State.

Few sections of the United States offer more inducements to capital than does Southern California today. The capitalist may obtain big interest here on his money, with good security. There are millions to be made in bringing water on our thirsty plains. Good water and good land are both here. They need but to be united to produce a thousand-fold. In many of the smaller towns there are openings for the construction of water, gas and electric light works. Cottages may be built and sold on the installment plan to pay good interest. Our mining resources have scarcely been touched. Petroleum and natural gas are under our feet waiting to be developed. Finally, the cultivation of the soil is not such a bad investment when it frequently happens that men take the cost of their land off it the first year.

Readers of The Times who reside in Southern California, after they have glanced through this issue, will, doubtless, desire to mail several or more copies to their less-favored Eastern friends, who linger in the outer darkness of Blizzardland. This paper gives more information about Southern California than could be imparted in a long letter, written twice a week for a year—which would be inaccurate and inadequate at best. Then look at the saving of time and postage!

"How did Blinkers so easily win Miss Coldcash's heart?"

"He sent her eighteen roses on her twenty-fifth birthday."

PLEASURE RESORTS.

The time has gone by when Americans were too busy, or thought they were too busy, to allow themselves any time for pleasure or recreation. Not only has a large class grown up during the past few years of persons whose means permit them to enjoy the good things of life, but even those who are in moderate financial circumstances have come to understand that an occasional week or month that is spent among the beauties of nature and amid fresh scenery and surroundings is not time lost, but on the contrary a means of obtaining a fresh vigor and nerve force, so that the small worries and cares do not sit so heavily upon one's shoulders. Hence it has come about that a number of pleasure resorts have sprung up throughout the United States, which are crowded with visitors from all parts of the country during the season. Most of those places are summer resorts, such as those along the coast of New England, and in the mountain regions of that section. There are also several attractive resorts of this description in the moutain regions of California and other Western States. Winter resorts outside of California are few, most of these being in Florida, while a good many Eastern people spend their winters in the Bahamas, and many of those whose means allow them to do so go to the south of Europe, and still further on to Palestine and Egypt.

As we have stated, there are many summer resorts and a few winter resorts, but outside of California there are no all-the-year-round resorts. These are only found in California, where one season of the year glides into the other almost imperceptibly. In Florida the moist heat, mosquitos and other pests make the summer almost unendurable, while in California many travelers declare that the summer is the pleasantest time of the year, at least in the neighborhood of the coast, and that before long this section will be as much frequented by strangers in summer as it has hitherto been in winter.

At the beach.

For a man who possesses the true secret of crowding the most pleasure into life—the man whose heart is attuned to the music of nature, and who turns away from the brick ovens and smokestacks of a city and looks afield for his enjoyment—Southern California possesses attractions that are not equaled for extent and variety by any other quarter of the country. The mild, equable climate, that renders outside excursions safe and pleasant for 300 out of 365 days of the year is, of course, the first advantage. Allowing that there are sixty-five "off-color" days, when it is too wet, or too cloudy, or too windy, or too unpleasant to go about, that is not more than the average man wants to devote to his magazines and light literature. The rest of the time, what a field is before him! From the seashore to the moutain summits nature seems to have gathered all her bright colors and odd tints, all of her queer combinations and happy effects into one kaleidoscope to please the eye of the beholder. From the mountains to the sea there is every variety of landscape, almost every kind of outdoor pleasure.

If a man have in him the spirit of a mighty nimrod, he can hunt wild geese, duck and snipe that are plentiful in their season along the sloughs contiguous to the ocean, or he can repair with his fowling-piece to the interior valleys and bag quail, cotton-tail rabbits, hare (the long-eared jackrabbit,) and, in some sections, tree-squirrels; or he can go to the mountains and shoot deer, foxes, wild cats, California lions and cinnamon bears. If he incline to piscatorial sports, he can visit any one of the dozens of fine trout streams up in the mountain canyons, and it is possible to find a place where he can hook from 100 to 150 trout in a single day; or he can take to the ocean and catch anything from a smelt of the minnow-like proportions to a jew-fish weighing 500 pounds.

If a man chooses mountain climbing, he can select any one of dozens of romantic canyons that furnish trails leading into the far recesses of the Sierra Madre. In a tramp of a few hours he can pass from this soft semi-tropic clime into a region where there is snow on the ground for a good half of the year—a region of pines and firs and cedars, resembling a section of Maine or Michigan. He can find in these mountain recesses most romantic nooks, with ferns, mosses, flowers, rank overhanging foliage of tree and shrub, waterfall, rocky cleft and outlook over the promised land below.

In the summer months one may repair to the seaside, where any one of a dozen watering places invite him, and then he may pass the season with scarcely an inconvenience from the fervid glances of Old Sol. Surf bathing, with all its social delights, may be supplemented by yachting, rowing, steamer excursions, and the full round of aquatic diversions.

An advantage of all these avenues of amusement is that one finds no lack of company. It is the vogue of the country to enjoy the good things that Mother Nature has provided. Comfortable resorts and hotels may be found almost everywhere that the tourist may turn to for recreation, and while roughing it in a measure, he need not sacrifice the creature comforts of civilization. One can find the best of accommodations in the city or the country, in the low-land valleys or the high foothills; by the seaside or by the mountains.

Foremost among the seaside resorts of Los Angeles county is Santa Monica, situated due west of Los Angeles, about seventeen miles from the center of the city, and fourteen miles from the western limits. It is located on a mesa or table land, averaging sixty feet in height and overlooking a beautiful bay. Santa Monica is reached both by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems, which run frequent trains. The town was laid out by Jones & Baker in 1875. As a place of residence it has few rivals on the Coast, the temperature being most equable, the thermometer rarely going below 40 deg. in winter and 90 deg. in summer. Not only has Santa Monica one of the finest beaches on the coast, but it is an attractive city in itself, with well-graded streets, beautiful yards and several miles of cement sidewalks. Visitors find excellent accommodation at the large hotel on the bluff, which is now leased by the Southern Pacific Company, and at other hotels in town. The new casino and plunge, which were erected during the past year, have been crowded with visitors. Santa Monica Canyon, three miles north of town, is a romantic place and a great favorite with campers and picnickers.

A few miles south of Santa Monica is Redondo, a comparatively new place, and one which is rapidly coming into favor with tourists and pleasure-seekers. There is excellent fishing at this point from the wharf and from the boats. A pebble beach is one of the attractions of Redondo. There is one of the finest hotels on the Coast, which is generally crowded with visitors. Near the hotel is a nursery, containing a five-acre patch of choice varieties of carnations.

South of Redondo is a bold bluff, known as Point Fermin, which stretches out into the ocean. On the other side of this is San Pedro, the leading port of Southern California. San Pedro has hitherto been known only as a commercial port, but there is no doubt that it will, before long, be come a favorite resort, as the scenery here is more beautiful and varied than at any other point on the mainland in Southern California. Already people have fallen in love with Ocean View, as the higher residence portion of the town is called, and many select it every summer for their outing. Excellent fishing and yachting may be enjoyed at San Pedro all the year round.

Long Beach, just beyond San Pedro, is like Santa Monica, a long stretch of smooth, sandy beach. The bathing here is excelled nowhere on the Coast. It is a quiet place, and much in favor with families, who often spend the summer here, while the husbands and fathers run up to town every day.

Catalina is a picturesque, mountainous island, about twenty miles long, and the same distance from the mainland, which has rapidly grown into favor as a resort during the past couple of years. It is reached by steamer from Redondo and San Pedro. There is fine, still-water bathing, fish in great quantity and variety, boating, Indian relics, goat hunting and other attractions. A comfortable hotel and many cottages and tents afford shelter to visitors.

Newport Landing is the summer resort of Orange county, and is connected with Santa Ana by a short line of railway.

San Juan Capistrano is a quiet, picturesque little place, situated in a pretty valley, opening out on to the coast in the southern part of Orange county. It should be visited by all strangers who are "doing" Southern California, for the sake of the ruins of one of the most interesting old missions of Southern California. The Santa Fe Company recently erected a beautiful and unique depot building here, which is partially composed of the debris of the old mission. Just beyond is San Juan, on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, a place which was laid out as a town during the boom, but which was started too late.

A little north of San Juan Capistrano are Arch Beach and Laguna Beach, which are frequented by campers from the interior during the summer months.

After leaving San Juan the Southern California Railway runs for many miles close to the beach, affording excellent views of this pleasant stretch of seacoast which borders the calm Pacific. A short distance beyond San Juan the line of San Diego county is passed. The first place of any importance in San Diego county is Oceanside, a pleasant, breezy town, which has grown up within ten years from a sheep ranch. There is a fine beach, which is much frequented in summer by people from the interior, also a comfortable hotel.

Carlsbad, forty miles this side of San Diego, consists principally of a comfortable, homelike hotel, which is located close to a mineral spring, the water of which is said to rival the German Spa of that name.

Passing the pretty little seaside towns of Encinitas and Del Mar, San Diego is reached, after a run of about five hours from Los Angeles.

Of San Diego as a city full mention is made on another page. As a resort, either in summer or winter, San Diego is a place which no visitor to Southern California can afford to overlook. The climate here is more equable than at any other point on the Coast, the variation in temperature between winter and summer being only a few degrees. There is a lightness and clearness about the atmosphere of San Diego which impresses all visitors. This charming climate and the beautiful scenery of the bay make San Diego one of the most attractive places in a State where there is so much that is beautiful and picturesque.

On a long, narrow stretch of sandy land which separates the bay from the ocean has been built what is claimed to be the largest seaside hotel in the world, the Coronado, which cost over a million dollars. Quite a city has grown up around the hotel, which can accommodate 1200 guests.

Visitors to San Diego generally make a trip to Tia Juana, on the Mexican frontier, a few miles south of San Diego. Several companies of Mexican soldiers are located here.

Returning to Los Angeles, taking the Southern Pacific Railway toward the north and branching off at Saugus to the west, a picturesque mountain region in Los Angeles and Ventura counties is traversed, the railroad reaching the coast at Santa Buenaventura, a pretty little city located between the foothills and the ocean. About fifteen miles back from Santa Buenaventura, in the interior, is the Ojai Valley nestled, among the mountains. It is a spot with few equals in Southern California for climate and scenery. The towering peaks, romantic glens and oak-dotted natural parks of this valley enchanted Nordhoff, the celebrated writer, after whom the town is named.

From Ventura to Santa Barbara the railroad hugs the coast, affording delightful views of the Santa Barbara Channel with the islands in the distance, while to the right is a range of hills upon which grow scattering clumps of live oaks.

Santa Barbara is a favorite resort for tourists and invalids, and is known all over the world. It has a picturesque location on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear. The sheltered location, with the range of mountains to shut off the cold winds from the north, gives it a remarkably mild climate, and it is noted for the luxuriance of its semi-tropical vegetation. The old mission of Santa Barbara is in good preservation. Looking from the hills back of the city, the resemblance to the Bay of Naples is marked, a hill near the coast in the east strongly resembling Vesuvius. The flower festival held in Santa Barbara in April, lasting four days, has now become a regular annual attraction, and is a delightful carnival of Flora.

The pleasure and health resorts of Southern California are, however, not all located on the sea coast. While the seaside resorts possess many attractions, there are some who prefer the mountains, which are less known to visitors from other sections than they should be. This is mainly owing to the fact that until recently they have been difficult of access. There is scenery in the mountain regions of Southern California equal to anything that can be found in the most picturesque regions of Europe.

Running through the central portion of Los Angeles county from east to west is the Sierra Madre range of mountains. Its seared and furrowed front, its mighty canyons, down which course the melted snows of the upper range; its forbidding aspect, and the tales of romance and mystery that are told of its deep recesses, all combine to render it an object of great and permanent interest. The tourist has not seen the grandest features of Southern California until its portals have been passed, and those who content themselves with a distant view of its canyons and trails fail to accomplish their mission.

Until quite recently the best-known and most-frequented point in this range has been Wilson's Peak, which is reached by two trails leading from the San Gabriel Valley. The trip from Los Angeles is made partly by rail and coach, and then by a saddle-horse, or "burro," as the patient donkey is called in this section. The ascent is made in about four hours. There are two comfortable camps at the summit of the mountain, among the aromatic fir and and pine trees, where visitors may find accommodation. The view from the top of the mountain is very extensive.

It is, however, no longer necessary to bestride a horse or donkey for several hours in order to take in the attractions of the Sierra Madre range. A short distance north of Pasadena is Echo Mountain, one of the higher foothills of the range, up which a cable incline railway has been built. There is a comfortable hotel on the summit of the mountain, which is generally crowded with visitors, who enjoy the exhilarating atmosphere and the wonderful view which is spread out at their feet like a relief map. Work has already commenced on the extension of this road to Mt. Lowe, the highest point in the Sierra Madre range. Echo Mountain is 3500 feet above sea level.

Another attraction of this place is an observatory, with a large telescope. There is also a powerful searchlight, which may be seen at a great distance.

Opening into the Sierra Madre range, back of the San Gabriel Valley, are a number of beautiful canyons, which are frequented by campers and trout-fishers during the summer months. The most available canyons from Pasadena or Los Angeles are the Arroyo Seco, Millard, Eaton, Los Flores, Santa Anita and San Gabriel, each possessing features peculiar to itself and abounding in scenery of great beauty and variety. For those who do not care about roughing it, and are not anxious to climb to such high altitudes, Sierra Madre, a pretty resort in the foothills of the most beautiful section of the San Gabriel Valley, offers many attractions. Here is a large, comfortable hotel, and from this point many place of interest may be visited, such as the old mission of San Gabriel and Baldwin's ranch.

Another interesting mountain trip is up the Arrowhead tollroad, back from San Bernardino, a fine road with an easy grade, which has been built to the summit of the mountain, where there is a thick forest of fir and pine timber. A San Bernardino club has a picturesque log cabin on the summit of the mountain. From this point one may ride or drive for several miles along the summit of the range and return to the valley by another road.

Some distance east of San Bernardino, high up in the mountains, is Bear Valley, a romantic spot, where the Bear Valley water system has its source of supply. Here is a large, placid lake, surrounded by forests of pine and fir. A good road runs into the valley, and there is regular communication during the summer by stage. An English company, which now owns the Bear Valley water system, will soon make a number of improvements here, not only doubling the capacity of the reservoir, but also creating a first-class pleasure resort, with a good hotel, steam launches on the lake and so forth.

Another favorite mountain resort is Strawberry Valley, in the mountains above San Jacinto, a beautiful, quiet place among the pine-clad hills, which is visited by thousands of people during the summer. There is a hotel and a number of cottages. Strawberry Valley is reached by stage from San Jacinto.

There are a number of mineral springs scattered through Southern California, at which hotels have been built for the accommodation of visitors, such as Arrowhead Springs near San Bernardino and Santa Fe Springs in Los Angeles county.

The development of the pleasure resorts of Southern California has only just commenced. As Switzerland is the playground of Europe, so this section will undoubtedly become the playground of North America.

SEND THEM TO BED WITH A KISS.

O, mothers, so weary, discouraged,
  Worn out with the cares of the day,
You often grow cross and impatient,
  Complain of the noise and the play;
For the day brings so many vexations,
  So many things going amiss.
But mothers, whatever may vex you,
  Send the children to bed with a kiss.

The dear little feet wander often,
  Perhaps, from the pathway of right;
The dear little hands find new mischief
  To try from morning till night,
But think of the desolate mothers
  Who'd give all the world for your bliss,
And, as thanks for your infinite blessings,
  Send the children to bed with a kiss.

For some day their noise will not vex you,
  The silence will hurt you far more;
You will long for their sweet, childish voices
  For a sweet, childish face at the door,
And to press a child's face to your bosom
  You'd give all the world for this;
For the comfort 'twill bring in your sorrow
  Send the children to bed with a kiss.

—(National Stockman and Farmer.

HOUGH AND COUGH.

The farmer stood beside his plough,
And wondered when, and where and hough
He could find his brindle cough.

He had searched the forest through,
And had asked the hunter hough
He had stopped to hear the turtle cough.

Had found the road so rough
That he got into a hough
That left him like a wilted cough.

Now he felt as soft as dough,
As he leaned upon the hough
That he'd bought of Hough & Cough.

—(Chicago Journal.

SAN DIEGO CITY AND COUNTY.

San Diego county, with its 8400 square miles—nearly equalling Massachusetts in size—embracing mesa, mountain and valley lands, occupies literally the southwest corner of the United States, having within sight of its courthouse cupola the last monument marking the Mexican boundary line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

In the matter of resources this county is much like other counties of Southern California being better adapted, possibly, for the cultivation of some products and less favored than other sections for the production of certain things, although the products unsuccessful here are few in number.

During 1894 San Diego county, in the face of financial depression throughout the land, has forged ahead agriculturally and business-wise in a manner which gives reasonable satisfaction to owners of property interests and to all well-wishers of the county. The spirit of exaggeration, so rampant at the close of the year 1887, has been gradually subsiding and, during the past year the leading promoters of substantial industrial interests have won for the county increased attention from capitalists beyond her borders which it is believe bodes well for her future prosperity. Spasmodically, impracticable commercial schemes have sprung to the surface, fathered by unwise enthusiasts, but the solid public sentiment of the county has been quick to perceive the impracticability of such schemes and to give them the quietus they deserved. The increasing realization that this county can succeed only along rational business lines, by the development of her large resources, in a legitimate manner, is one of the most hopeful of San Diego's prospects. Her past achievements are worthy of hearty commendation, and as she emerges from under the cloud of the reaction of the great boom of 1887, and pushes forward in a conservative, business-like way, it is believed that her growth will continue as it has continued during 1894, to be healthy and satisfactory to all San Diegans not still enamored of the inflated ideas of seven years ago.

Since January 1, 1894, the erection of 150 new buildings of all kinds within the city limits, at a cost of $350,000 to $400,000, is noted as an evidence of prosperity not before seen since the collapse of the boom. Most of these buildings have been residences. A number of the new structures are devoted to business. One of the most pretentious of the business buildings is that being built by U. S. Grant, on Fifth, near D street. This gentleman has also purchased property for the erection of a second business block, at the corner of Sixth and D streets, and it is reported that he contemplates building still a third business building. Special mention is made of the Grant investments, because they are one of many instances noticed during the last twelve months or so of a family of solid, respected people coming into this county and making investments of nearly $100,000 in city and ranch property. Other investments in the city, either realized or projected, equaling the Grant investments, have been made during the year, and are certainly indicative of a faith by capitalists that the city of San Diego offers reasonable return for legitimate business enterprises—a faith most necessary for the commercial advancement of any section. Many come to San Diego city for homes. Elderly people, army officers, invalids and others find creature and climatic comforts in their costly residences, built on ground sloping back from a bay a dozen miles or so long, such as are exceptional.

This bay furnishes one of the finest harbors in the world and has been so considered by the navigators of the world since its discovery by Cabrillo in 1542. It is the pride of San Diegans and of Southern California. In this land-locked waterway the navies of the world could ride safely at anchor, protected from the fiercest storms. At the mouth of the harbor a jetty 2000 feet long has been built by the U. S. government this year. In 1895 this jetty will be extended thousands of feet. The purpose of this jetty is to deepen the channel at its shallowest part, which, at present, is twenty-three feet at mean low water, and at high water it is deep enough to carry almost any ship afloat. One of the ships passing through this channel during the past year carried 4300 tons of freight and was one of the largest sailing vessels in the world. The partially built jetty has already had a perceptible effect in scouring out the channel as is seen by the accumulation of hundreds of thousands of tons of sand adjoining and beyond the jetty in the position desired for it by the engineers planning this government work. A railroad several miles long has been built across the Coronado peninsula over which the stone from quarries along the Cuyamaca road is carried direct for use in the jetty wall. Almost across the harbor entrance from the jetty, just inside of Ballast Point, are the newly-completed quarantine buildings under the charge of Dr. McKay, quarantine officer of the port. This station has accommodations for whole ship loads of people, should the occasion for quarantine on a large scale ever arise.

Owing to the favorable climatic conditions at this port, leading officials of the U. S. Marine Hospital service have urged upon the national government the desirability of the establishment of a large hospital here. The mortality of marine hospital patients at points north of here, especially among pulmonary cases, would, it is thought, be decreased could the unfortunates be cared for in the salubrious, helpful, equable climate of San Diego, where, according to the official reports of the Weather Bureau, the changes of temperature throughout the year are less marked than elsewhere in this country, and a mildness predominates which is seldom if ever enervating even in midsummer owing to the uniform ocean breeze which tempers the desert air from beyond the mountains back of San Diego.

The foreign tonnage entered at this port during the last fiscal year, according to John C. Fisher, collector of the port, was 380,306 tons. The value of the foreign exports was $379,568 for the year. This means the year ending June 30, 1894. Mr. Fisher says that the foreign tonnage entering this port during the last six months of 1894 has been considerably in excess of the tonnage during the same time in 1893. The domestic imports by water for the last half of 1894 have been about 15,000 tons, exclusive of lumber. The imports of lumber for the entire year of 1894, amounted to 18,000,000 feet. On certain days during the past year the Harbor Master reported more ships in the harbor loading and discharging than has been noticed at any time since the great boom of 1887. Evidences of an increase in the shipping of San Diego are so distinct as to cause encouragement to all who are interested in this picturesque, commodious harbor, which, in addition to its advantages, now has the honor of being the permanent station of the U. S. revenue cutter Wolcott.

During the two years ending with 1894 the population of this county has increased about 4000, or about the same population as was lost when the county was divided in favor of Riverside. Secretary Young of the Chamber of Commerce is authority for the statement that this county now has over 2,000,000 orchard trees, occupying about 25,000 acres. Of these, 200,000 are orange trees, and 350,000 lemon trees. For the first eleven months of 1894, the shipments of lemons and oranges from this county, as reported by the Southern California Railway and the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the two main carriers of produce from this county, amounted to 1690 tons; raisins, 1070 tons; grain, 1464 tons; wool, 264 tons; fish, 297 tons; hides, 129 tons; other products, 1806 tons, or a total product shipped during eleven months of 6720 tons. Estimating the shipments for December proportionately on the basis of the shipments for eleven months, would increase the tonnage of produce shipped out of the county for 1894 to 17,331 tons, exclusive of large foreign shipments of grain to Europe.

In the county outside of the city of San Diego, the enterprise of Escondido and its environs has been a notable feature in the progress of this section during 1894. The introduction of an irrigation system into this flourishing district has caused an impetus in business and agriculture of large promise for the future, because the new water project promises to put under active cultivation in the immediate future about 10,000 acres of land, especially well adapted for fruit culture. The bonds of this district, amounting to $250,000, have been sold, and men are actively at work completing an irrigation ditch of eleven and one-half miles, including two tunnels and a flume of two miles, which are to convey water from the San Luis Rey River to the reservoir, having a capacity of 1,000,000,000 gallons. The twenty-five foot dam of this reservoir will be increased to fifty feet when completed. By Jaunary 1, 1895, it is expected to store water in this reservoir, as by that time the ditch and flume line will be completed. The promoters of this irrigation scheme, chief of whom is Henry Putnam, an Eastern capitalist of prominence, now spending the winter in San Diego, expect to flow water into the district not later than January 15, 1895. The large acreage thus watered will grow all kinds of citrus and deciduous fruits. Escondido town is the center for Bear Valley, Valley Center and San Pasqual, which section, during 1893, shipped 600 carloads of produce. This year thirty-one new buildings have been erected in Escondido town, at a cost of between $50,000 and $75,000. Ten of these buildings are for business purposes. In the towns centering at Escondido, twenty dwellings have been built, with the prospect of increased building operations during 1895, owing to the development of the district by the new irrigation system. The San Marcas Valley, adjacent to Escondido, is another district of 9000 acres of subirrigated land, which is being pushed forward vigorously, and one of the most favored by orchardists settling in the county. Sub-irrigation in this district is so perfect that water is readily found a few feet below the surface of the land.

One of the most important fruit-growing districts of the county is that embraced by National City, Chula Vista and Sweetwater and Paradise valleys. This district has been developed by the San Diego Land and Town Company, which operates through it a railroad thirty-two miles long having one terminus at Tia Juana, on the Mexican line, and a branch terminus at the famous Sweetwater Dam—a reservoir impounding 6,000,000,000 gallons of water, with which the large acreage of the district is thoroughly irrigated. Of the 32,000 acres held by this company, 8000 have been sold, 3500 of which are used for growing fruits and vegetables and 2500 acres are planted to grain, principally barley. This company is now building a second pipe line from the Sweetwater reservoir to National City, a distance of seven miles to supplement the original pipe line, which ends at Chula Vista, in operation for six years. This new pipe is twenty-four inches in diameter, and is larger than the pipe supplying water to the city of San Diego. In addition to supplementing the original pipe line and enabling ranchers to thoroughly irrigate lands under the original water system, the new pipe will irrigate 1000 acres of land heretofore without water facilities. The Land and Town Company has not urged the sales of its ranch property this year, awaiting the completion of its supplementary pipe system, which will insure an abundance of water. The entire length of the original pipe system is sixty miles. This company has one of the largest single-tract lemon orchards in the world, embracing 700 acres, from one and one-half to four and one-half years old. It has another tract of 200 acres of orange trees, and during 1895 will plant 500 acres to lemon trees.

In the Valley of El Cajon the raisin and fruit industries have flourished during the year. Just east of the valley proper is the large ranch of George Davis of the well-known manufacturing firm of Park, Davis & Co. of Detroit. The improvements of this property is one of the notable items of county progress during the year. The outlay on this ranch involves an expenditure of $100,000. It is the idea of the owner to grow upon his ranch as many plants and shrubs from all countries of the world as can be cultivated successfully in this soil and climate. The experiment is one which will be watched with interest by all manufacturing chemists of the country who know the value of the past experiments of Mr. Davis in a botanical way as applicable to practical chemistry. His ranch promises to be an experiment station in many ways of possible advantage to San Diego county.

At Alpine, a dozen miles or so beyond El Cajon, a new hotel has been opened under the ownership of Benjamin F. Arnold, of the well-known New York importing firm of Arnold, Cheney & Co. The altitude and favorable climatic conditions of Alpine for pulmonary patients make it an exceptionally desirable place for the recuperation of such invalids. Mr. Gove, the new owner of the Lakeside Hotel, has improved that property greatly during the year.

Returning to the sea coast the observer of a year ago would be impressed with the ranch improvements along that high western barrier and protector of San Diego Bay, the peninsula of Point Loma. This strip of land is several hundred feet above sea level, and one or two miles wide where cultivated. A pipe line has been extended to these lands from the city water system, placing many hundreds of acres under irrigation. The lands are believed to be well adapted for lemon growing, because of the freedom from possible frosts. At Morena, on False Bay, bordering on the Linda Vista District, the lemon and grain acreage has been increased during the year. The San Diego, Pacific Beach and La Jolla Railway has been extended from the old terminus at Pacific Beach to the charming seaside resort at La Jolla. This has caused a miniature building boom at the latter place by residents of the city desirous of possessing a seaside cottage beside one of the picturesque bits of shore line on the Pacific Coast. A dozen or so handsome cottages have been built at La Jolla during the year. J. Malcom Forbes, the Boston yachtsman and capitalist, is the chief owner of the railroad to La Jolla, and it is believed that he acquired possession of this property with a view to having a terminus in San Diego when the time arrives for a second road to enter the city, which shall afford a second line of transcontinental communication from the Pacific Ocean at this point eastward.

There are two industrial experiments already begun in this county, which, to the minds of practical men, who know from actual experience, the possibilities of the products sought, and of their great value to the world, will receive close attention and interest Southern Californians. One experiment is the growing of canaigre root, a tuber-like product, growing and cultivated much like the sweet potato. In Arizona and New Mexico this root grows wild. It is shipped in large quantities to tanneries, as the root contains 33 per cent. of tannic acid, which is capable of tanning leather as perfectly as the best oak or hemlock barks now used for that purpose. Recently this canaigre root has been found growing wild in Tia Juana Valley. The Chamber of Commerce has secured tons of the seed root, and ranchers have begun planting a considerable acreage of a product which, when matured, sells for from $10 to $20 a ton, the average yield of an acre being, at a low estimate, according to reports issued by the Arizona Territorial Agricultural Station, based on actual experiment, ten tons annually.

The second experiment of promise is that of silkworm culture on a scale sufficiently large to give a practical demonstration of the possibilities of this industry for Southern Californians. For a number of years silkworms have been raised in this city. This year the expert now demonstrating what can be done in this line of work raised 100 crops of worms, from which silk was gathered during nine consecutive months. This is remarkable, because in the leading raw-silk-producing districts of the world only one and sometimes two crops of worms are produced annually, the gathering season lasting but from forty to sixty days. It is believed that the long silkworm season here—nearly three-fourths of a year—made possible largely because of the climatic and soil conditions, which produce mulberry leaves, and thereby permit of continuous crops of worms, will largely offset the difference in price caused by the cheap labor of China and Japan, where most of the world's supply of raw silk now comes from. The present annual consumption of raw silk is $400,000,000, one-fourth of which is imported into this country. The experiment in this county referred to consists of the clearing of 1500 acres of land on the seashore, near Carlsbad, by sterling Minneapolis people, who propose to devote most of this acreage to the growing of mulberry trees and in establishing cocooneries.

A third departure from the ordinary paths of horticultural and agricultural activity in this county, which has proved successful, is the establishment of a brandy still on the Richard's ranch at El Cajon. The brandy is secured from the first pressing of carefully-selected and carefully-stemmed Muscat grapes. It is found that this select grade of brandy will command a high price, and the manufacture of the liquor offers a far larger profit than does the conversion of these grapes into raisins. The capacity of this new enterprise is about thirty thousand gallons annually, and should the entire grape product of El Cajon Valley be devoted to the making of select brandy, the product would be a notable factor in the liquor market, and help add to California's laurels as one of the foremost of the world's producers.

The sea fisheries of the county are increasing. The establishment of solid, responsible fishing companies has resulted in the regulation of the fisheries by the county authorities, which will tend to restrain indiscriminate Chinamen and Americans from violating necessary laws for the proper protection of fish. Arrests of these law-breakers have been made, and fines imposed, which will be a warning to would-be depredators in the future. Shipments of dried fish are now made to San Francisco, Honolulu and interior points on this Coast.

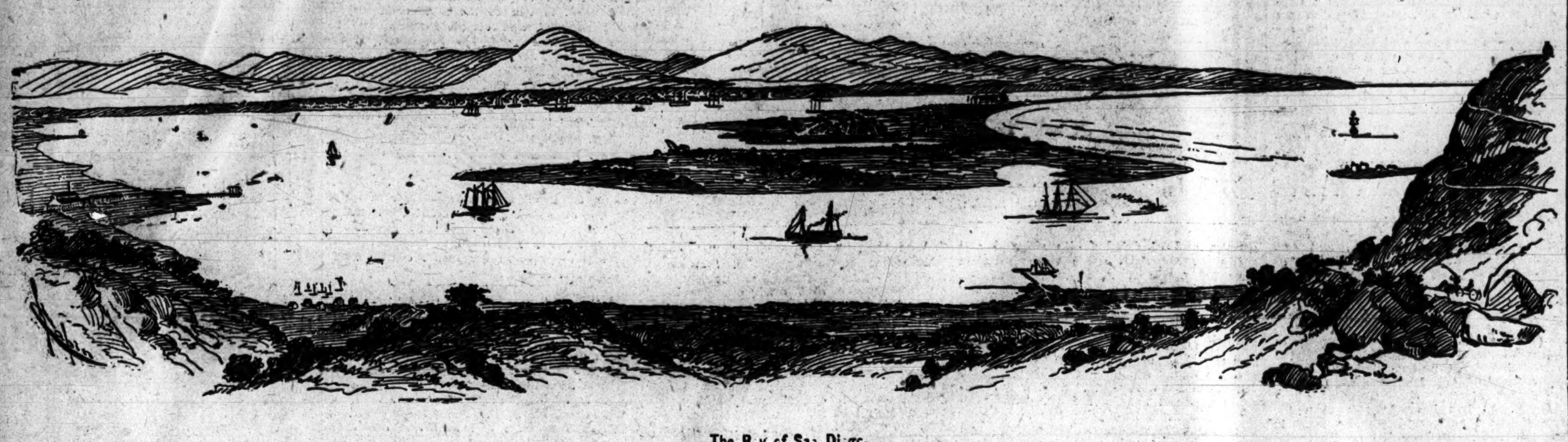
During 1894 San Diego county has been the victim of published misleading reports concerning the insufficiency of a water supply. These reports emanated from unreliable sources. The motive was to promote the business interests, it is believed, of certain selfish men whose public spirit and honest desire to see the county succeed, unless it succeeded at a profit to themselves, is at a very low ebb. Consequently this county has been heralded throughout the land and throughout Southern California as dying of thirst, as it were. The purity of the water supply has been impugned. The statements were lies pure and simple, and are so branded here in justice to a much-abused county. These falsehoods have had the effect of causing capital to hesitate about investing here. They are of sufficient detriment to the county to arouse the indignation of every honest citizen here in protest against the malicious slander. The writer, who has no property interests here, can speak from observation among all classes of citizens as to the indignant sentiment existing against those who have done their utmost to injure San Diego. The people here are not unwilling to have the facts about their county published to the world, but the intelligence of the county does object to the publication of statements either for or against this county which are not strictly truthful. The result of false reports sent forth from San Diego concerning its water supply has been to impress the minds of thousands of Southern Californians that San Diego property was not a safe investment. Consequently the water question is a burning question with San Diegans, and local public sentiment has been aroused by a determination to take all precautions against the greedy maligners of the fair name of this county in the future, if it is possible to do so. The facts of the water situation in San Diego county during 1894 are that the ranches did not suffer material damage because lack of water. Owing to the slight rainfall in the Cuyamaca mountains for eighteen months or so prior to November, 1894, the catchment of water was insufficient for the San Diego Flume Company to supply the city of San Diego during the summer, and the supply to ranchers along the line of the flume was reduced one-half as a safeguard against a continuation of the drouth—a contingency considered unlikely, as has been proven by the rainfall of nearly ten inches since November 1, 1894. Reputable ranchers depending upon the flume company for their water supply tell the writer that their orchards have not been damaged by the curtailment of their supply; that they have learned a lesson, and that is that their orchards can be successfully cultivated, if not actually improved, by using less water than was their custom prior to 1894.

The city water supply during the summer was furnished by pumps from the San Diego River, after the Flume Company ceased to deliver water. The pressure of this pumped supply of water was unsatisfactory at times, but it is fair to say that the actual water necessities of the majority of San Diego citizens, both in the city and county, were supplied throughout the year. These are the actual facts which, in justice to the county, should be published. They are facts which will bear the closest investigation in proof of their accuracy. There is no healthier water in California than that furnished here.

The present water supply furnished to the city and a large ranch acreage extending outward twenty-five miles from the city, comes from the system of the San Diego Flume Company. The headwaters of the system are fifty-five miles from the city, in the Cuyamaca Mountains and are held by a dam 720 feet long and 35 feet high, impounding rain and snow water sufficient to cover 900 acres of reservoir at 4500 feet above sea level. Water from this reservoir flows through a rocky gorge for twelve miles to a diverting dam, which is 3000 feet lower than the first reservoir, and from thence to El Cajon Valley through a flume which passes over 325 trestles, costing, according to the officers of the Flume Company, $25,000 each, the largest trestle measuring 1664 feet at a height of 70 feet. The tunnels aggregate over one mile in length, the large single tunnel being 1900 feet. From the lower side of the flume line the water is brought to the city in a fifteen-inch iron pipe. The flume people say that this system cost $1,500,000, and that they have facilities to irrigate 40,000 acres of ranch land. Under ordinary conditions of rainfall, they say their supply is 1200 miners' inches. The company has just begun building a reservoir at La Mesa, eight miles from the city. When the dam of this reservoir is at seventy-five feet contour the reservoir will store 758,000,000 gallons of water, and at 100 feet contour about 3,000,000,000 gallons, or enough to supply this city with water for years without rainfall. In addition to this a force of men is now working in the Cuyamaca Mountains digging ditches, which will increase the drainage of the watershed into the reservoirs about 20 per cent. Besides this, the large catchment from the San Diego River will be diverted and partially stored in La Mesa reservoir.

A. E. Nutt, president of the Board of Aldermen, recently introduced a plan into the Common Council for the acquirement of a water supply and distributing system to be owned by the city, which is receiving the serious consideration of that body and of most of the people. It embraces a scheme for the building of such reservoirs, pipe lines and city distributing systems as shall insure the city 1000 inches of water continuously. A water company, believed to be backed by John D. Spreckels of San Francisco, is considering the Nutt proposition, and there is a probability that if a price for this system of anywhere from $800,000 to $1,400,000 can be agreed upon, the plan will be adopted by the people, who are decidedly desirous of owning their own water outfit. In addition to this water company guaranteeing the city 1000 inches of water, it is proposed, on account of the company, to furnish water to upwards of one hundred thousand acres of valuable fruit land independent of the city supply.

San Diego people have reason to be proud and hopeful. In the face of bank losses of almost a million dollars during the past three years, these earnest, hardy people have kept right on "sawin' wood," gradually recovering from financial losses not of their own making, and developing the productive areas of the county in a way commanding hearty admiration.


The Bay of San Diego.

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And other mechanical works. "Century Book for Young Americans," Palmer's Cox's "Brownie Books," "Trilby," "Manxman" and all the late new books. Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main.

SAN DIEGO—

FOR SALE—SAN DIEGO COUNTY LANDS offered by Ross, Dickinson & Co., at 1406 D street, San Diego, Cal:

$25,000 for a handsome modern home, 5 miles from business center; 5 acres of ground highly improved; trees 6 years old; commands superb view; located near motor line, giving rapid transit to and from this city.

$7000 for 12½ acres, National City; 5 miles from San Diego; all planted; 10 room house.

$250 an acre for a choice 10 acres, National City; high ground, fine view; includes water right.

$200 an acre for unimproved frostless land, National City; includes water right.

$4000 for 2 acres, National City; trees 12 years old; good 5 room house; convenient to motor station.

$6500 for 10 acres, National City; in lemons nearly 4 years old; convenient to motor station.

$1800 for 3 acres, National City; all planted; good 6-room house.

$12,000 for a handsome home of 5 acres, near city limits; modern 8-room house; fine view; grounds all planted, trees in bearing.

$25,000 for a handsome home of 25 acres, Paradise Valley, 5 miles from San Diego; 15 acres in oranges and lemons just coming into bearing; modern dwelling of 15 rooms; will accept good income-producing property in good city for a good share of it.

$4500 for 10 acres, National City; all in lemons; fine view.

In Chula Vista 5, 10 and 20 acre lots for homes facing on San Diego Bay, we have.

$250 an acre for a choice 10-acre lot, unimproved; includes water right.

$275 an acre for a choice 20-acre lot, unimproved; includes water right; superb view.

$3500 for a choice 10-acre lot, centrally located, all in lemons nearly 3 years old; near motor line; no dwelling house.

$5500 for a choice 10-acre lot, centrally located, all in lemons 3 and 4 years old; superb view; no dwelling house.

$1800 for a choice 5-acre lot, all in lemons nearly 3 years old; no buildings.

$2000 for 5 acres all in lemons 4 years old; no buildings.

$6000 for a choice 5-acre lot near school and postoffice; good 7-room dwelling, barn, etc., trees 5 years old; includes household furniture, tools and implements.

$5000 for a choice 5 acre lot, near motor station; good 6-room dwelling; trees 5 years old; includes horse, tools and implements.

$12,000 for a choice 20-acre lot, all planted, principally in lemons nearly 3 years old; cheap 3-room house; splendid location; fine view.

$16,000 for a choice 20-acre lot, all in lemons 4 years old; will produce 3000 boxes this coming year; 4-room house for a foreman.

Chula Vista is supplied with water from the famous Sweetwater system, who charge only $3.50 an acre per year for irrigating purposes, and a reasonable additional charge for domestic purposes; is supplied with 2 steam motor railways, giving rapid transit to and from this city.

Joining and back of National City on the east is the Sweetwater Valley, connected with this city by steam motor railway, and is supplied with water by the Sweetwater system. In this valley we have a choice 10-acre tract all in lemons 4 years old, cheap building; price, $5500.

$7500 for 10-acre tract in oranges and lemons 5 years old; 7-room house, barn, etc.; good view.

$13,000 for 35 acres, over half improved trees in bearing; small house; will accept good income-producing property at St. Paul for part of it.

$20,000 for a handsome full bearing orange and lemon orchard of 17 acres, now paying over 10 per cent.; large dwelling of 18 rooms; very easy terms; includes horses, tools, implements; over 2000 boxes of oranges and lemons now on the trees.

Unimproved lands in the Sweetwater Valley from $100 to $200 an acre, including water right.

$1800 for 25 acres alfalfa land, Otay Valley, near railroad, and 10 miles from this city.

$75 an acre for a choice 20-acre tract; citrus fruit land; Otay Valley.

$4000 for 10 acres, Otay; all in lemons 3 years old; choice.

$2100 for 40 acres alfalfa land, Tia Juana Valley, near railroad, and 13 miles from this city.

We have a choice 120-acre tract in the Tia Juana Valley, all citrus fruit land, that can be graded and planted and sufficient water developed, and 500,000 gallon reservoir; all for $160 an acre, including purchase price of land.

Orange and lemon land at La Mesa, 8 miles east of this city, on line of motor railway, with water from the Flume Company, from $75 to $150 an acre.

Special bargains in improved properties at La Mesa.

$40,000 for a most beautiful ranch at La Mesa, very highly improved, modern dwelling of 10 rooms, large barn, etc.; grounds all planted, principally in lemons now in bearing; will accept good income-producing property in well located city.

$9000 for a 20-acre ranch highly improved, 8 miles east of this city, near railway line; modern house of 5 rooms and bath, good barn; grounds all planted, principally in lemons 1, 2 and 4 years old.

$15,000 for a very handsome 30-acre ranch, highly improved, 8 miles east of this city, near railway line; modern house 7 large rooms and bath, good barn, etc.; grounds all planted, principally in lemons 2 and 4 years old.

In the famous El Cajon Valley, 15 miles east of this city on line of steam railway, we will soon be able to offer the best of alfalfa land for only $75 an acre, including water right.

Citrus fruit land in El Cajon Valley unimproved from $100 up to $200 an acre, including water right. Also in this valley we have for

$12,000 a handsome 40-acre tract; 30 acres in bearing vineyard and 10 acres in lemons 5 years old; good 5-room cottage, barn, etc.; will accept Chicago property in part payment.

$6500 for a 40-acre tract 1½ miles from El Cajon village; 30 acres in bearing vineyard, 2 acres in bearing orchard; plenty of water; will accept good income-producing property in well located city.

Large and small ranches, both improved and unimproved, all over the county.

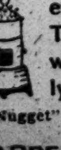
Choice business property and residences in all parts of the city.

For further particulars, or any information concerning San Diego county address

ROSS, DICKINSON & CO.,
1406 D st., San Diego, Cal.

Nugget Oil Heaters.

Warm the floor and lower part of the room. They use less oil than others and make you comfortable.


To show you the difference here is one of THE OTHER kind that warms the ceiling nicely.

"Nugget" Heaters wholesale and retail.
North Main Street.
HARPER & REYNOLDS CO.,

Hale's
107.109.N.SPRING ST.

We Wish You

A Happy New Year.

Don't forget our great Dress Goods Sale, commencing tomorrow, Wednesday, January 2.

J. M HALE COMPANY,
107-109 N. Spring st.

We Find

In closing up our books for the year that our business for 1894 has been nearly double that of any previous year, all due. we flatter ourselves, to our untiring attention to the wants of our customers. Our stock is always replete with the latest novelties in women's dress from the leading fashion centers. We have no "past mode" system, as every garment is new and up to date. Thanking our many buyers for their appreciation of our efforts, and promising for the new year the best values for the least money, we wish you all a Happy New Year.

Parisian Cloak and Suit Co.,
221 South Spring st.

"First in style—foremost in price lowering."

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FINEST PHOTOGRAPHS MADE.
Highest awards in America, Chicago, '93. World's Fair and World's Fair Convention of Photographers.

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SEE OUR
Show Windows
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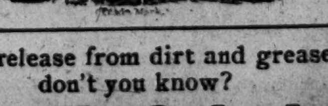
DO YOU KEEP HENS?

STURTEVANT'S IMPERIAL **Egg Food** Will make y'ur hens lay. For sale by F. W. Braun & Co., J. D. Mercer, 117 E. Second st., Petaluma Incubator Co. 231 South Main st.



Sturtevant's **Roup Pills** cures Roup, Swell Head, Diphtheria, Canker, Gapes, etc.
F. C. STURTEVANT, Sole Proprietor Hartford Cal

What brings release from dirt and grease? Why; don't you know?

SAPOLIO

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The "imperial county" of San Bernardino embraces within its 21,000 square miles of territory some of the most fertile and most sterile, some of the most worthless and some of the most valuable land to be found upon the face of the earth. Within this county some of the most productive mines of the south are found. The cultivated soil has brought forth the largest production of grains and the heaviest fruit crops to be found in sun-kissed California.

The loss of Riverside and a strip of territory from the southern border of the county, taking about one-third the valuation of the property and real estate within the original county, so reduced the population as to make a reclassification of the county necessary. San Bernardino was thus changed from the tenth to the twelfth class amid a lively discussion pro and con by the citizens. The change was not without its compensation, for thereby a saving of $25,000 per annum is made upon the salary roll alone. The assessed valuation of the county is $15,500,000, a reduction of $400,000 from last year. There has been a general tendency toward economy in all branches of the county government. The State and county tax levy was reduced from $1.83 per $100 valuation to $1.65. The special school taxes were made smaller in most of the school districts. The schools have shown remarkable progress, although the school census shows an increase in the county of but 101 pupils, and in San Bernardino city there was a decrease of 97 children of school age.

San Antonio Canyon.

The growth has been in the newer sections of the county. In Redlands the gain was 44. Three new school districts have been formed—Laurel, Live Oak and Vanderbilt. A new school building has been erected at Live Oak at a cost of $1500; another at Mojave, costing $1000; one at San Bernardino, just completed, at an expense of $1500; at Chino another is almost completed, costing $12,000 (a present to the county by Richard Gird;) at Ontario $5500 has been expended upon new buildings and repairs. The new buildings have been made more in keeping with the taste of the period for architectural beauty, the old barn-like form of structure having been outgrown. In the matter of comfort, conveniences and facilities for light, ventilation and heating have found place in their construction. The school grounds have been given more attention than heretofore. At Redlands a landscape gardener was employed to lay out the grounds about the Union High School, and the citizens generally took an interest in making the place attractive without as well as within. The standard of excellence has been raised in the principal schools of the county, especially in the high schools, as the praise of the examining professors from the University of California testifies. The teachers of the county have been provided with a library of reference books of 240 volumes specially adapted to their needs.

There has been a great deal of building, besides the additions to the school facilities. At Redlands the new Y.M.C.A. building has been completed at a cost of $20,000, and a gymnasium equipped. A. G. Hubbard has remodeled the Terrace Villa, at a cost of $15,000, making a modern palatial residence of it. The Terracina has been remodeled and cottages started about it to make a hotel village there. One of the handsomest homes of the city has been built by C. E. French at a cost of about $7000. The Congregational Church has been enlarged at a cost of $1200, and the Methodist Episcopal Church addition cost $1800. Crafton Retreat has been remodeled into a fine modern residence. A. A. Underhill has built a $2000 cottage, and a large number of other private residences have been erected within the year. The total valuation of the property of Redlands, as returned by the City Assessor, was $2,774,127, which is but one-third the valuation put upon the property by the owners.

At San Bernardino the chief building done was the completion of the second contract upon the west wing of the new County Courthouse, and the letting of the contract to complete this wing. The question of issuing bonds to complete the central section is being agitated, giving to the county a $350,000 building. The new Stewart Hotel was completed upon the site of the one destroyed by fire, upon which $80,000 was expended. The First Congregational Church was remodeled, and a large number of fine residences have been erected, especially in the northern part of the city.

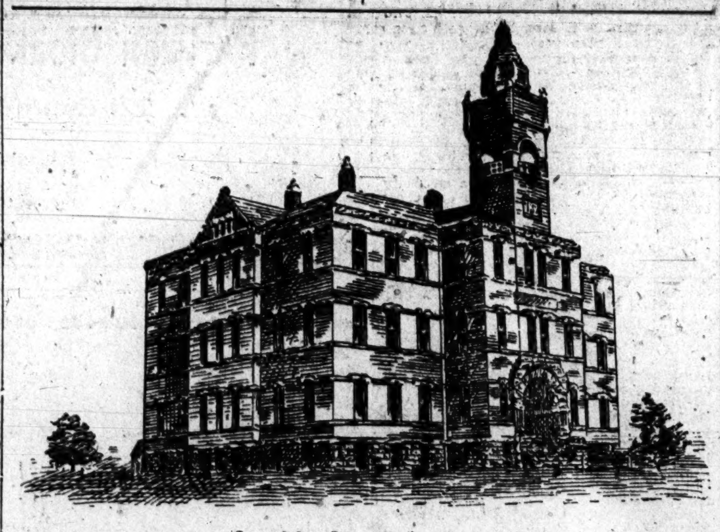
In the mountains William Staunton of the Arrowhead Reservoir Company is building at Squirrel Inn a magnificent log cabin, and upon the site of the one burned Gus Knight has erected a log tavern.

Little Bear Valley dam site.

An important industry started within the year is the manufacture of Portland cement at Colton, of a grade equal to any of the imported cements. The limestone is taken from Slover Mountain, that mound of marble a mile southwest of the city, and is 99.25 per cent. carbonate of lime. The capacity of the works is over 200 barrels a day, and forty men are already employed. A recent order was received for 1000 barrels of the cement. The marble works at this mountain have changed hands and work has been resumed.

At Colton the postoffice building was remodeled, making an open office, and a new postmaster was installed. Street improvements have been made and the sewer system enlarged. The city issued bonds for $64,000, and has purchased the water system with the view of increasing the service very materially. The city property was assessed for $584,256, an increase over last year of $4487. This is one of the few places where there was an increased valuation.

The matter of water development has gone forward with greater impetus, due partly to the unusually dry year, showing the need of greater facilities for furnishing the needed water. Articles of incorporation were filed in the East about a month ago of a corporation, capitalized at $4,000,000, for the purpose of constructing an immense reservoir near Victor, where the Mojave River passes through a deep gorge. Here, with a width of but 200 feet, a dam may be built 150 feet high from rock at hand, which will form a reservoir with capacity for irrigating over 300,000 acres of land, which can be reached by a canal about forty miles long. J. G. Foster of London, who represents in this county just now the English stockholders in the Bear Valley Company, is at the head of this new project. Another irrigation scheme devised by F. E. Brown, one of the original projectors of the Bear Valley Company, is the Grand Junction Reservoir Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of $300,000. The proposition of this scheme is to construct a retaining dam at the narrows in the Santa Ana River, thus forming a reservoir. No work has been done upon this scheme. The Arrowhead Reservoir Company has kept a large force of men at work preparing for the big reservoir at Little Bear Valley. One tunnel was completed within the year that is 6000 feet long, and another one 2000 feet long. There is another 1700 feet, and several smaller ones yet to be constructed. No work has been done at the dam site, and no effort will be made to retain water until the reservoir basin is cleared of wood and other debris. The company has twenty-five rain-gauges scattered about upon the watershed, from which the water supply is to come for the reservoir, and eight camps of men are located upon the mountains, looking after things. The object is to determine exactly what the water supply will be before a drop of water is contracted to be furnished.



One of San Bernardino's schoo's.

The work done at the Bear Valley reservoir consisted of cleaning the reservoir site from the trees and debris left within the basin at the time it was filled with water. The reservoir was practically completed during the year. The property was sold in the fall to an English syndicate for $350,000. The running of a large tunnel under the bed of Lytle Creek to collect the underflow at Grapeland is one of the important works done. Although not completed, about 600 inches of water has already been obtained.

A tunnel has been run into the mountain back of Mentone, and a small flow of water obtained. Further tunneling there has been stopped by injunction proceedings. All along the base of the mountains water development has proceeded as never before, and usually the search for water has been successful. The flow of water was materially increased by the light earthquake shock of August 20. In some springs the flow was doubled.

The extension of water mains, canals and laterals has been general, keeping pace with the progress made in bringing the bare lands under cultivation. The Citrus Belt Irrigation District constructed a stone and cement ditch 20,000 feet long, with a capacity of 1000 inches. The Kelhio Mills water power has been increased by the construction of a fine flume 4000 feet long, having a capacity of 2500 inches.

There has not been such a revival of mining interests since the sixties as has prevailed in this region during the past year. New mining claims are filed almost daily, and the country swarmed with prospectors. The greatest development was, perhaps, in the Morongo mining district. At the Morongo King several fine gold bricks have been taken from the mill. One of $1000 valuation was the result of sixty-one hours' run; another $1000 brick was brought in and some smaller ones. The ore assays from $200 to $800 per ton. After the erection of the mill and piping water to it, the mine was contracted to be sold for $350,000, and the matter remains in statu quo. The Altuma is reported to be one of the best of the new properties opened up recently, and as a result of pretty thorough prospecting the owners now propose erecting a mill. After great activity for most of the year, things are now at a standstill at the Rose mine, the new machinery not proving satisfactory to all. Some fine specimens were also taken from the Jack Morris mine. A rich strike was made in the Machado mine in this district. Near the Altuma some other pretty rich finds have been reported. A new and promising placer district has been developed at Cactus flats, near the old Nichols Morongo furnace. In the larger mines at Vanderbilt there has been great activity and some development in the outskirts of the camp, but operations have been somewhat interrupted by the stopping of the trains on the railroad. In the Boomerang the shaft has gone down over 500 feet and a large quantity of $30 to $60 ore has been taken out. The district was enriched by a five-stamp mill put up by A. G. Campbell. The Gold Bronze has taken out a quantity of $100 ore, and there is a two-foot vein of $40 ore, but only a part of it is free milling. There is talk of putting up a smelter here, as well as at Needles. Good lead, lime and carbonates suitable for a flux have been found about twenty-five miles to the north of Vanderbilt and the miners are anxious to have the railroad extended to there. At Shadow Mountain there have been some promising developments. The Holcomb Valley Mining Company was reorganized a few months ago and incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000, most of which was subscribed for. The reports of the assays show the ore to be of $240 valuation. A machine and repair shop are being erected, and the talk is for amalgamating and pumping machinery and a sawmill. A two-stamp mill has been erected at Holcomb Valley by the Metzger brothers, who have some $50 ore. The Black Hawk Gold Company, which has about a score of claims, has had some work done during the season, resulting in finding plenty of $30 ore. A good body of low-grade ore has been unearthed in the adjoining Opera mine.

Early in the year some excellent nuggets were found in the Goler district, some worth nearly $500 each, and one valued at $1000. Much excitement was caused and a great rush for the district followed. But later it became more quiet in that district.

About five miles north of Waterman considerable good ore has been found recently upon the surface and a number of claims staked out. The old Grapevine district has been resuscitated and about $500 a month taken from the gulch. The excitement among the placers along Lytle Creek has been greater than for twenty years past, and all the sand is being turned over from the mouth to the source of the canyon. Dry washers have been used, but some water development is going on for washing. The Dryden mines at Old Woman Springs have been developed to a considerable extent, and $60 in silver found. In the Gladstone mine a four-foot vein of $100 ore has been uncovered. A new mill has been put up at the Livingston mine, and a ten-stamp mill at the Ilex. There has been a general revival of mining all about Calico and Daggett. At Bedrock Canyon nuggets worth $250 have been found. At Redlands the mining fever has been higher than ever before in the history of the town. The Redlands Gold Mining Company's headquarters are here. Also the headquarters of the Yolande Mining and Smelting Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Gold discoveries have been made near the city and some mines developed in the East Yucaipe Canyon, where a number of claims were laid out.

The planting of citrus and deciduous fruits continued the past year in spite of the hard times, nearly 5000 acres of the various kinds of fruits having been set during the year. The planting embraced nearly all the kinds of fruits commonly grown in Southern California. The kinds not planted in acreage during the year were pear, fig, cherry and nectarine. Only seven acres were set to vines, and this planting was at San Bernardino; of apples but little planting was done; twenty-five acres at Chino and fifteen acres at Ontario constituting the total acreage set. More peach trees were planted during the year than of any other kind of fruit, the area planted before being increased by 50 per cent. These were set chiefly at Ontario, more than half the total planting of peaches having been set there, or 680 acres in a total acreage of 1317. The orange was next in point of area planted, and the acreage was fairly well distributed over the fruit-growing sections of the county. There were 1055 acres planted, of which 210 acres were at Highlands; 201 at Redlands, 152 at Messina, 125 at Rialto, 141 at Ontario, 115 at San Bernardino, and the rest at Colton, Cucamonga and Etiwanda. The apricot was next in point of acreage set, and the distribution was over the whole of the fruit-growing section. In a total of 690 acres set, Redlands furnished 186 acres, Messina 150, and in every other section except Hesperia there was some planting of apricots. At Hesperia there was no planting of any kind. The lemon was next with an area more than half as great as the orange, or 566 acres, of which 187 acres, or more than twice as much as at any other locality save at Mission, were set at Ontario. At Mission there were ninety-eight acres set. Lemons were set in every other locality in which they had been set before except at Rochester. The olive was next, with a total of 448 acres set, chiefly at Redlands. The total amount of each variety of fruit set and the acreage now planted in the county, were as follows:

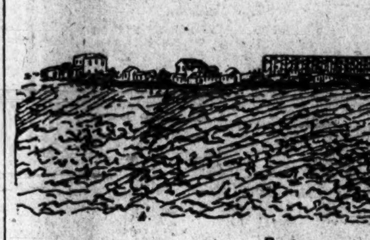
	Acres planted in 1894.	Total.
Orange	1,055	16,791
Lemon	566	2,867
Olive	448	1,826
Peach	1,317	4,077
Apricot	690	1,704
Nectarine	—	19
Prune	349	1,725
Plum	26	47
Apple	40	289
Pear	—	147
Cherry	—	65
Fig	—	312
Grape	7	7,034
Nuts	294	546
Total	4,792	36,949

The relative positions of the localities as to amount of fruit planted have not been altered by the year's planting. Ontario holds first place, with a total of 7678 acres set to fruit of all kinds, and more was set there this year than at any other locality, the acreage being 1481 for the year. The 676 acres set at Redlands brings the total acreage in fruits to 5584. The 486 acres set at Rialto makes a total of 5332 acres in fruits there, of which 1735 acres are in vines, this being the leading grape-growing section, with Cucamonga next. But of the 1657 acres in vines at the latter place, most of them are older than the Rialto vineyards. The third largest acreage in oranges is at Mission, where 2073 acres are planted, largely in old orchards. Almost half the total acreage of lemons in the county is at Ontario, where there are 1311 acres. The large acreage planted to nuts during the year places Ontario in the lead of all other regions in the county in this also.

The acreage set in 1894 in fruits in each of the fruit-growing districts is as follows:

	Acres in fruits set in 1894.	Total.
Ontario	1,481	7,678
Cucamonga	273	3,432
Rochester	116	1,052
Etiwanda	140	1,241
Rialto	486	5,332
San Bernardino	312	2,714
Highlands	460	2,544
Redlands	676	5,584
Mission	593	3,239
Colton	60	1,330
Terrace	55	462
Chino	80	838
Hesperia	—	328
Dry ranches	150	1,075
Total	4,792	36,949

The number of trees and vines planted is about 3,500,000, of which nearly half a million were set this year and inspected by the horticultural commissioners before setting. There were about 250 carloads of deciduous fruits shipped green from the county, and of dried fruits shipped and ready for shipment there were prepared over 150 carloads. A large part of the dried fruit is still on hand, and there was formed within a few months past an organization for storing and handling the dried fruit that has not yet found a market. A large quantity has been graded and stored in the warehouse in this city, and the banks are advancing money upon the warehouse receipts, getting several cents a pound upon the fruit. The quality of the fruit this year was as fine as has ever been grown in the county, and the season was excellent for curing. There were 950 carloads of oranges and lemons grown, nearly all of which was sold through the fruit associations of Colton, Ontario, Redlands and Highland. Of these the Redlands Orange-growers' Association shipped 227 2-3 carloads, or 68,304 boxes, for which there was received $106,810.96. The cost of the association was $28,930.60, leaving a net sum of $78,274.36 paid the growers. For the regular sizes of Washington navels the net returns were $1.35 a box, and for the seedlings 76 2-3 cents a box. The Colton Fruit Exchange shipped 18,761 boxes, and sixty-two and one-half carloads. The average net price received was $1.44 a box. There were but 2300 boxes of Washington navels, 9659 boxes seedlings, 3265 boxes Mediterranean sweets, 1355 boxes Malta bloods and a few St. Michaels and Australian navels. The exchange did not lose a dollar by bad debts.



Beet-sugar works at Chino.

The Highland Fruit-growers' Association shipped but thirty-three carloads, or 9963 boxes of fruit. The net price received for regular size Washington navels was $1.88 a box, and for Mediterranean sweets it was the same. Seedlings brought $1.31 a box. An equally good showing was made at Ontario, where practically all the fruit was controlled by the association, and the scheme is considered a good one by Ontario citizens. A San Bernardino county fruit exchange has been organized to handle the crop for the ensuing season. The matter of organizing for the purpose of handling the deciduous fruits, and especially the dried fruits, has been under discussion for some time and a loose co-operative organization has been formed. This has been formed more, however, for the purpose of securing storage for the fruit in such way as to be able to get from the banks a certain percentage of the value of the fruit in storage. A warehouse has been leased in San Bernardino, and about 100 tons of dried fruit is now stored there. The plan is to have the fruit all carefully graded to a recognized standard, and receipts given as it is deposited at the warehouse. The association has one authorized grader for all fruit, whose business it is to grade it at the driers or as it is delivered for storage.

There was no citrus fair held within the county during the year, but the county and private exhibits at the Midwinter Fair were worthy of the county.

The county exhibit there received a diploma and award, and many of the prizes for fruit were captured by growers in this county. The community exhibit from Ontario was especially fine, and the quality of the Redlands and Highland fruit was of the best. The county has also just placed in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce a fine display of her products, among them many of the prize packages from the Midwinter Fair. At Mentone a number of the public spirited men have within a few weeks placed on exhibition in that place some choice specimens of the products of that new and thriving community.

Bear Valley dam.

The San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce has been organized, and within the year outlined and executed a line of work that has been of much value to the county. Including in its membership most of the best business men of the community, they have sought to reach out for assistance in developing the vast area of land in the county still lying fallow. For this purpose, it has assisted in procuring the exhibits for the Midwinter Fair, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and its display in its home office in the new Stewart Hotel Block in this city. There have been distributed 21,000 pamphlets of twenty pages each, descriptive of this county and its resources; 5000 small circulars, in which the same matter occurs in a condensed and abridged form, and 20,000 advertising envelopes. By it sugar-beet seed was distributed throughout the valley and it was demonstrated that beets can be grown here, rich in saccharine matter, containing from 14 to 16 2-3 per cent. of sugar. The chamber also secured the donation of a large amount of labor upon the principal highways leading into the county-seat. A similar work was done by the Redlands Chamber of Commerce, organized last winter, but rather more local in its undertakings. Besides the distribution of literature and collecting and maintaining exhibits, the Redlands chamber became interested in the State-street extension, to form a new highway into the Barton tract, to the west of Redlands, and a new road to connect Redlands with Highlands. It also secured for this city the session of the Farmers' Institute, held there the middle of December. Although no citrus fair was held in the county, there was a district Agricultural Fair held at Colton, at which some citrus and other fruits were exhibited. The fair was, however, devoted chiefly to livestock, and the animals shown were of excellent quality, though few in number. In a financial light the fair was a success, clearing the fair association of debt. There was no racing connected with the fair.

The largest real estate transaction ever made in the county, if not in Southern California, was the sale of the Chino ranch, comprising 41,000 acres of land, to C. H. Phillips of San Luis Obispo, for himself and as trustee for other purchasers. The purchase price was about $1,600,000.

The output of sugar at the Chino factory for the season was 7550 tons, the largest ever made. This was from 52,000 tons of beets, which averaged fifteen tons per acre. The beets averaged 14 per cent. of sugar and the return to the growers was $60 an acre. A larger area is being contracted for the coming season. The experiments at other places in the county were so satisfactory that contracts are being let for growing several hundred acres in the vicinity of San Bernardino.

In April Indian Agent Francisco Estudillo and his associates held at Colton the first teachers' institute of the Mission Tule Consolidated Indian Agency, at which most of the teachers at the various Indian schools were in attendance. In May, San Bernardino held its first May Music Festival, in which nearly two hundred voices participated.

For several months experiments have been under way in the use of petroleum for fuel in locomotive engines upon the Southern California Railway, the construction of the burners being done at the shops at San Bernardino. In the trials made, such success was attained, both in the manipulation of the fuel and the heat generated, and also in the reduction of cost of running, that alterations are going on in a number of engines as rapidly as they can be made.

The weather for the year was phenomenal in many respects. There were several days when snow fell sparingly, but on March 3, there was quite a perceptible snowfall. The highest sun temperature ever recorded in the San Bernardino Valley, was upon October 4, when the weather observer's thermometer reached 159 deg. in the sun. The rainfall at San Bernardino city was but 4.29 inches from January 1 to December 1—one of the driest seasons ever known. During December there was the usual rain. The snowfall upon the mountain was delayed later than usual, but on the 19th of December the snow and rainfall at eight stations in Little Bear Valley was 8.25 inches, all in fourteen hours' time. This was the heaviest precipitation since the observations began, three years ago.

The two departments of the Superior Court have been very active. There were 507 civil and criminal actions begun, and eighty probate cases filed, and an equal number disposed of. There were a large number of cases examined for inebriety and lunacy, and thirty-five committed to the asylum. The criminal business was, however, much less than in 1893; in the latter year there were sixty-five persons convicted and committed to State's prison from this county, while in 1894 but twenty-one were thus disposed of.

The women of the county, especially of San Bernardino city, agitated the woman's suffrage question until they held a woman's political convention, the first ever held in the county, and expressed their choice as to candidates for the respective county offices, and subsequently held the first woman's election. It appeared to have no effect whatever upon the vote of the county, as subsequently cast at the general election.

The year was a phenomenal one in the matter of expenses to the county by the constables and justices, their fees amounting to $21,000.

The city of San Bernardino has been active in the matter of inaugurating new conditions respecting the city laws. A very strict Sunday saloon-closing law was enacted, and generally observed. Several attempts were made to break it by carrying cases of violation of it to the Superior Court, but in each instance the ordinance was sustained. Another important ordinance placed upon the statute-books was one prohibiting minors from smoking cigarettes in public places. It is not a dead-letter, for a conviction was secured in the first attempt at violating it. Another prohibited the sale of cigarettes by any one in the city.

There have been over thirty buildings destroyed by fire during the year, causing a loss of nearly $100,000.

The dairymen of the county combined to prosecute violators of the law respecting the use of oleomargarine and butterine.

A franchise was given in Redlands for constructing an electric railway to the suburbs of the city, and about the foothills, and the question of securing an electric road about the foothills of the valley, to connect the several towns, is being agitated.

A number of important organizations have been made in the city of San Bernardino. First, in point of importance, is the Mercantile Protective Association, organized for the purpose of mutual benefit to the business men of the city. Unity Club is the chief literary organization started within the year. The wheelmen of the city organized as the San Bernardino Cycling Club, and have held some rare meets. A Chautauqua club and several social clubs have sprung up within the year.

At Redlands a city library has been opened, with upward of two thousand volumes, and a beginning has been made at Colton.

The streams of the county were stocked with 25,000 Lake Tahoe trout, and action taken to better protect the game of this region.

WILLIAMSON'S MUSIC STORE, 327 S. SPRING ST.

This firm has the agency for Southern California for the following celebrated pianos: Henry F. Miller, Behr Bros., Schoninger and Mathushek.

They also have the Coast agency for the Standard sewing machine and Dauntless bicycle. They buy entirely for spot cash direct from the manufacturers, consequently offer the best prices and terms, wholesale and retail.

E. R. MESERVE, 109 S. BROADWAY.

This gentleman has made a new departure in real estate lines. Having had years of experience in orange and lemon culture, being acquainted with the best sections for their culture, he is making a specialty of citrus groves only, as will be seen by his regular advertisement He is conservative, reliable, well known among the business men of the city and in the sections he represents.

ROYAL OAK RESTAURANT, N. MAIN ST.

Right near the German-American Bank to the north is one of the most commodious, well-appointed and complete restaurants in the city. Mr. King, the proprietor, is an experienced restauranteur, and certainly understands the fitting-up of an elegant place. Open day and evening. Attendance the finest. Supplies the best. Prices, well "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good."

J. S. BENNETT, 408-410 S. BROADWAY.

This gentleman has just moved into one of the finest stores in the city, right under the Chamber of Commerce. He carries a large stock of reliable furniture. A good light is furnished, both front and rear. Every buyer appreciates this. Prices reasonable. Every effort will be made to deserve success at this location—on the future central business street of Los Angeles.

WICKSTROM & PERSONS, 120½ S. SPRING STREET.

These merchant tailors deal in imported and native goods; their business is to fit these goods perfectly to the seekers for good clothes and perfect fits. They are cutters of long experience, and have been engaged in the employ of leading tailors in this city. That fact speaks for itself. There is, however, a difference between this firm and one that has attained success in the trade; they do the work themselves, and their charges are more moderate. They are both young men, and certainly have the very best of prospects and antecedents.

BICYCLES, HAINES, 335-9 N. LOS ANGELES STREET.

Every bicycle firm in the city is increasing in business and space. Just observe and confirm this fact. But the strongest bicycle built is the "March." Mr. Haines is the sole agent, and has a very large stock of these excellent machines on exhibition. There were more sold in Southern California this season of this "March" than of any other make. A broad claim, but Mr. Haines claims everything, as he has the strongest bicycle made, with re-inforced frames and forks. He is sole agent.

S. P. CREASINGER, 237 W. FIRST ST.

This gentleman has just negotiated a loan of $150,000 at 6 per cent., on real property in Los Angeles. He loans extensively and invests successfully funds placed under his control. In his long career here not one single mortgage has been foreclosed. This is a great deal to say, and serves to indicate uncommon business sagacity and judgment. His office is located right near The Times, convenient to every large business interest. He has exceptional facilities for the transaction of large loans upon undoubted security. Experience is one of the best factors in a successful business of this nature, and Mr. Creasinger has it. The use of such ability is exceedingly valuable to those, and there are many, looking for reliable, safe and the best qualities of investment securities. Mr. Creasinger is well and favorably known all over Southern California.

E. L. DOHENY, Manager. GEO. J. OWENS, Supt.,

Doheny, Connon & Owens Oil Co.,

Fuel Oil..

In any quantity at market prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our oil contains no Benzine, naphtha or other dangerous explosives. We furnish—Maier-Zobelein Brewery, Los Angeles Cold Storage Co., Cudahy Packing Co., and many other consumers, to whom we refer. Can be burned with any style of burner.

Telpehone 1472. Wells and office, Cor. Douglas and West State Streets.

TALLY-HO WAGONS

Manufactured and Sold by the

Enterprise Carriage Works

No. 115 North Los Angeles St.

"CUPIDENE," the great life-giver cures general and nervous debility, and all diseases wearing on the body and mind. $1.00 a box, six for $5. For sale by C. H. HANCE, 177-179 N. Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

MISS M. A. JORDAN

Has not gone out of business and cordially invites the ladies of Los Angeles and Southern California to favor her with their patronage. 312 S. SPRING ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS

NOW OPEN AT

H. Germain's

The original cut-rate druggist, 123 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

Largest stock,
Lowest prices,
Best goods.

I have just what you want in toilet, fancy and manicure cases, perfumes, cut and ground glass bottles. Call for prices and examine stock.

A CHOCOLATE WHICH COMBINES STRENGTH, RICHNESS, FLAVOR & AROMA.

GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE.

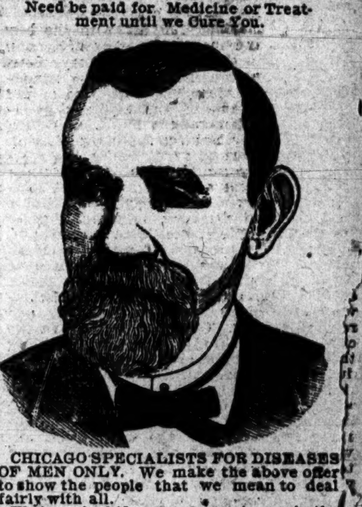
"A MEAL IN A MINUTE."

THE BEST OF ALL.

THE ORIGINAL.

NOT A DOLLAR

Need be paid for Medicine or Treatment until we Cure You.



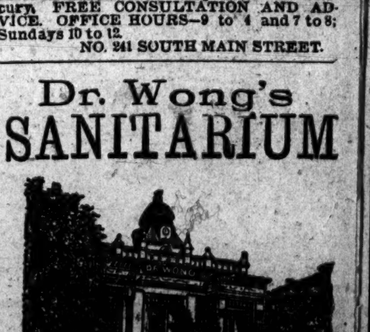
CHICAGO SPECIALISTS FOR DISEASES OF MEN ONLY. We make the above offer to show the people that we mean to deal fairly with all.

We have had 18 years experience in the largest hospitals in the United States and Europe in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to MEN. We have the best equipped and MOST PRIVATE offices west of Chicago, supplied with all INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES known to science for the cure of this class of diseases.

WE CURE every form of Sexual Weakness, Nervous or Private Diseases, results of excesses or unskillful treatment. Blood Taints, Varicocele, Hydrocele, by our own new mechanical methods and pure Vegetable Remedies without operations or mercury. FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE. OFFICE HOURS—9 to 4 and 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12.

NO. 241 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

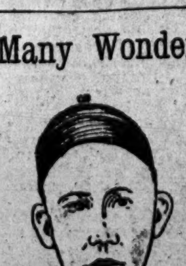
Dr. Wong's SANITARIUM



NERVOUS and CHRONIC DISEASES quickly cured without the use of poisons. Four thousand cures. Ten years in Los Angeles.

DR. WONG.
713 S. Main st., Los Angeles.

Many Wonderful Cures.



Dr. Hong Soi, Chinese physician and surgeon, has successfully treated many patients unable to get relief from other physicians. He is the sixth generation of doctors in his family, having graduated and received his diploma from the medical schools of Canton. He has made many wonderful cures of consumption, rheumatism, asthma, catarrh, kidney and liver troubles, and all other diseases. Dr. Hong Soi uses only herb medicines and no poisonous drugs. All diseases carefully and correctly diagnosed by feeling the pulse.

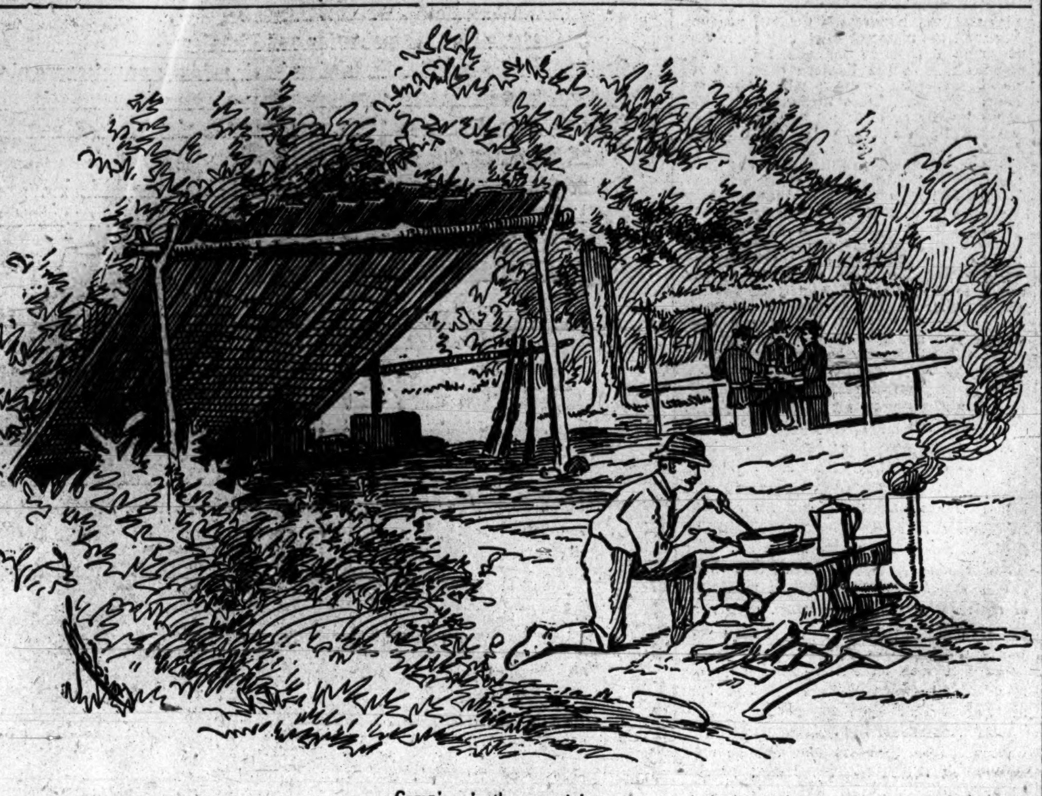
Many testimonials at his office of many wonderful cures. During seven years' residence in Los Angeles he has cured over 200 people.

Dr. Hong Soi, 334 S. Broadway,
Los Angeles, Cal.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

When a county whose interests are largely agricultural indulges in a dry season and participates in a general financial panic at one and the same time, she stands a fair chance of being worsted, and it is to Santa Barbara's credit that she has come through the past season with her colors still flying. A rainfall of some seven odd inches, when the average rainfall is something like seventeen, means disaster to the farmer and fruit-grower, as well as the stock raiser, but trees and fields and a fair percentage of the stock has weathered the trial. This month of December has already witnessed a rainfall equal to the total of the past season, everybody is in good spirits, and the prospects of Santa Barbara county never looked brighter than today.

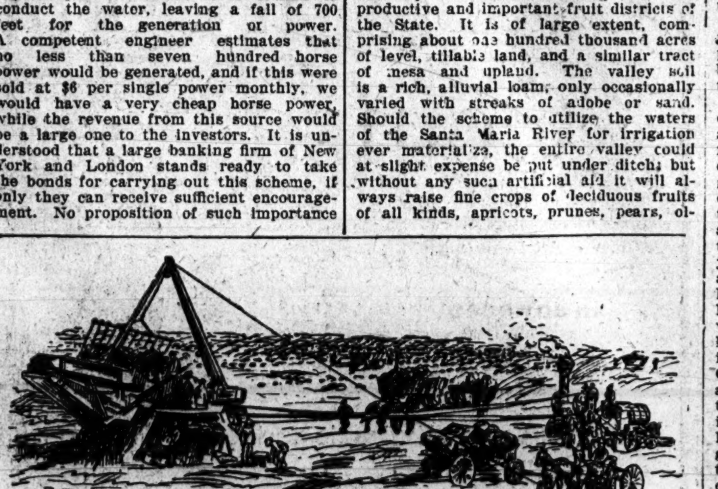
The city of Santa Barbara exhibits a healthy record in local improvements during the past twelvemonth. More streets have been graded, and in a few, a very few, instances, shade trees have been planted to replace those destroyed by the hand of municipal improvements. A few additions have been made to business houses, and the establishment of a macaroni factory and an ice factory are important additions to local industries. In the public schools changes of note have occurred, in the addition of new departments and classes, the establishment of


Camping in the mountains.

more perfect harmony between teachers, and the acceptance of the high school on the list of schools accredited to the State University.

Notwithstanding the prevailing hard times, some building has been done. No less than twelve well-built houses, the majority ranking with the best we have, and possessed of considerable architectural beauty, have been erected, together with a dozen or more cottages and some additions to better class residences.

Santa Barbara has not yet reached a decision concerning her water supply, and is still hesitating between the offer made two years ago by her water company, some schemes advanced by various enterprising citizens, and a splendid proposition, but lately made, which would, if carried out upon the lines proposed, greatly advance her prosperity and affect the interests of the entire valley for twenty miles along the coast. This is to impound the waters of the Santa Ynez River in a great storage reservoir at a point back of the Dinsmore Canyon, Montecito, with a capacity of 2,000,000,000 gallons, thence convey the water through the range by means of a tunnel some three miles long. With conduit pipes leading to different distributing reservoirs, this would insure an ample supply for valley and town, and irrigate some fifteen to twenty thousand acres of tillable land, the most of it admirably adapted to citrus fruit. It would forever solve the water question, and would also provide what our city greatly needs—a supply of power for manufacturing purposes. Santa Barbara now employs, in its gas and electric-light works, planing-mills, etc., some three hundred horse power. The point at which this tunnel would pierce the hills lies 1400 feet above sea level and 700 feet above the highest point to which it is desired to conduct the water, leaving a fall of 700 feet for the generation of power. A competent engineer estimates that no less than seven hundred horse power would be generated, and if this were sold at $6 per single power monthly, we would have a very cheap horse power, while the revenue from this source would be a large one to the investors. It is understood that a large banking firm of New York and London stands ready to take the bonds for carrying out this scheme, if only they can receive sufficient encouragement. No proposition of such importance


Threshing beans in Santa Barbara county.

has come before Santa Barbara for many years, and it is deserving of thorough investigation and prompt action.

This and many other schemes for the welfare of our place will probably receive consideration at the hands of our new Board of Trade, composed of the best and most progressive business men and property-owners of the city. Santa Barbara has been slow to fall into line with other Southern California towns in this respect, but now that our citizens have at length met and organized, some efficient action may be expected.

In a social way, an important step has been lately taken in the organization of a non-sectarian association, which proposes to found an amusement hall for young men, with suitable reading-rooms, audience hall, gymnasium, etc.

Montecito, in proportion to population, has for the last year received the greatest accessions to population and been the seat of the liveliest building operations of any locality in the county. The rare beauty of this little strip of elevated valley, lying so close to Santa Barbara, has won wide appreciation, and many people of wealth are choosing it for a residence, several of whom have, within the past year, built or begun the erection of beautiful residences. A new scenic road, intended only for a pleasure drive, is about to be laid out along the base of the mountains, beginning in Mission Canyon and continuing at an elevation commanding the whole beautiful valley, until it returns to the main road somewhere in the vicinity of San Ysidro ranch.

In Carpinteria and Goleta there have been few improvements, although both places, by reason of their fogs and their rich, deep soil, suffered less from the dry season than their neighbors on either side.

In Carpinteria, early in the year, a new Episcopal chapel was built. In the asphaltum mines of this place much activity is observed. New and improved machinery has been put in, and an electric light plant introduced.

Summerland has struck oil; oil in paying quantities, and of a quality that already makes it a valuable article of commerce. It has been known, all along, that natural gas existed beneath the town, and this has been utilized for lighting the place and for fuel. The discovery of oil by Smith Cole, who some twelve months ago put down a well which has since steadily yielded three barrels a day of marketable oil of excellent quality, started others to boring. Derricks may now be seen all over the place, on beach and hillside. H. L. Williams has seven wells along the beach, which at a depth of about fifty feet, have found the desired fluid. One of these yields fifty barrels a day, another yields twenty-five, and the third a similir amount, although every day new developments and an increased flow may be expected. I. K. Fisher of Santa Barbara, Sanders & Dana, and Mr. Loomis are among those who have gone into the well-boring business, with excellent prospects of success. At present the machinery used is of a primitive sort, and the wells are so shallow that no real test of the extent of the oil field has been made. Four-foot shafts are sunk to a depth of some fifty or seventy feet, then a six-inch bore, operated in most instances by hand, is sunk, the oil strata being usually reached below a layer of blue sand, some seventy to ninety feet below the surface of the bluff or fifty feet beneath the sand of the beach. Santa Barbara is watching with interest this development of an oil field at her door. The presence of cheap fuel in abundance would promote her own growth and wealth.

"BEYOND THE RANGE."

In northern Santa Barbara county, where the interests are largely agricultural, the effects of the past season's drouth were severely felt, and the shipments of grain were light compared to those of preceding seasons. As a natural consequence, the farmers in the region round about Santa Ynez, Ballard's, Los Olivos and Los Alamos have realized little from their crops, and few or no improvements worthy of note have been made. Even the fruit crop of the Santa Maria Valley, last season netted little to the producers, suffering from the paralysis which affected almost every industry in the country. Nevertheless the faith of progressive land-owners in the future of their district is undaunted, and with the fine promise of the present season many are planning to increase their acreage in orchard fruits.

The Santa Maria Valley is destined to one day be numbered among the most productive and important fruit districts of the State. It is of large extent, comprising about one hundred thousand acres of level, tillable land, and a similar tract of mesa and upland. The valley soil is a rich, alluvial loam, only occasionally varied with streaks of adobe or sand. Should the scheme to utilize the waters of the Santa Maria River for irrigation ever materialize, the entire valley could at slight expense be put under ditch; but without any such artificial aid it will always raise fine crops of deciduous fruits of all kinds, apricots, prunes, pears, olives, apples, loquats, walnuts, almonds, grapes and small fruits. At one point half way up the valley an enterprising farmer has has a number of lemon trees bearing heavily, and orange trees are successfully grown. This valley is now well advanced in the transition from the stock range to the fruit orchard. What is needed to expedite the change and to make it a region of prosperous homes, is people; people to till, to plant, to cultivate, and to gather the fruits of their labors.

The town of Santa Maria, although disappointed at being left outside of the line of the new railroad, has fallen back upon the comforting reflection that it after all has communication by rail with the outside world through its connecting line, the Pacific Coast Railroad, and it is taking a fine stride ahead in building and other local improvements. A Renters Loan and Building Association has put up six or eight modest cottages the past year, and has five more under way. In addition to these, ten new houses are going up in different quarters of the town. A Methodist Church has been built at a cost of about $5000, and Santa Maria can now boast what is by all odds the finest high school building in the county, erected during this year of discouragement and depression in every industry. She has handsome, well-graded streets, lined with trees, which would do credit to a town of twice her size. In another respect she has set an example which might be followed with credit by Santa Barbara and all of our local school districts. This is in the improvement of the grounds surrounding her graded school building, which have been divided into two parts, the one being used for a playground, and the other, fronting on two streets, planted with choice shrubbery and trees. One of the most efficient and painstaking aids attached to the outside corps of the Signal Service, reports that the average temperature of Santa Maria, for a term of years, has ranged from 57 to 60 deg. Fahr., while for a year at a time the mercury has not risen above 88 nor fallen below 31 deg. On rare occasions it has been known to touch 90 and to fall to 26 deg. For several months past there has been great activity in the real estate market of Santa Maria. Recent rains have turned the seared fields and scorched hills to emerald, and for many months to come the whole valley will be abloom with wild flowers, remarkable for their beauty and variety. Mrs. Ida M. Blochman, a botanist whose reputation extends far outside the valley, has in her herbarium between 800 and 1000 distinct species of plants having their habitat in this valley.

West and southwest of Santa Maria lie some of the finest pasture lands on the coast, having a rich natural growth of early and late feed on the hills and in the meadows. The little old village of Guadalupe, in the center of this district, is all astir with the approach of the through railroad which is to connect Los Angeles and San Francisco on an air line. Gangs of laborers are leveling the roadbed all the way from the settlement to the point where the last rail is laid below San Luis Obispo, and in three months the railroad company promise to have trains running to Guadalupe itself.

In Guadalupe the dairy interests are pre-eminent. During the past year a stock company of enterprising dairymen have joined forces and built what they claim is the largest and finest creamery in the State, having a capacity for handling 60,000 pounds of milk daily, and equipped with all the best and latest improved machinery in the way of turbine separators, automatic butter-makers, a Babcock milk tester of the steam pattern, etc. Several brick business houses are going up in Guadalupe, and indications point to a healthy and steady growth in population and industries. In 1893 the following products were sold from the Santa Maria valley:

Wheat, sacks	165,000
Barley, sacks	100,000
Beans, sacks	80,000
Corn, sacks	6,000
Potatoes, sacks	10,000
Wool, pounds	100,000
Butter, pounds	1,400,000
Eggs, dozen	24,000
Cheese, pounds	50,000
Hogs, head	18,000
Beef, head	4,500
Veal, head	1,200

This table leaves wholly out of account the product of the bearing stock among a total of 350,000 fruit and nut trees.

The dry season of 1894 will probably diminish several of these items when the product of the past season is computed, but in 1895 there is every reason to believe that the total will be greatly increased.

Lompoc Valley, which lies nearer the coast and has little wind and an abundance of fog, was probably the least affected by the dry season of any portion of Santa Barbara county. It is true that grain crops in the valley were in some cases transposed into hay crops, and that the hay crop on some of the mesas was a partial failure, but potatoes and apples, the two crops upon which Lompoc, with justice, most prides herself, were as fine as ever, and beans and mustard made a handsome yield. Meantime the work of local improvement has gone steadily forward. A large acreage of valley and mesa land has been cleared from brush, greatly increasing the tillable land of the section. One wealthy San Franciscan, who owns a large ranch in this vicinity, has gone to an expense of from $75 to $100 an acre in clearing hundreds of acres of willow lands, reclaiming as a result the choicest garden land in the county. Would that there were more of such enterprise among our large landholders!

A company of Lompoc men have formed a stock company to build a creamery with a capacity for handling the milk of 1000 cows. This creamery will be fitted with the latest improvements, and will be completed within the next sixty days. The district has also voted $10,000 for the purpose of building a high school building, and the Episcopalians are about to begin the erection of a $2500 church. In the heart of the town a fine brick business block has just been completed, and the stores on the ground floor would do credit to any city in Southern California.

Lompoc apples, which took the first premium at the New Orleans Exposition, have one great advantage over those grown in other parts of the State. This is their exemption from the codlin moth. The reason for this is simple. The codlin moth is a night bird, liking warm, clear nights and averse to fog. In Lompoc the fogs are so uniform and continuous that there are not four nights in the year when the moth could work, and one has never been found in the valley, which has 15,000 to 20,000 acres adapted to apple culture.

It has hitherto been thought that Lompoc could do little with other fruits, but recent experiments has demonstrated that the valley is as good or better than the extreme south for the apricot, the most profitable of all California's deciduous fruits. The fact that Lompoc apricots ripen slowly over a space of six weeks is regarded as an advantage, in preparing them for the drier. There is an abundance of fuel to run evaporators, in all the canyons roundabout.

As a place of residence, Lompoc has one great advantage in the ownership of her water supply. Five years ago the city bonded herself for $12,000 to acquire rights and pipe the water from a spring in Miguelito Canyon, formerly used by the mission fathers. This water is sold to her citizens at a charge of $1 per month, with little restriction upon its use, so that the average household can irrigate flower and vegetable garden, supply water for household purposes, and keep two or three horses and cows without extra charge, while the receipts more than cover the interest on the bonds.

Throughout the county, and especially in the thinly-settled northern portion, a visitor is impressed with the admirable educational facilities.

GENERAL RESOURCES.

New developments are constantly being made in regard to the mineral wealth of Santa Barbara county. The great asphalt deposits at Carpinteria and upon the Den ranch, near Goleta, have long been profitably worked. La Graciosa, a few miles from Santa Maria, is now the seat of extensive workings. Millspaugh, Blake & Co., a rich Eastern firm, some eighteen months ago purchased an asphaltum deposit at this place, and have made a heavy investment in machinery, buildings, etc., preparing to work it on a large scale. Their first order came from a Chicago paving firm with which they are connected, and which does heavy contracting on pavements in that city. This great order is for 10,000 tons. Meantime a Philadelphia firm has also sent in a large order. Adjoining this deposit is another owned by the Keyser Bros., which is now being developed. The analyses of La Graciosa asphaltum show three qualities: the first contains 74 per cent. asphaltum and 26 per cent. ash; thesecond runs 65 per cent. asphaltum, 35 per cent. ash; the third and the lowest, is 42 per cent. asphaltum and 58 per cent. ash. This is said to be the highest grade asphaltum ever worked in this country, and its proximity to railroad and seaboard enhance its practical value.

It is gratifying to know that Santa Maria people attribute this development of their asphaltum interests to a notice given in the World's Fair edition of the Los Angeles Times, the first and only paper to give the wide circulation to the fact that these deposits existed. Inquiries concerning the mineral followed closely upon the publication in this paper.

Gypsum and lime deposits are plentiful in the upper county, and the great gypsum mine at Point Sal continues to be profitably worked, in spite of the cheapness of the product. Oil unquestionably exists in the upper county, the indications of its presence at points along the beach in the vicinity of Lompoc being quite as emphatic as those which led to the sinking of wells at Summerland. There is a canyon up the Santa Maria Valley known by an Indian name which, translated, means "Tar Canyon," where liquid asphalt oozes over the rocks, and where it might richly reward some enterprising person to tunnel or bore.

Attention has recently been given to the enormous deposits of diatomaceous earth which exists in the neighborhood of Lompoc, and crop out in the Santa Maria Valley. An attempt was made to extract aluminum from the clay, but this proved unprofitable. Now Mr. Handmoor, an experienced San Francisco chemist, announces that he has perfected the composition of a plaster from the earth which is fireproof, weather-resisting and cheap of composition, and upon which he has applied for a patent. It seems probable that this gentleman has rediscovered the secret of the composition of the plaster which covered the outer walls of the early mission buildings, and which has withstood the wear of more than a century.

A rare mineral, called gilsonite, has lately been discovered in the upper country, on the Holt farm, near Garey's. This mineral is employed in the manufacture of the finest Japan varnish, and as but two other deposits are known in the world, one in Persia, the other in Utah, and it commands a price of about $100 a ton, the finders thought they had a treasure. The deposit, however, was exhausted after yielding about two tons and a half of the mineral, which found a ready sale. In their asphaltum deposits at La Graciosa, the Keyser Bros. have come across chunks and veins of the same mineral, and a paying deposit may yet be found.

A careful comparison of the vote of 1894 with that cast in 1890, when the national census was taken, would seem to indicate that the present population of Santa Barbara county is about 16,864. This estimate is several thousand less than our optimists figure, but as neither of these were Presidenial elections, the comparison would seem to be a fair one, and the estimate may be accepted as approximately accurate.

ADVANTAGES OF GAS FOR COOKING.

The true value of gas as a fuel for domestic purposes is known and appreciated alone by those who have used it, and cannot well be overestimated.

The work of introducing gas cooking ranges to the public is one of much effort, owing to the popular fallacy that its use is accompanied by great expense, and that the viands so cooked are tainted by gas. These delusions are quickly dispelled. As a matter of absolute fact, the price at which gas is now sold for fuel clearly demonstrates that it costs actually less than coal. Added to this, its numerous advantages over a coal fire make it a most desirable heating agent, as the educated public are beginning to discover.

Gas for cooking recommends itself because it is convenient, clean and economical. There is no dust, no soot, no ashes, no smoke, no waste heat and absolutely no danger.

A gas range is always ready—as soon as lighted it is prepared for work.

A breakfast, including hot biscuits, one such as is served daily in ordinary households, can be placed upon the table twenty minutes after lighting the range. The same estimate will cover the time occupied in making supper ready, while the rapidity with which a complete dinner may be prepared is little short of marvelous, and truly appreciated by those using gas stoves.

It is a fact worthy of consideration that meat roasted by coal fire loses in weight fully one-third. The depreciation in cooking by gas is only one-seventh, besides which the meat will be found much more nutritious and healthful.

Bread in the oven of a gas range will bake brown evenly, top and bottom. The loaves will be 25 per cent. larger than if baked in a coal range, and will always be found light, porous and wholesome.

A gas range, perfect in all its requirements, is a necessary adjunct to a happy household. Such are the ranges sold at the office of the Los Angeles Lighting Co., No. 457 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

RALPHS BROS., GROCERS, 601-603 SOUTH SPRING ST.

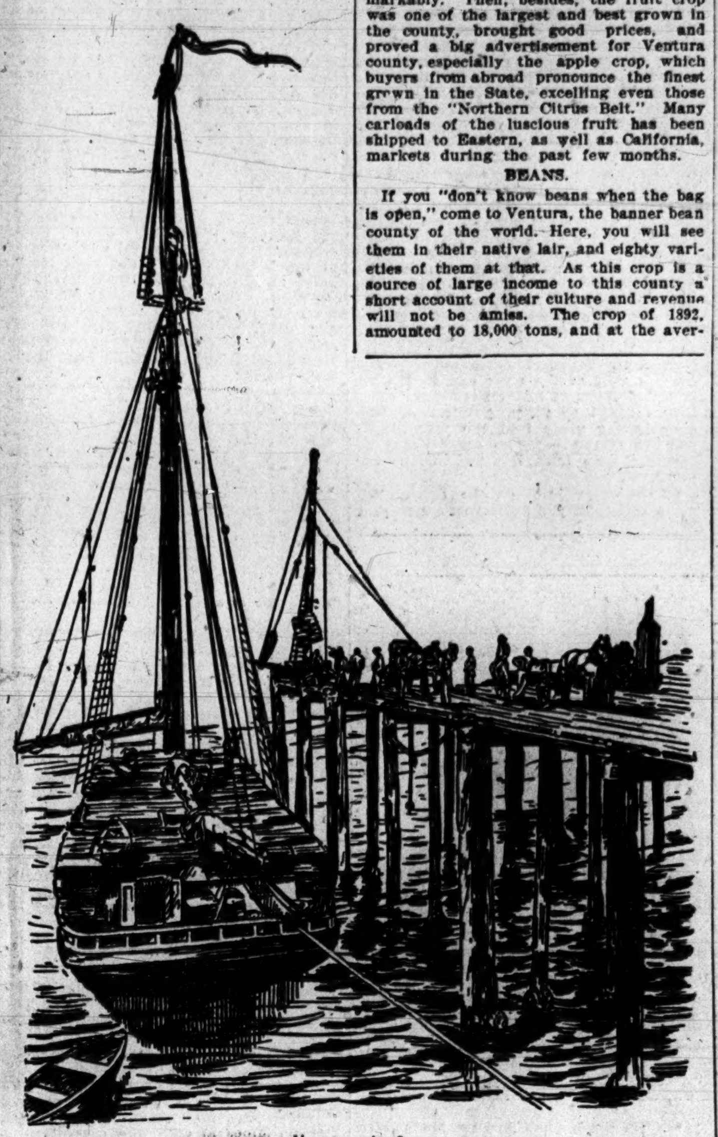
What the people want is reliable groceries at the lowest price. Salaried men especially want the worth of their hard-earned money. No house in town excels the above well-known firm in the matter of giving full value for every article purchased. They have two large stores at the above numbers, run wagons delivering goods all over the city and suburbs; pay low rents. Every economical housewife in Los Angeles is interested in their prices. Five dollars a week in a large family can easily be saved by careful buying. The firm successfully meets honest competition; attends promptly to personal or mail orders, and keeps an extent and variety of coffees, teas, sugars, canned goods, soaps, flours, etc., etc., as large as any store in Southern California. It is a pleasure to meet either of the three brothers that compose the firm. They employ plenty of intelligent help, and do a large and increasing business.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE, 226 S. SPRING ST.

No boy or girl should be allowed to fight the battle of life without a business education. The times has now come when the sexes are allied in the work of life—the earning capacity. The college above named has its candidates in almost every business institution in Los Angeles, and does not a little to illuminate the glorious name the city has; the home of music, of culture and education.

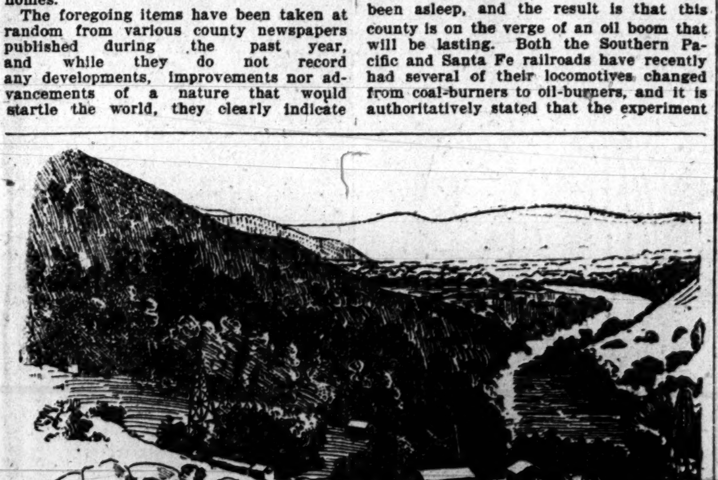
VENTURA COUNTY.

Despite the dry season and the consequent hard times through which this country, as well as the entire State, has just passed, Ventura has not only held her own, but has made considerable advancement. The residents in all parts of the county have been "making hay while the sun shines," as it were, preparing to reap the benefits of their labors at a future day, which, if all indications do not fail, is close at hand. The long-continued dry spell has been broken, and the smiling faces and twinkling eyes of the farmer, the grocer, the banker, and, in fact, every one except the man with a mortgage on your farm or home, plainly indicate that the era of prosperity and progress is again with us, and that Ventura will soon be herself once more.


Ventura wharf.

Active work is progressing at the Sespe stonequarry. Two new oil wells were completed by the Union Oil Company last week. Each is a good producer. The Ojai district has voted $9000 bonds for a new schoolhouse. A new general merchandise store has been opened at Fillmore by Los Angeles parties. The improvements and developments in the Ojai Valley are being constantly pushed forward. Land that a few years ago was considered worthless is being cleared up, planted to trees, and is proving a veritable garden spot. A ranch near New Jerusalem embracing 250 acres raised 160 tons of Lima beans, which sold for $13,000, notwithstanding this has been a dry year. Work on the Cuyama trail from the Matilija is progressing, about seven of the fifteen miles being completed. Santa Paula evidently has a building boom just at present, many new residences being in the course of construction. The new storebuildings to replace those burned in the recent fire at Hueneme, are nearing completion, and are a credit to the town. Several new residences are also well under way. The cactus patch, comprising nearly 1000 acres, located near Los Posas, has been cleared off and plowed, and will be planted to barley this season. Fremontville begins to resemble a town, with its two stores, blacksmith shop, hotel, schoolhouse, chapel and a daily mail, all accomplished within the last year. Houses for rent are a scarcity at Montalvo and Saticoy. There seems to be an unusual number of persons in the county at present looking for homes.

The foregoing items have been taken at random from various county newspapers published during the past year, and while they do not record any developments, improvements nor advancements of a nature that would startle the world, they clearly indicate that there is ever going on within the boundaries of this wide-awake county that healthy and steady growth which is worth more than a thousand "booms."


Kentuck oil wells and Sespe River.

Financially the county is on a good, solid basis. She has weathered the late depression creitably, and, in addition to holding her own, has, owing to her varied resources, attracted a great deal of capital, a large amount of which, it is gratifying to observe, has been expended in real estate and in the building of handsome homes, both city and country.

The fruitgrowing industry, which, as is well known, constitutes one of the chief resources of this section, has received especial attention during the past year, many hundreds of acres having been set to orchards of citrus and deciduous fruits. There is a steady and increasing demand for small tracts of land of from ten to one hundred acres, suitable for fruitgrowing, and the consequence is that the thousands of acres in the interior valleys or the frostless belt of the foothills formerly used for raising grains or covered with sage-brush, are being subdivided into small tracts, and will soon be paying the lucky purchasers handsome returns. Many of the large ranches in the Santa Clara Valley, cinsisting of thousands of acres of tillable land, have also been cut up into small tracts during the past eighteen months, notable among which are the Simi, Las Posas, Del Norte and a portion of the San Miguel; and where formerly one man "sowed and reaped," fifty or more will be enabled to gain a livelihood, and instead of one lonely ranch house, scores of happy homes will dot the hills and vales.

As stated before, this section has just passed through a dry season, but the people were more scared than hurt. To be sure, there was a larger deficit in the quantity of grain and beans raised, but as a stand-off, the prices were correspondingly higher, which evened things up remarkably. Then, besides, the fruit crop was one of the largest and best grown in the county, brought good prices, and proved a big advertisement for Ventura county, especially the apple crop, which buyers from abroad pronounce the finest grown in the State, excelling even those from the "Northern Citrus Belt." Many carloads of the luscious fruit has been shipped to Eastern, as well as California, markets during the past few months.

BEANS.

If you "don't know beans when the bag is open," come to Ventura, the banner bean county of the world. Here, you will see them in their native lair, and eighty varieties of them at that. As this crop is a source of large income to this county a short account of their culture and revenue will not be amiss. The crop of 1892, amounted to 18,000 tons, and at the average price of 2½ cents per pound—they often bring nearly one-half as much more—were worth $900,000. From a grower of fifteen years' experience The Times is furnished the following estimate of expenses and profits on an eighty-acre tract of bean land, such as can be found in the bean section of this county. The work will require one man and four good horses. The horses will cost about $100 each; two wagons, $200; one sulky plow, $60; one cultivator, $50; four-horse harrow, $25; drag and hoes, $10; bean-planter and cutter, $50; total, $795. The average yield is about 1500 pounds per acre, or 60 tons for the 80 acres. Threshing at $5 per ton, $300; sacks, 7½ cents each, $90; seed for planting, $80; incidental expenses, $50; total expense, $520. At 12½ cents per pound the crop would bring $3000. After deducting interest on investment there is a net income of over $1000. Good bean land can still be bought at about $100 per acre.

APRICOTS AND PRUNES.

The growing and drying of apricots and prunes is fast becoming one of the leading industries of this, as well as other Southern California counties, and each year the acreage set to these fruits is being greatly increased. They are rapid growers, and come into bearing much earlier than the orange or lemon, and seem to be peculiarly adapted to the soil and climate of Southern California. Requiring no irrigation in ordinary years, the cost of cultivation should not exceed $5 per acre, including pruning. It has been clearly demonstrated that an apricot or prune orchard that does not yield from $200 to $300 per acre net has not been properly managed.

THE OIL BOOM.

While the agriculturists have been busy, the oil men of the county have in no wise been asleep, and the result is that this county is on the verge of an oil boom that will be lasting. Both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads have recently had several of their locomotives changed from coal-burners to oil-burners, and it is authoritatively stated that the experiment has proven entirely successful, and that as soon as practicable the two great railroads will convert all their locomotives into oil-burners; in which case Ventura county must be greatly benefited, as our oil supply is practically inexhaustible. The output now is about 600 barrels per day, but it can be doubled or quadrupled if necessary.

MINING.

While no Leadvilles nor Comstocks have as yet been discovered, the past year has seen many improvements in the mining districts of the county. Numbers of our citizens are strong in their beliefs that at no distant day a strike will be made that will startle the world. The Piru district, especially, has been the scene of much activity. New stamp mills have been erected, several shafts sunk and many ledges of ore discovered which promise to pay well. A party just returned from there reports that twenty-three new families have moved into that section during the past six months.

VENTURA CITY.

It has often been noted by those who travel much, that Ventura differs materially from the majority of county seats; in fact, that she does not improve as rapidly as the county, which showing clearly demonstrates that hers is not a mushroom growth, but that for every dollar expended for improvements within the corporate limits, hundreds have been expended in the country. Improvements in Ventura have a solid foundation to stand upon, and are not made for a day. Ventura has a bright future before her, and can well afford to grow slowly, if the growth be sure and firm.

A glance at the monthly expenditures of the City Council for new sidewalks, new gutters, extension of the sewer system, grading new streets, additional street lamps, and the thousand and one things that are being called for in a prosperous and growing community, clearly brings to light the class of public improvements that are constantly being made in Ventura by the Sea.

Our citizens have not held onto their dollars with that miserly grasp, so common to some men during a general business depression throughout the country, but, on the contrary, have been quite lavish in their expenditures, and, as a result, twenty-five new homes, at least, varying in cost from $1500 to $10,000, have been erected during the last year. Many of them are models of beauty and comfort, and add materially to the showing of pretty homes which deck hill and vale. A half dozen or more new firms have engaged in business. Old-established firms have enlarged their premises and increased their facilities for handling their growing trade; probably the most noticeable change in the commercial line has been the addition of a modern department store. The building is located on a prominent corner in the business center, and has plate-glass windows reaching nearly to the roof, wherein are displayed the latest novelties of the day. The interior is a work of art, being finished entirely in native woods, whose polish shines brilliantly under the glare of fifty electric lights. Commercial travelers pronounce it the finest store in Southern California outside of Los Angeles. The members of the firm are brothers, born in Ventura county and "raised without irrigation," and are a fair example of what honesty, sobriety and industry will accomplish.

WANTS.

There are several things Ventura county wants. She wants a bridge across the Santa Clara and Ventura rivers. She wants the coast railroads completed, a hall of records, a lot more of inhabitants, a fruit cannery, and a concentrated movement on the part of the citizens for the good of the entire county, and not for any section in particular. What is good for Santa Paula is good for Ventura or Saticoy or Fillmore or Hueneme, or any other section of the county, and the sooner the populace finds that fact out and pulls together, the faster we will grow as a county.

LOOKING FORWARD.

To glance into the future and tell what is in store for Ventura county, or of any of the "Seven Sisters" marking the boundaries of Southern California, is a colossal task, and it would require pages to reveal the story. That their future is bright, is clear beyond a doubt. The progress and advancement of the last decade is but a drop in the bucket compared with the changes that will be wrought within the next ten years. The closing of the gap on the coast railroad will give a fresh impetus to business, and the first through train will be an epoch in the history of Southern California.

"The roar and hum of industry she hears,
The tread of Empire marching to her shores,
She feels the pulse-beats of the coming years,
With smile of welcome opens all her doors.

Peace to the future—peace! Like buds in spring
Will burst our hopes into the fullest flow'r,
Success, all crowned and bannered like a king,
Shall wield the scepter of our pride and power.
These sisters seven, and all the State shall be,
The richest jewels in this nation free."

DR. SHORES SURRENDERS.

Unable to Treat One-third of the Number who Applied for Treatment Yesterday.

Notes, Letters and Telegrams Received from Patients requesting Dr. Shores to Extend the $5 Rate Another Month.

Dr. Shores has Kindly Consented to Extend the $5 rate for all Diseases Another Month, Until February 1; After that time it will be Impossible to Make an Extension.

Since Dr. Shores first announced his generous offer to treat all diseases for $5 a month until cured, and furnish all medicine free, his parlors have been constantly thronged with patients. During the closing days of this low rate Dr. Shores repeatedly mentioned, through the columns of the daily papers, that the time was limited, expecting that the late ones would be left. Such was the case.

Yesterday was a scene never to be forgotten. Patients from all over the State came to this city to consult this eminent specialist; persons who were unable to gain admittance sent in notes requesting Dr. Shores to place their names on his books for the $5 rate. Although Dr. Shores has had extra help both in the laboratory and mail departments, the entire corps were unable to attend to one-third of the patients who applied.

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE MANY TURNED AWAY, AND THE HEARTY APPRECIATION OF HIS EFFORTS BY THE PUBLIC, DR. SHORES HAS DECIDED TO EXTEND THE $5 RATE FOR JANUARY ONLY, AND HE SINCERELY HOPES THAT THOSE WHO WISH TO BE TREATED WILL NOT PUT OFF TILL THE LAST FEW DAYS, FOR AS SURELY AS YOU ARE READING THIS ARTICLE, SO SURELY WILL DR. SHORES WITHDRAW THE LOW RATE FEBRUARY 1, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL IT BE EXTENDED OR RENEWED.

DR. SHORES'S PARLORS ARE 4, 5, REDICK BLOCK, OPPOSITE TIMES OFFICE.

SPECIALTIES — CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, LUNG TROUBLE AND ALL CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

OFFICE HOURS—9 TO 12 MORNINGS; 2 TO 5, AFTERNOONS; 7 TO 8, EVENINGS; SUNDAYS, 10 A.M. TO 12 M.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The year 1894 has been one of signal growth and prosperity for Orange county. Its fields have been more productive, and therefore its people more prosperous and happy than at any time in the history of the county, which, considering the "offishness" of the year in so many portions of the State, on account of the failure of the weather clerk to send the usual quota of moisture in beneficent rains, is creditable indeed.

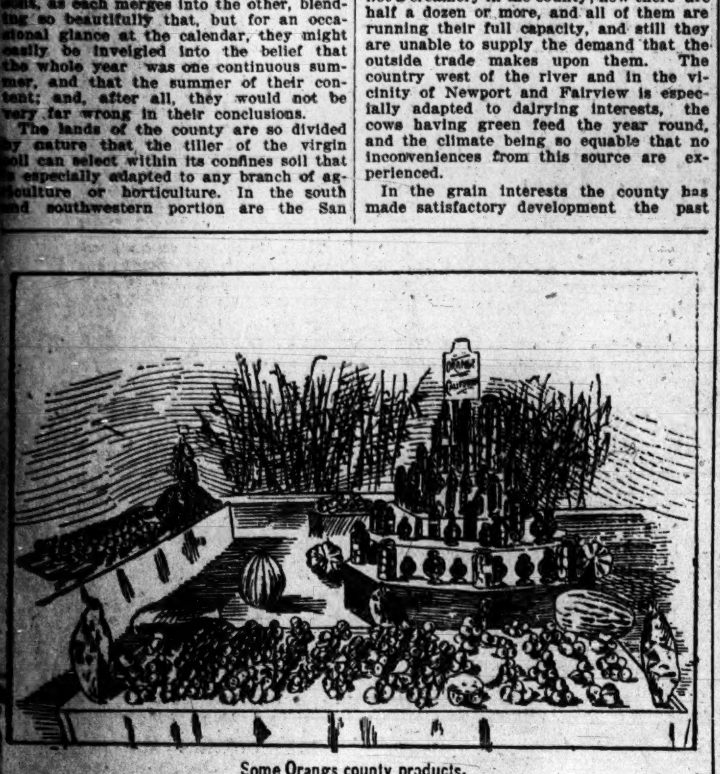
Orange county is pre-eminently a farmer's county, and its reputation as such is becoming so general and so far-reaching that but few of the thousands of people from the East who visit Southern California during the winter months fail to take a trip to and through the county, to get a well-defined idea of what results may be expected from the union of a soil that is fertile and a climate that is prolific with the elements of production. The greater portion of the county lying to the west, and at the foot of the Coast Range of mountains, constituting what is known as the Santa Ana Valley, is especially favored climatically, the winters being warm and the summers cool. In fact, many Eastern tourists find it difficult at times to realize the difference in the seasons, as each merges into the other, blending so beautifully that, but for an occasional glance at the calendar, they might easily be inveigled into the belief that the whole year was one continuous summer, and that the summer of their content; and, after all, they would not be very far wrong in their conclusions.

The lands of the county are so divided by nature that the tiller of the virgin soil can select within its confines soil that is especially adapted to any branch of agriculture or horticulture. In the south and southwestern portion are the San

dollars. There are hundreds of acres more in the same locality that are especially adapted to the growing of this product.

In the matter of poultry and eggs this county furnishes the tables of many of the cities throughout Southern California. It is generally conceded that the Orange county hen—and she is numerous—has the "lay of the land;" at least one is led to so judge from the extent to which she is drawn upon by consumers in adjoining counties and States, of the product of her labors. From January to December she lays and cackles, and cackles and lays, and the hucksters from Los Angeles come down by the score, as regularly as the sun rises over the eastern hills, to gather up the fruit of her labor. And in addition to this constant drain the commission merchants and the grocerymen in the county seat and other neighboring cities ship the eggs, and often time the fowls, to San Francisco and other northern points, by the car load. It is a safe estimate to make that at least three hundred thousand dollars are brought into Orange county annually from the exports of poultry and eggs alone. Then there is the dairy product, which is assuming notable proportions. Three years ago there was not a creamery in the county; now there are half a dozen or more, and all of them are running their full capacity, and still they are unable to supply the demand that the outside trade makes upon them. The country west of the river and in the vicinity of Newport and Fairview is especially adapted to dairying interests, the cows having green feed the year round, and the climate being so equable that no inconveniences from this source are experienced.

In the grain interests the county has made satisfactory development the past



Some Orangs county products.

Joaquin, with its 109,000 broad and fertile acres, and other large ranches that are well adapted to the growing of grain, barley and corn being the principal crops that are now produced for the market. In the eastern and northern portions, and on the higher lands of the valley, near the foothills, lie in well-defined plats the orchards of oranges, lemons and limes, as well as apricots, apples olives, dates, peaches, plums, prunes, and in fact almost all the deciduous fruits that have made the county famous throughout the State. Here the system of irrigation is most extensively used, the water being brought from the mountains at a small expense, and used whenever the orchardist, in his good judgment, thinks his crops need the moisture. Under such favorable circumstances, the most fanatical "tenderfoot" -who has all his life known no better way than depending upon the rains descending from the heavens alike upon the just and the unjust, those who are ready for it and those who are not, at the same time, can certainly not help admitting that the greatest possible results from the soil should be obtained. In the northern portion of the county, and in the vicinity of Anaheim, Fullerton, Placentia, Buena Park and Garden Grove, are the English walnut orchards and the sugar-beet fields. The walnuts are most successfully grown in light, sandy loam, but the sugar beets need but very little water after their growth has been well started by the winter rains. In fact, then, the less water they have the better it is for them for the dry, warm sun raises the quantity of saccharine matter.

The country west of the Santa Ana River is the Eastern farmers' paradise. Here it is that he finds the hog-and-hominy farms, the green alfalfa fields, from which are taken as many as five, and even seven crops, per year; corn that would make the owner of an Illinois farm green with envy, and vegetables that would put to shame the efforts of the Michigan and

year. On the big San Joaquin ranch there will be between five and ten thousand more acres of barley sown this winter than there were last, bringing the total acreage of this product on this one ranch up to about thirty or thirty-five thousand acres, representing an annual income of perhaps more than a quarter of a million dollars. The Banning, the Stearns rancho, the Alamitos, La Habra and other large land holdings will all inreacse their acreages of grain this year. The coming of the fall rains so propitiously the past few weeks has gladdened the hearts of the farmers—especially of the big ranches, and, confident of the coming of a good year for grain-growing, they are seeding more heavily than ever before.

Industrially, the county stands well to the front, in rank with the other counties of this southern portion of the State. Santa Ana, the county seat, has its quota of mills, machine shops and foundries. In fact, there is no other city of equal size (it has a population of over five thousand people) in the State that furnishes a market for the product of so many monufacturing enterprises as does this city. Then at Anaheim there is in contemplation, and has been for the past couple of years, the erection of a co-operative beet-sugar refinery. The company has already been formed, and for two years from fifteen hundred to three thousand acres of sugar beets have been raised in this portion of the county and shipped to the big Chino factory until the arrangements could be completed for the erection of a factory at home. This sugar plant, alone, is estimated to cost $400,000, and the expense of erecting it will add many thousand more. But when it is completed and in operation, the acreage of beets will be doubled or quadrupled, and therefore employment be given to hundreds and hundreds of men and boys in the beet fields in the cultivation and harvesting of this product. The fact has already been demonstrated by actual test that Orange county can grow the richest

New York gardeners who have supplied the markets of the great cities of the East for years. This section of the county is watered by artesian wells, beautiful flows being obtained from 60 feet to 250 feet in depth, and all the year round the fields, as well as the gardens, may be kept as green and fresh as are the fields of the great Mississippi Valley in June.

But enough has been said in a general way of the county at large. Those who have not visited this portion of the State should do so. Seeing is believing, and the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof.

Commercially, there is no other county in the State of double its area and population that excels it. It produces almost every variety of fruits, grains and vegetables, and from its fertile fields are shipped great quantities of products to local and foreign markets. The orange and lemon shipments each year bring in hundreds of dollars to the growers, while the dried-fruit products do equally as well. The English walnut crop will add thousands more annually to the owners of nut orchards and the vegetable growers will follow close in the wake of their walnut neighbors in the matter of their annual receipts. Two firms who are raising celery in the peat lands west of the river will, this winter, ship to Kansas City and Chicago $50,000 worth or more, of celery, and this industry is yet in its infancy, having been started as an experiment only three years ago. Next year the exports of this product, produced on less than two hundred acres of land, will no doubt, be over one hundred thousand

beets in the world. Last year the percentage of saccharine matter in beets grown at Anaheim, Buena Park and Garden Grove was higher than in any portion of the world where beets are now grown, which fact proves conclusively that the sugar-beet in this county, grown in a virgin soil and coached by the fecund rays of a continuous summer's sun, approaches nearer the point of perfection than in any other portion of this broad land.

An addition to the factory to be erected in or near Anaheim there is a concentrated movement toward the erection of another factory of equal capacity in or near Santa Ana, in which instance a large acreage of the extensive San Joaquin ranch would no doubt be given over to sugar-beet culture. Last year samples of beets were raised near Santa Ana, and the tests showed that the soil was adapted to the cultivation of the product. This year about five hundred acres will be planted, and the beets will be shipped to Chino to be worked up into sugar, the factory at that place having already contracted to receive them.

There is perhaps no other branch of general farming that pays better, year in and year out, than sugar-beet farming. While last year was not considered an exceptionally good year for sugar-beet growing, yet the ranchers in the northern portion of the county received all the way from $30 to $60 per acre net from their crops. Where is the farmer in the East, North or South that does half so well in any other line of farming?

There are other manufacturing enterprises in the county that contribute largely to its prosperity. The Olive flouring mills at Olive, the fruit-crystallizing works at San Juan Capistrano, and the Condensed Coffee and Milk Factory at Buena Park are deserving of special mention.

Another feature of the county, as yet practically undeveloped, but promising a bright future, is the source of wealth that lies hidden in the hills that skirt the eastern boundaries of the county. Not only have rich minerals such as gold, silver, coal, asphaltum, galena, quicksilver, alabaster and granular gypsum been found in greater or less quantities, but oil also, and in several instances gas. At the present time, in the hills back of Fullerton, a hundred or more wells are flowing with crude oil, which is being tanked and hauled to the railway station at Fullerton, from which point it is shipped to various local markets to be used as fuel, Los Angeles, however, getting the greater portion of it. A company has already been formed and negotiations are now pending for the construction of a pipe line from the location of the wells to Fullerton, through which the oil will be conveyed into large tanks constructed at the railway station, and stored, and then shipped out as rapidly as the trade demands it. In this same locality are large deposits of brea, which is being extensively used in this and Los Angeles counties. At Fairview, down toward Newport Beach, are several gas wells, one of which furnishes fuel and light for the hotel in that town. In sinking artesian wells near this place mineral water has been struck having a temperature of 90 deg. Fahr. and possessing good medicinal properties. Many people now go to Fairview to drink and to bathe in these medicinal waters.

Of the mineral deposits previously mentioned in the eastern hills, there is an especially interesting future. A score or more of mines of the different minerals are now being worked with more or less success, and some of them show very flattering prospects as they are more rapidly developed. It was only a few weeks ago that the writer of this article was shown some very attractive specimens of free gold that were found in the hills only a short distance from Santa Ana. At that time the following mention of the find was made, and subsequently published in The Times.

"Although it is not generally known, yet it is a fact, nevertheless, that there is considerable placer mining going on in Orange county all the while, by the Spaniards and Indians in the Santa Ana Mountains. The Times correspondent was shown a large bottle of as pretty free coarse gold as the eye of an old miner would care to look upon, a few days ago by N. C. White of El Toro, who was then on his way to Los Angeles to have the gold assayed. Mr. White said that every few days the Indians and Spaniards would come down out of the mountains from toward Trabuca Canyon with quantities of the gold to trade for tobacco and other articles that they would want from the little country store. He said the Indians would say but little as to where they got the gold, except that it came from the mountains, at the same time pointing back toward the big hills.

"Already several hundred dollars' worth of the gold has been brought to El Toro to be exchanged for the necessities and luxuries of life.

"It was only about ten days ago that a Mexican came to Santa Ana from the hills east of the city in all possible haste to file a mining claim in Lucas Canyon, mention of which was then made in The Times. The Mexican had with him several specimens of very fine gold ore, which he exhibited to a few admiring spectators at that time, but of which he had but little to say. This Mexican has not been in Santa Ana since the day he filed his claim, and it is presumed that he again took to the hills to continue the development of his 'find' in a primitive manner.

"It is believed by some old miners that there is an abundance of gold in the Santa Ana Mountains at points not more than a few hours' ride from this city, but until recently there never have been sufficient leads found to interest the people generally in the matter. Now that such quantities are being found by placer mining, unusual interest is being manifested by the people in various portions of the county."

Orange is becoming one of the foremost counties in the State in the production of fine stock—principally horses. It has now some of the fastest racehorses west of the Rocky Mountains, there being almost a dozen of them that can make the circuit in 2:15 or better. The most prominent of these is the great racing stallion, Silkwood, with a record of 2:07, and next comes W. S. Raymond's Klamath, the free-for-all trotter, with a record of 2:13¼. Close to him comes Ketchum, Nutford, Jingler and others, all well known in Diego.

One of the attractions which this county offers to newcomers is certainly the remarkable abundance of game of all kinds, large and small. In the mountain districts bear are sometimes found and mountain lion, wildcat, lynx, fox, mink, marten, raccoon, coyotes and other game are considered quite plentiful, while deer are numerous in secluded valleys. The smaller game is represented by hares, rabbits, cranes, herons, swans, geese, ducks, snipe, avosets, rails, curlews, ibis, plovers, gallinules, quails, doves, larks and other species. Five different species of geese make Orange county their winter home. Of these the large and small white goose is the most common, covering sometimes acres of land as thick as they can alight. Last season one man killed twenty geese with two barrels; a boy from Anaheim shot twenty-seven, and another from Tustin broke the record by killing twenty-nine with one discharge of his gun. The black goose, or Canada honker, is also plentiful, and is considered the best for the table. Ducks of almost every variety abound in the sloughs and marshes, and are an easy target for the practiced eye of an experienced hunter. Fishing is also good. The mountain streams are filled with speckled trout, and the waters of the ocean give good and unlimited sport for trolling and still-water fishing. From the end of the pier at Newport Beach oftentimes large jewfish weighing from 150 to 350 pounds are caught and safely landed with only a heavy whip-cord line and hook.

The educational facilities of the county are among the best in the State, and it is well to state here that the civilization of a community is determined more largely by the character of its public schools than in any other way. The county has been progressive and liberal in regard to the salaries paid to teachers, and therefore has secured instructors whose abilities were commensurate with the salaries paid. At least 90 per cent. of the district schools of the county have a grammar, as well as a primary course of instruction. This demands that a teacher should hold a grammar grade certificate, and the additional branches required for this are algebra, geometry, literature, rhetoric, botany, zoology and psychology. The result of this high standard of qualification must therefore bring in teachers of exceptional ability in scholarship, and marked success in methods of instruction. It is no wonder, then, that there are in Orange county teachers who hold diplomas from State normal schools of best repute, from colleges of acknowledged standing, from the best universities of the country over, and from State boards of education—teachers back East who were county superintendents, city superintendents, principals of normal schools, aye, even the recognition of being specialists.

In the line of education and good citizenship, the churches should not be omitted. The residents of Orange county are, as a rule, church-going people. Every town in the county and each settlement throughout the country has its church or churches, and they are usually largely attended. In the principal cities and towns almost every church organization is represented.

The cities and towns of the county—Santa Ana, Anaheim, Orange, Tustin, Fullerton, Westminster, Garden Grove, Buena Park, Fairview, Newport, El Modena, McPherson, Villa Park, Placentia, El Toro, Capistrano, San-Juan-by-the-Sea, Bolso and Olive might each be written about at length, but that must be left for some future occasion.

In conclusion it may be truthfully stated that Orange county is able to produce superior fruits of all kinds, that mature in a semi-tropical climate, and at the same time grow tremendous crops of corn, feed vast numbers of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses that other sections of the State do not and cannot produce successfully, because of the charcater of their soil. In this Orange county is justified in claiming superior advantages over them. The Eastern farmer finds here the opportunity to grow and raise whatever he is accustomed to in any of the States beyond the mountains, and he has the privilege of raising oranges, lemons, figs, dates and other semi-tropical fruits besides. While thus engaged he has the pleasures and enjoyments of the best climate in the world.

FRUIT EXPORTS.

What the Foreign Markets Offer to California Producers.

(San Francisco Call:) The fruit-growers of this State have one great question to settle beyond that of the cost of transportation. The fruit jobbers of Chicago and New York have heretofore made a strong combination to control all California shipments. They succeeded last year through associations known as exchanges. These combinations refused to sell any fruit to retail dealers. They would sell only to members of their own combination. Outsiders and all retailers must buy of middlemen. In this way the market was restricted. The auctioneers who belonged to the exchanges made their commissions. After the railroad had taken out its large freight money the combinations in Chicago and New York made about all there was in sight.

The fruit jobbers of these two eastern cities have recently held a meeting in Chicago, at which they declared in favor of the system that prevailed last year. The business of selling California fruit, according to the edict that has gone out, is to be confined to these exchanges. By this method all the small dealers are shut out. The rule touches the whole question of final distribution. The retailers are not to be allowed to buy of first hands but must pay in effect the commissions.

The fruit-growers of California have been searching for hidden causes of an unsatisfactory trade. There was always a mystery. It was said that the great cities of the interior and of the Atlantic States could take all the fruit that the growers of this State could place in those markets, and at prices that would insure a fair profit. But the reports of last season seem to conflict with this theory. These cities did not dispose of all the fruit sent from California at a fair profit. The combination in Chicago and New York ruled the fruit-growers of California. The former seem to have made their own terms. They propose to make the same terms next year. That is the outcome of the meeting recently held in Chicago. Evidently our fruit-growers must organize their forces in a way to enlarge the Eastern markets and secure fair profits, or they may expect the main profits of their enterprise to be divided among Eastern dealers.

There has been a long-standing complaint about the cost of shipments. That evil is always traced to the railway monopoly. Many of these complaints were well founded. But is not this one experiment enough without permitting the establishment of another monopoly which closes around all the business of selling California fruit in the great markets? It would seem to be quite within the province of the fruit-growers of this State to establish their own exchanges in the principal Eastern cities, or at least to prescribe the method by which their products should be sold. That plan could embrace unrestricted competition—freedom of the market, and not constriction enforced by a monopoly that fences out all retail dealers, the men who have to do with the most important part of distribution.

According to the report of United States Consul Meeker, on the sale of California fruit in England, there is still a prospect that green fruits can be shipped from this State to that country. A London firm to which most of the consignments were made last year sold 110 tons at auction. Ripe pears brought from $1 to $1.50 a box; green pears went at $2 to $2.50 a box; plums brought from $2 to $2.50 a half crate; peaches went from 97 cents to $2.25 a half crate. Grapes were in poor condition, and if in good order there would be little demand. The one fault found with the shipments was that the fruit was over ripe. Green pears and plums brought satisfactory prices. The Consul states that had the fruit arrived green and in good condition, it would have brought fully 30 to 50 per cent. more. These statements are worthy of attention just now, when the question uppermost among fruit-growers is better markets.

THE IMPERIAL HAIR BAZAAR

And manufactory of human hair goods at Nos. 224-226 West Second street, is the oldest and most reliable establishment of its kind in Southern California. Everything pertaining to the artistic arrangement of coiffures, custom wig-making; also manicuring and complexion treatments can be found at the parlors of this popular bazaar. Mr. Frank Neubauer, the proprietor, makes a specialty of genuine tortoise shell hair ornaments, and all kinds of toilet articles and manicure supplies.

THE BAKER IRON WORKS, 948 to 966 BUENA VISTA ST.

Stands as the largest works of its kind south of San Francisco, and in the past year has increased its plant one-third, and is now giving employment to about 165 men, which is a fair average. They represent some of the best known machinery firms in the United States, such as Henry R. Worthington Pump Works of New York, Atlas Engine Works, builders of engines and boilers, of Indianapolis, Ind., Crane Elevator Company, Chicago, and are manufacturing nearly all kinds of machinery for water and oil well tools, stamp-mill and all classes of mining machinery, structural iron work and all manner of heating for both public and private buildings.

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

This is one of the best European hotels in the city. Everything new and elegantly furnished. Rooms, 50 cents to $1.50 per day; lower rates by the week. No. 421 to 427 South Spring street, Los Angeles Cal. P. S. Condon, Manager.

T. SHOOTER, COMMERCIAL STREET.

Here is one of the curiosities of the city — a natural history store, as it were. Stuffed animals and birds of all kinds, strange Indian relics and rugs, etc. Aztec relics, Mexican curiosities strange specimens of the mineral world, the stone age, and the fossil and petrified existences so curious to the naturalist. No visitor should leave town without an inspection of this museum. It is worth a quarter to go through, but Mr. Shooter charges nothing, and sells at most reasonable prices. Specimens native of the county are specialties.

UNION BANK OF SAVINGS, 223 S. SPRING STREET.

Economy, saving, prudence, forethought, are the essentials of success. Let the man with incumbrances make those depending on him and himself secure for the day of adversity. Dark, sudden and cold is that day. The Union Bank of Savings offers exceptional advantages to good people in the way of a place to save; a depository where money is absolutely safe. They offer 6 per cent. guaranteed first mortgage bonds for sale; school and irrigation bonds; capital stock, $200,000. They manage estates, act as executors, trustees, and in every position of fiduciary character.

CAMPBELL'S CURIO STORE, 325 S. SRRING.

Every visitor takes home a souvenir of Southern California; every cultivated home has curios of the strange people that inhabited this region ages ago. Mr. Campbell carries an immense stock of Indian and Mexican curios. Sig. Cervantes, the famous Mexican leather-carver, works here, and here is the headquarters for all that rare and attractive bric-a-brac so welcome to the cultivated taste.

SCOTT'S SENSE.

Wasteful California—What We Do and Fail to Do.

Irving M. Scott recently delivered an address before the Academy of Science at San Francisco that should rouse the spirit of enterprise among the citizens of the entire State. Mr. Scott pointed out some of the lines in which California is losing money by hiring other parts of the world to do work that she could do as well or better for herself. We pay out, he said in effect, over $2,000,000 a year for cars and locomotives and organize relief movements because there is no work for our men to do. We import hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of copper hardware when the largest and cheapest copper mines in the country are only a few hundred miles away. We buy agricultural machinery from Ohio and furniture from New York and send "industrial armies" East for want of work on which to employ them. We import merchandise by the trainload, while the materials out of which the imports are made are at hand in abundance. We have fifteen fewer large iron-working establishments today than we had twelve years ago, while the firms handling Eastern goods have increased by almost the same number.

Mr. Scott, as an iron worker, devoted most of his attention to the points with which he was familiar, but the list could be extended almost indefinitely. We are at something of a disadvantage in the matter of iron, for we have no mines of the metal here. But there are hundreds of articles for which we produce all the raw material, yet import the finished product. We send the material East, pay for having it made up, settle for the freight and handling, give the Eastern capitalist his profit and then wonder why times are hard. We send hides to Boston and buy shoes by the carload; we raise vegetables without limit and buy our pickles from London or New York or Chicago. We sell fruit to the East at a loss and buy jams and jellies and preserves from Scotland, France and New York. We buy salt from Maine, and even from Europe when the Pacific furnishes an inexhaustible storehouse from which it can be drawn for nothing. In short we are spending millions a year for work we could do and ought to do ourselves. And if we are not getting poor at it, it is because nature is even more prodigal in her bounty than our citizens are in their wastefulness.

But there is plainly enough openings for enterprise to set capitalists to thinking.

THE MEEK BAKING CO., 649 AND 651 S. OLIVE ST.—301 S. BROADWAY.

Man shall not live by bread alone; at the same time the Meek Baking Company is a household word in the homes of Los Angeles. It has 150 agencies in different parts of the city and ships its goods to nearly every suburban point.

The company employs twenty-four men, and is without doubt the largest institution of the kind on the Pacific Coast, consuming about twenty-five barrels of flour each day, with other things in proportion.

The best and most elaborately improved machinery is used, and the highest skill brought to bear upon the product.

While man should not exist on bread alone, what bread he does consume, and he must have some, should be of the best. Inferior goods are unsatisfying, expensive and in the long run positively injurious.

The effects of improper diet on the human system are too well known to be stated here, but every father of a family knows the importance of good bread, if he knows anything.

The Meek Baking Company is one of the representative industries of Los Angeles, and representative industries are what the people want to make Los Angeles the metropolis of Southern California. The company was incorporated September 1, 1892, with $16,000 capital stock. Its officers are all well and favorably known: William Meek, president; Fred J. Gillette, vice-president; F. B. Elberson, superintendent; C. Brown, secretary and treasurer.

NOVELTY TILE AND MANTEL CO. 648 S. SPRING ST.

The extraordinary advance in the progress of Los Angeles justifies mention of one of the leading tile and mantel companies. The above firm is engaged in important work all the time; deals in the best materials. Roman mosaics and Alhambra tiles, and has the special advantage of having in its employ the best artists in the business in California. Few public or private buildings in Los Angeles are without samples of their manufacture and artistic skill.

KLOKKE & DARLING, 242 S. BROADWAY.

One of our leading firms is named above. They have property for sale all over Southern California. This is a broad claim, but strictly true. They have also the best Los Angeles property; they make a specialty of loans and investments. Very much money has been placed in Los Angeles property under their care and management. They have contributed in no small degree in the advancement of this city towards the future great metropolis of Southern California.

C. B. WAITE, LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHER, 211 W. FIRST ST.

Every-property owner has an interest in Mr. Waite's work, and there is probably not an architect in town that has not more or less business with him. He takes views of stores, churches, houses every description of landscape and has a patronage that extends all over Southern California. Nothing but the best work is sent out.

UELL'S MODEL FURNITURE HOUSE, 351-353 N. MAIN ST.

The newly arrived home-seeker in Los Angeles must not run away with the idea that all the low priced furniture houses are south of First street. The above house hardly ever turns away a customer unsold. It is the duty of every housefurnisher to find the best market. All that is asked is an inspection of the goods and prices. "A word to the wise," etc.

EDWARD NITTINGER, 319½ SPRING ST.

This gentleman established himself here in 1880. He has an employment office, collection and information bureau, business chance bureau and purchasing agency. Telephone 113.

PUTNAM, COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER 223 N. SPRING ST.

This gentleman makes a specialty of commercial work of the best quality; he takes architectural views, houses, ranches, factories, stores, etc., etc., and makes panoramic sectional views to order. Some interesting specimens of his skill can be seen at his studio at above number. Prices are made to meet equal competition. He has a complete and thorough equipment for all kinds of landscape work.

L. A. BATH INSTITUTE, 630 S. BROADWAY.

Of all people the Germans lead in muscular development and fighting capacity. How other powers have gone down before their solid legions is a matter of history; they have the muscle and the health. The system of Father Kniepp and Louis Kuhne of Leipsig is practiced at the above medical institute, with great success. Their success has been phenomenal. Massage a specialty; a perfect sanitarium.

FOREIGN AND U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS, 226 S. SPRING ST. ROOM 45.

The collection of United States and foreign postage stamps is a much larger business than many may suppose. Mr. Dunning has the largest stock and greatest variety on the Coast, and visitors are always welcome. He makes a specialty of buying old United States stamps and pays high prices for some of the older ones when on the original covers.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Dr. Thacher's Magnetic Garments

Cure every known disease. First cost the only cost. Hundreds of references and full information furnished at the only office in Southern California.

ZENAS HODGES, Pacific Coast Manager,

453 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Crescent Coal Company,

MINERS OF BLACK DIAMOND COAL

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

COAL.

FUEL OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK.

Office S. E. Cor. First st. and Broadway.

Office Telephone 439. Yard Telephone 855.

Pure California Wines.

In order that my vintage may be placed before the consumer, I am prepared to forward to any part of the United States, FREIGHT FREE, for $11, two cases of pure California wines, consisting of 24 bottles, 5 to the gallon, comprising the following varieties: 6 bottles PORT, 6 bottles ANGELICA, 6 bottles SHERRY, 4 bottles MUSCATEL, 2 bottles OLD GRAPE BRANDY.

THESE WINES ARE THE PURE GRAPE JUICE, are neatly labeled and well packed and especially adapted for family and medicinal use. You will find them a strengthening and nourishing beverage. I should like you to give my vintage a trial on condition that after you have received them and are satisfied with their quality you can remit. When writing for quotations mention this paper. Address all orders to

H. J. Woollacott,

124-126, N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

RIVERSIDE, Dec. 21.—(Special Correspondence.) The first full calendar year of Riverside county, the youngest of the galaxy of Southern California daughters, closes today amid a feeling of general rejoicing over the propitious outlook for the continuous and increasing prosperity of this favored region. This territory is emerging in a wholesome and most satisfactory manner from the depression under which it has been burdened for the past three years. It comprises a vast domain of 7008 square miles, lying in a parallelogram reaching from the Colorado River upon the eastern border of the State to within less than ten miles of the Pacific Ocean upon the west. Notwithstanding the general depression, augmented by reason of the failure to realize upon the orange crops because of the rapacity of the commission men and the unusual climatic conditions, the county has not ceased to grow in population and to develop in every line of industry, and is sure to make remarkable progress.

First packing-house in Riverside.

The young county was organized less than twenty months ago with a population of less than 14,000, which has increased to nearly 20,000, most of the growth having been within the year 1894, and chiefly in the interior, a grain-growing portion of the county. This rapid growth has been characteristic of this region ever since it was demonstrated that there was wealth in the land if its thirst could be quenched with water. In 1870 there were not 100 white people living within the area now comprised within the boundaries of Riverside county. At that time the site was chosen for the colony—where Riverside city now stands. But no growth was made until 1870, when the lands were transferred to a new corporation and the growing of citrus fruits was begun. The valuation of $100,000 of that time has grown to an assessed valuation of $13,500,000, which is thought to be not over one-third the real valuation. The assessed valuation of the city of Riverside is $4,958,000, which is about $500,0000 less than it was a year ago. The indications are that the increase during the coming year will be about double the loss for the last year in apparent valuation.

Notwithstanding the depression in the business, due to the demoralization of the markets the year before, and the severe freeze at the opening of the season last winter, the orange industry continued to hold its place as the leading industry of the county. This was due in large measure to the fruit-exchange system of handling the fruit crop. This system fully demonstrated throughout Southern California its superiority to the competitive methods employed by commission men, and had its birth at Riverside, where it reached its highest development. This locality, the home of the Washington navel orange and the greatest orange-growing district in the world, shipping more than any other. Last year nearly 90 per cent. of the fruit was pledged to the exchange, handled by a dozen local associations, all of which received their orders for fruit through the central exchange office of Riverside. The total shipments through the exchange for the season were 1495 carloads, of 300 boxes to the car. There were about three hundred carloads shipped by individual growers and commission men outside the exchange, some good and much inferior fruit going forward in this way, much to the damage of the industry. The cash returns received by the exchange amounted to nearly $600,000. Association No. 10 (Riverside Heights,) the largest and most successful, sold nearly $100,000 worth of oranges. The business of the exchange, including the expense of organizing, office rent, purchase of furniture and cost of running for the year, was but $13,500. The exchange, after deducting all expenses, returned to the ten associations $435,000. To continue this method, the exchange has for the ensuing year over 90 per cent. of the crop of the valley pledged to be sold through it, and the expense of conducting the business will be less than last year. A large area of orange orchard came into bearing for the first time last season, and a still larger area will yield the first crop this season.

Irrigating flume at Riverside.

South Riverside had not shipped her first fruit last year, fourteen carloads being the output of the colony. The present crop is estimated at forty carloads.

Riverside maintained her prestige as to character and quality of fruit, as well as to quantity grown, as was demonstrated by the awards at the Midwinter Fair. The many difficulties with which her people had to contend while organizing the new county did not prevent the enterprising citizens from making and maintaining a creditable exhibit at the Midwinter Fair, and the Ferris Wheel at the Riverside county display attracted a great deal of attention. Of the awards made for exhibits of Washington navel oranges, the variety upon which Riverside built her reputation, fifteen came to he. There were five awards given Riverside for quality of fruit in the Washington navel exhibit. No other locality in Southern California received more than three awards. Of the fifteen awards given to Southern California upon exhibits of seedlings, Riverside received five; upon the Mediterranean sweet displays nine prizes came to Riverside; five of the seven awards for St. Michael's were captured by Riverside. Of the thirty-one awards received in Southern California for exhibits of Malta Blood oranges, Riverside secured fifteen, and two of the six upon Ruby Bloods.

Except in some of the newer localities the planting has been lighter within the year than for some years past. At South Riverside there was but little abatement in the rate of planting. There were about one hundred and thirty acres set to citrus fruits and nearly as much to deciduous fruits in that colony. The total number of trees of all kinds now planted in the county is as follows:

No of fruit	Bearing.	Non-bearing.
Apple	2,473	5,099
Apricot	29,950	49,976
Cherry	1,144	2,978
Fig	2,944	3,582
Olive	1,606	33,531
Peach	33,229	67,817
Pear	14,187	11,741
Prune (French)	16,089	116,015
Prune (other kinds	5,187	25,703
Lemon	3,340	24,930
Orange	376,452	639,035
Almond	3,937	24,136
Walnut	299	2,794
Unclassified	11,017	21,332
Total	501,854	1,028,669

This statement shows that the fruit output is destined soon to be enormous should there be no disastrous drawbacks. It has been estimated that the fruit crop of the county for the past season was worth over $1,000,000. Yet not one-third of the total number of fruit and nut-bearing trees are in bearing. For some kinds the bearing trees form but a small part of the total number growing in the county. Of olives, for example, but one-twentieth of the trees of the 400 acres planted are now in bearing. About one-seventh of the lemons, one-sixth of the almonds, and one-tenth of the walnuts are in bearing. One-half the pears and one-third of the orange trees are bearing. The total area set to oranges is about 13,000 acres.

There is no increase in the acreage set to grapes, and all the vines are in bearing. The number of acres of each class is as follows:

	Acres.
Table grapes	117
Raisin grapes	1524
Wine grapes	85
Total	1726

The Horticultural Commissioners have been very successful in their warfare upon the orchard pests during the year. The cottony cushion scale has entirely disappeared from the county, a victim to the vedalia cardinalis. The black ladybug (rhizobius ventralis) has been introduced into the county, and very encouraging reports have been recived as to the probability of its freeing the olive and other orchards of the black scale.

The acreage in grain last year was larger than for any previous season, though it was not all harvested, owing to the light crops produced by the unprecedented dry season. The quantity sown was as follows:

	Acres.
Wheat	29,513
Barley	27,317
Oats	327
Maize	132
Grain for hay	6172
Total	63,461

Ground is being broken, and seeding has begun for a much larger acreage in grain this season.

The public business for the year has been marked by a spirit of progressiveness that has been commendable. The county Supervisors have encouraged improvements in every way that lay within their power. A new public highway has been constructed eastward from the city of Riverside to the Alessandro Valley at a cost of $15,000. This has been named the county boulevard. Practically a new bridge has been constructed across the Santa Ana River at Auburndale at a cost of $5000. A large sum has been expended for constructing new and improving old public highways all over the country.

The tramp question was taken in hand and a partial solution secured by putting them at work upon the county roads. The vagrants soon learned of this treatment and steered clear of Riverside county in their journeyings. The same system has been inaugurated this winter.

The litigation in the Superior Court of this county has been very light during the year 1894—in fact, since the organization of the county, though a large number of cases were transferred from San Bernardino and San Diego counties. During the year papers were filed in 375 cases of all kinds, civil and criminal. The criminal record has been one of unusual freedom from action. The cost of all the criminal proceedings in the Superior Court in the county's history of nearly twenty months has been but $800. There were but two convictions of criminals within the past year, at a cost to the county of less than $500. Few communities can boast of so little criminal business. But eight children were sent to the Whittier Reform School. A large portion of the civil business has been occasioned by the failure about seventeen months ago of the Riverside Banking Company, due to speculation and business transactions outside of legitimate banking. A bar association has been formed of the lawyers of the county.

The county has been for the year a phohibition county, the only one of the "seven sisters" which is a total abstainer, in a legal sense. There has indeed been very little drunkenness, some months passing without a single arrest being made. At the last general election, however, the prohibition regime for the county was broken by the popular vote, the "wets" carrying the day by a meager 64 majority in the total vote of the county. Whereupon the city of Riverside prepared at once an ordinance for the city prohibiting the saloon. Within the past few weeks the city has gotten rid of the two worst dives—the Park Hotel and the French-American restaurant, in both of which places liquors were sold in violation of the spirit of the law.

In no particular, perhaps, has the progress of the county been more marked than in the public schools. During the year nine new school districts have been formed—Good Hope, Lake, Oak Glen, Olive, Ramona, Cienega, West Riverside and San Jacinto. Nearly all of these have been in the new and rapidly-growing regions in the interior of the county. There have been ten new school buildings erected, and several others repaired at a total cost of over $22,000. The new buildings were erected in the following districts, each costing the sum indicated: Good Hope, $1200; Hemet, $3000; Lake, $1500; Midland, $2500; North Mountain Glen, $1000; Oak Glen, $1500; Cienega, $300; Schneider, $4000; West Riverside, $2000; Hemet Union High School, $4500. The Olive school building has been remodelled at a cost of $500 and the one at Paloma at a cost of $300. The new buildings are not only modern in their appointments and models of convenience, but nearly all have been constructed with an eye to architectural beauty as well.

Row of Palms, Magnolia avenue, Riverside.

There has been considerable other building throughout the county. In Riverside city the new Odd Fellows' Block is the most important, put up at a cost of $12,000. The Carroll building cost $3000; Dr. Gill has erected a new residence at a cost of $3000; J. C. Hardman put up a $2000 dwelling; a Swedish Lutheran parsonage is being built, to cost $1500.

At South Riverside there has been almost a building boom. The most important structures were the fine residence of George L. Joy, erected at a cost of $7000; Frank Scoville's new home, costing $5000; Robert Board, $2500; Judge Main, $2000; Mr. Brown, $2500; W. L. Dyer, two, costing $1000 each; the Baptist Church, $3000. A concrete packing house is also being built by the Queen Colony Orange-growers' Association. The structure is 50x100 feet, and consists of a basement and one floor above. The walls are built very thick and the building is very substantial. It is the only one of the kind in this part of the country.

A $12,000 business block has been begun at Perris by J. W. Nance. At Hemet the fine hotel has been completed. At Elsinore the Lake View Hotel, destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt. At Lake View quite a colony has been started and several houses and shops erected.

Among newer industries the most noteworthy has been the inauguration of three creameries within the county. The first completed is at San Jacinto, erected at a cost of nearly $6000. This is provided with machinery of the most approved patterns, and can handle the milk of about one thousand cows. The contract has been let for a similar one at Riverside and one at Winchester.

In Riverside there has been great progress in the development of the uses of the eucalyptus by the California Eucalyptus Company, and another new industry in the Essential Oil and Perfumery Company. The Riverside postoffice was removed early in the year to the large and convenient room in the Rubidoux Block, providing one of the best postoffices in the country. Near the close of the year the Orange-growers' Bank and the Riverside National Bank consolidated. Both were strong banking institutions.

Water development has continued in several places in the county. One of the most important transactions was the purchase by the South Riverside Land and Water Company of Elsinore Lake, and the construction of a canal connecting this large body of water with the company's reservoir at Lee Lake, a distance of fourteen miles. This required the construction of a canal for seven miles, and carrying the water through a natural channel, through a dry bed, for another seven miles. The canal is seven feet wide at the bottom, and in some places sixteen feet deep. From Lee Lake the water is carried to South Riverside through two main pipes, one carrying 800 inches and the other 400, under pressure. For the Riverside domestic water system one new artesian well was sunk, producing a flow of seventy-one inches.

Artesian wells at Riverside.

Perhaps the most interesting water development in the county is that in progress by the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District near San Jacinto. Here a deep cut was run for a distance of 600 feet through what is termed artesian land, and the seepage into this cut developed a flow of 500 inches. A well was sunk in one of these cuts, and an additional flow of seventy inches obtained. Another cut is being run which will be extended at least 1000 feet, and a larger flow is expected from this than the first.

Mining matters have developed in this county as never before since the early mining days. The first of the year the Good Hope, San Jacinto and Annex mines were purchased by Denver parties for $500,000, and a large force put at work in them. A twenty-stamp mill has been erected at Good Hope, a school district formed, and land given by the company for the school building, and a postoffice established. Other mines in the Pinacate mining district have shown excellent ore, and development has been rapid in many for a number of months past. The Alice, upon the rim of the Good Hope, is one of the most promising. The Santa Rosa, Golden Chariot, Briggs, Missing Link, Santa Fe and a number of others are all being worked, and most of them paying well. There is a feature in connection with these mines in that they are located in and near excellent farming lands, and there is an abundance of water and fuel.

The coal mines at Elsinore have been developed, and now an average of fifty tons a day is being mined. The tunnel is now in 1400 feet. Clays suitable for pottery, sewer pipe and similar uses have been found in almost inexhaustible quantities. The works at South Riverside have been kept busy most of the time during the year.

The tax levy has been reduced from $1.85 per $100 valuation to $1.65. The agitation against the employment in the county offices of deputies at the expense of the county, when not specially provided for by law, resulted in cutting down expenses in nearly every department, and in the departments in which unusual extravagance was charged, the election resulted in the defeat of the incumbents. The county has no bonded indebtedness, and the floating debt has been wiped out.

The year has been an unusual one, climatically. There were severe frosts and freezing early in the year, and a comparatively cool summer and a warm, dry fall. From January 1 to December 1 there was a total of but 1.72 inches precipitation of rain. Since the 1st of December there has been plenty of rainfall, the total precipitation for the month being 3.86 inches. The "northers," as the hot, dry winds from off the desert are called, usually prevailing during the fall and winter months, were wanting this year until in December, when one occurred. On the 13th of December there was a rain at Indio, on the desert, the first one in many years.

The Riverside City Park has developed into one of the prettiest spots in this part of the country. The Arizona garden, in one part, is filled with cacti and prickly plants of the desert.

The headquarters for the Indian agency were removed to San Jacinto, in this county, this year.

There has been an increased interest in musical matters. During the early part of the year there was a musical organization of a high order, which met fortnightly in Riverside. On May 1 the first May Festival was given. A local musical organization has been formed for light opera, and "Pinafore" was presented in November. There has been an increased use of the Riverside Public Library, the average monthly circulation of books being about five thousand.

The smallest egg in the world is said to be that of the Mexican humming-bird, which is the size of a pinhead.

ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS, 239½ SOUTH SPRING ST.

A popular dental establishment is that of Drs. Adams Bros. It has been established ten years and is one of the most complete in the city. Dentistry in all its branches is fully attended to. These gentlemen enjoy one of the largest practices in the city, which is steadily increasing. A specialty is made of crown and bridge work, and all services and material are of the very best; prices invariably established and moderate. The doctors and their assistants, without exception, are capable, experienced dentists.

H. C. LICHTENBERGER'S ART STORES.

The largest and most complete assortment of pictures, frames, mouldings, artists' materials and art novelties can be found at H. C. Lichtenberger's art emporium, No. 107 North Main street. During the past year Mr. L.'s business has increased to such an extent that he found it necessary in order to accommodate a large portion of his patrons living in the suthwestern portion of the city to open a branch store at No. 235 South Spring street, and known as the Fine Arts Company. Mr. L. has been in many ways identified with the progress of this city. His business has no connection with any San Francisco house, but it a home institution, and owing to this fact he has been favored with the patronage of our citizens and taxpayers. He invites the art-loving public to visit his store at No. 107 North Main street, to inspect a fine collection of oil paintings now on exhibition.

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The 49'ers California Paint and Wall Paper Home, No. 111 North Main street, opposite the Orpheum Grand Operahouse, it the oldest retail establishment in this line of business in Los Angeles. They deal in paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, glass, wall paper, and all kinds of painters' supplies. Their store is open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. to accommodate those who cannot transact all their business during the day. All desiring goods in the above mentioned lines will be duly accommodated. Prices, the lowest; stock complete. Telephone 566.

STEVENSON'S START TO SAMOA.

The Account of a Friend Who Helped Him Off—His Appearance and Talk—How He First Came Aboard the Yacht Casco—His Wide Search for Health.

(From a Special Correspondent—William Churchill.)

Robert Louis Stevenson won more honors than to be first of the romancers in the English tongue; he earned a like reward for his art in still another speech, eminence among a nation of tellers of stories. He was acknowledged by all Samoa, where his last and by no means his least happy and fruitful years were spent, to be Tusitala, the teller of stories. It is no light honor, it is not easily won, a man must have tales to tell, art wherewith to make the telling notable, before he can win the approval of these Samoans as they sit in the evening circles in the cool trade breezes and judge of romances as the hospitable cigarette passes from lip to lip.

THE PRIDE OF THE SAMOANS IN STEVENSON.

Any Tusitala, for there are several, ranks high in the simple state of the Samoans. Every chief of village has his orator, the man who in meetings of the people or in conference with people of other towns, presents the royal purpose. With the feathered wand which is the ensign of his rank, he stands before his chief and in full voice, and with skill of words, presents his case. This it is to be a Tusitala, to be an orator, a pleader, a master of speech, to force the unwilling, to lead the ready, to spur the hesitating, to win by argument where argument holds, by sophistry, by every rhetoric art, but to win the cause and to lead men. That is what is expected of an ordinary village Tusitala. How much more is it to be when one is the master of speech for a chief who holds one of the royal names! There is greater scope, there is fuller success, fuller failure. Then there is the Tusitala for the poor puppet whom Germans or consuls will allow to be the king of the Samoan people. But higher than them all, above every talking man, away above the German company and above the consuls themselves, the Samoan people placed the master of our romance to be as well the master of theirs. From Savaii to Manono, up to the highest of Upola and down in the bays of Tutuila, Tusitala meant Robert Louis Stevenson in the speech of the gentle islander.

STEVENSON'S WIDE SEARCH FOR HEALTH.

In 1888 Mr. Stevenson was hunting the earth for the spot of land and climate which meant life for him, if haply there were left any life to one so far gone in health as he. He had tried the Mediterranean countries until he saw that health lay not there. He had sought the Adirondacks in the hope of recovering strength, but the balsamic airs of the forests of the north woods had proved as worthless as the reek of the orange groves. Driven ever further afield in search of climate he came to California in that year. He knew what those cloudless skies and that transparent air were; that is all set down in the "Silverado Squatters." But for once the climate of a State which is all climate failed to work good. Somewhere on the earth he hoped there might be a place wherein he could live and breathe with comfort, or at least with absence of the pain which was racking him. Beyond the Golden Gate lay the Orient and the South Sea. He made his choice, happily it proved, for it added years of comfort, even of activity, to the life of a man whom seemed scarce worth a month's purchase. He chose the South Sea.

It was then that I made his acquaintance, an acquaintance since renewed and maintained by letters with such difficulty as lies in the fact that a question might be asked and answered in say half a year if luck was good. I was called in as being somewhat of an expert of the South Sea, having, indeed, but lately come off several years of voyage among the islands.

A MEETING WITH STEVENSON IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Stevenson, when I first saw him in his room in the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco, was sitting up in bed making a cigarette, not rightly able to speak for the cold that oppressed him, haggard from the illness that was sapping him, thin, pale and wan. The first sight was something more than a man with the blankets and counterpanes hunched up about him, it was an impression of flowing black hair, keen eyes, and a wonderful interlacing of taper fingers. At this time he was so hoarse that his voice had none of the charm which was really one of the most marked attributes of the man. More pleasant days, and strength growing in the nervous hope that the South Sea might indeed yield him what was nowhere else for him on earth, gave chances to hear that voice as it really was, gentle, deep, sympathetic. But those fingers—long, sinewy, sinuous, never resting, either rolling the everlasting next cigarette or rubbing each the other as if there was a mania of the nerves in their tips. Those who have never seen Stevenson's hand may form some idea of the fingers from the so-called "watermelon-seed" picture in which one of the forefingers seems to reach illimitably beside the face up into the hair.

STEVENSON EAGER FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOUTH SEA.

At this first meeting he seemed eager for all that might be told of the mysteries of the South Sea. He asked after the voyages of the old voyagers; he sought to know what were the traders of today, and this in one breath. Again he caught at the name of Bully Hayes, the last pirate of the Pacific, and lumped with him the mystery of La Perouse. Names of islands and of groups were, of course, all new to him, and he asked again and again where they lay and how they were pronounced. But in everything he was more than anything else wistful to hear of the unmixed islanders; what was their life, and what sort of people they might be.

Cigarette followed cigarette as these questions were put, and the bedding was plentifully strewn with grains of tobacco. At odd times Mrs. Stevenson would come in and caution him not to use his voice so much. Then he would settle himself back upon the pillows and say: "Tell me something that takes a long time telling." It took time, this first telling of the South Sea, for which he was every moment more strongly making up his mind; the session was no short one. And this first was followed by others, in which he showed the same keen zest to learn every fact attainable concerning the island realm that lay in the great ocean on whose verge he was.

He chose the South Sea. It was a generous choice; he chose it all. He selected no particular region of ocean in a sweep that is the very broadest to be found on the earth, except where the great southern ocean sweeps unbroken about the Antarctic pole and frets the ice. He picked out no one island of the thousands, reef-girt and palm-crowned in those warm waters. He took them all in one vision of health and made his plans to go to the South Sea, wherever the winds would carry him. He is not the only one on whom the spell of the South Sea has thus wrought, even the beach-combers bear witness to its magic, and here and there some have come out of the South Sea and long to go back.

HOW STEVENSON SECURED THE YACHT CASCO.

In the harbor of San Francisco was the schooner yacht Casco, owned by Dr. Merritt of Oakland. In England and here in New York many men had offered their yachts to Mr. Stevenson, not only men who knew him by word of mouth, but men who had never met him outside of their libraries. But this yacht-owner held certain very definite views on the general subject of literature. He looked upon "Barriers Burned Away" as the highest mark in fiction, and he was oppressed with the idea that men who wrote books must be making a pretty poor living of it. Furthermore, he had never heard of Stevenson, and had never seen one of his books. He was one of the men whom you would like to drop into the middle of the "New Arabian Nights," and watch him try to make sense out of what he was reading. Any way, he had the sense of his kind to drive a shrewd bargain when he was asked to give a charter party of the Casco. The hire must be all paid into bank beforehand; there must be no loophole for bottomry in foreign ports, all cost of repairs must rest on Stevenson, and Dr. Merritt's own sailing master must go as captain, in order to see that all went well. Even with all these restrictions, the charter was accomplished, and the Stevenson party began to put the Casco in readiness for a voyaging to nowhere in particular. The yach was a roomy, two-masted schooner, cabin aft, galley and lockers amidships and forecastle forward, all under a flush deck. She had been in the South Seas once before, and had proved herself not only a weatherly boat, but quite comfortable in a sea.

RECEIVING STEVENSON ON BOARD THE CASCO.

I was present at the ceremony when she went into commission. She was lying in Oakland Creek at her usual berth, and and stores were being rattled aboard. I had brought down a bunch of much marked charts and several volumes of note books of experience in the South Seas for the use of the voyagers. The cabin was a scene of disorder, mattresses were heaped where it was not reasonable to suppose any one could sleep in a sea way, the places where the mattresses should have been were filled with a mixed assortment of clothing and cabin stores. To any but a seaman it would have seemed a hopeless task to attempt to restore order. The cabin hatch was darkened and Stevenson came down the companion assisted by his stepson, Lloyd Osborne. Stevenson managed to find an uneasy seat on a barrel of cabin flour and began to yield up personal property from capacious pockets. From one source he drew a lot of matches, another was emptied of a library of cigarette papers in little orange books, and from other receptacles came package after package of tobacco. The combination of a modicum of the tobacco with one leaf stripped from one of the orange colored books of the library with a later addition of a match made everything ready for the ceremony of going into commission. Mr. Stevenson blew the smoke into every corner of the cabin and by that act took possession of what was to prove his home for several months of voyaging in pleasant waters.

STEVENSON'S FIRST VOYAGE INTO THE SOUTH SEAS.

This first voyage stretched away to the south and into the fine weather. The Casco with the Stevenson party aboard Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and Lloyd Osborne—touched at the Marquesas and then bore away for Tahiti. The log—I had it afterward and published it—showed uninterrupted sailing with little incident by the way. Between the Marquesas and Tahiti there was some rough weather and a topmast was sprung, which delayed them for repairs when they reached Papeete. Here the cook ran away and it became necessary to replace him; the successor seems to have been a very poor cook, indeed. Then they bore away northward to Honolulu, a voyage of nasty weather. At Honolulu the yacht was given up and sent back to San Francisco. Here, or at Waikiki, the party stayed with Mrs. Strong, Lloyd Osborne's sister. There was for them, as for all who choose to stay at the watering place of the Hawaiian capital, much of pleasure here, and the tarrying was prolonged.

A FURTHER VOYAGE.

But the dry weather came, and it is not a pleasant season in the Hawaiian Islands. Then, too, Stevenson had not yet seen all the South Seas, but only a little stretch of its eastern edge. He wanted more. Then it was he formed the scheme of taking a great show through the islands. This plan he essayed to carry out with the assistance of Osborne and Strong. It centered around a stereopticon, which Strong was to manage, a lecture based on the slides they were able to collect, a feature of the entertainment which Stevenson fancied came in his own line, and a general supervision of the whole affair which was to be Osborne's share in the entertainment. This plan was reluctantly laid aside by reason of the incomprehensibility to any South Sea audience of Stevenson's lectures. In place of this scheme they engaged a trading schooner to take them a trip through the Line Islands. Then for the first time Stevenson learned to look with respect upon a cockroach, for he met with experiences, as every one must who chooses a trading schooner for passage along the line in the Pacific. If there is any objurgation of the cockroach in any of Stevenson's South Sea tales, as indeed there is, it is all founded on this experience in the island trader Equator.

LANDING IN SAMOA TO ABIDE.

This cruise ended in Apia, and there in Samoa the Stevenson family have lived ever since. Once in our talks about the South Sea Mr. Stevenson asked if there were any place where a man might live if the land suited him. It led him to a description of a small plateau on Upolu in the rear of Apia, a narrow shelf upon the mountain side where the paths of much like ladders, where the view over the ocean was ever restful and stopped short of the north pole only by reason of the earth's swelling round. His memory must have stored away the description, for the place in mind was Vailima, his home in Samoa.

What Stevenson thought of his discourse in San Francisco about the South Sea toward which his inclination was set may be found in the early chapters of his story of "The Wreckers." Other less under the charm of the islands, perhaps, preferred him as a Scot rather than as a Samoan. For instance, I have a letter of Andrew Lang, who writes: "I prefer him on his native heather. I sent him materials for a Prince Charlie tale, he began it, I believe, but whether he will do it I don't know." It may be that this is one of the two which he has left behind him. At any rate "Catriona" has shown that even under the sonorous cocoanuts a Scot may write a tale of moor and heather.

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LOTS have a front of 50 feet, are from 155 to 200 feet in depth, and all run to 20-foot alley.

Take Notice. There were only 87 of these lots. All those fronting on Alvarado, except three have been sold and will be built upon. The remaining three will, if taken at once, be sold at the original price, $1000. There are also six left on Westlake avenue; and these, if taken at once, will also be sold at

$1000 EACH.

When these are disposed of the prices of the others will be advanced to $1500.

In disposing of this property no favor will be shown, all will be treated alike. First comers will get first choice.

For maps, circulars and all information, see

S. K. LINDLEY, Sole Agent,
106 SOUTH BROADWAY.

RURAL INDUSTRIES

CITRUS FRUITS.

Undoubtedly the best-known production of Southern California is the orange. The fact that oranges are cultivated here on a commercial scale has done much to decide many new arrivals as to what section of the State they should locate in. An orange orchard, with its golden globes set among the glossy, dark-green leaves, exerts a great fascination over the new arrival from colder climes. The oranges, however, are not only picturesque, but also very profitable. It is true that a good deal of wild exaggeration has been indulged in regarding the profits of orange culture. Writers have told of profits of $1000 an acre, and more, made from orange groves. It is true that in some very exceptional cases, where the groves are a dozen years or more in age, the fruit very choice and the picking, packing and marketing most carefully attended to, the groves have yielded at the rate of $1000 an acre, and even more, but it would be a great mistake for the new settler to count upon getting any such returns. Cutting $1000 in three, leaves a pretty good figure, and that

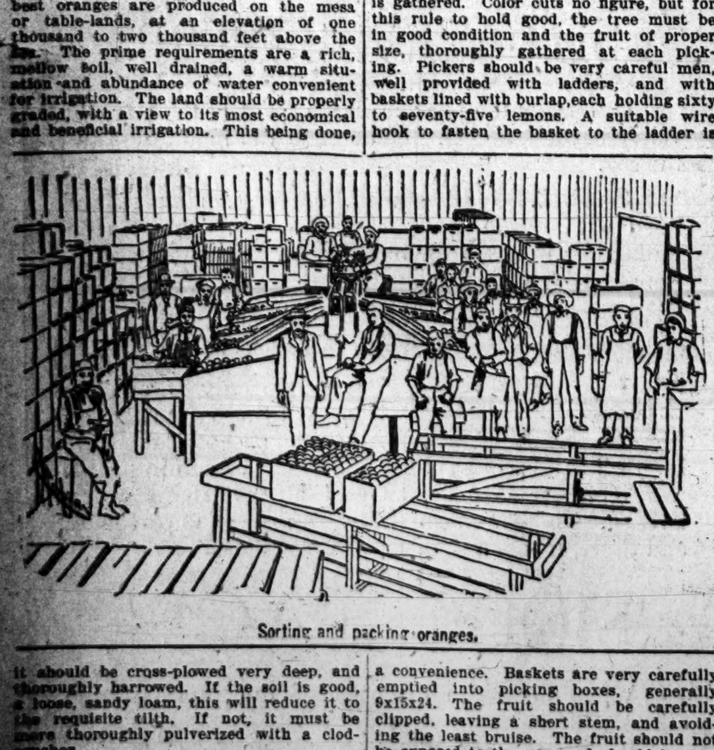
Picking oranges.

amount is frequently yielded by well-kept groves, when they are in full bearing.

The orange section in the State is that comprising Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Orange counties, and the oldest orchards are in Los Angeles county. For many years the largest output of fruit was made from the San Gabriel Valley, in Los Angeles county, but at present the largest production in any one section is in the Riverside district. San Bernardino and Riverside counties have the largest area planted to citrus fruits. When it is considered that citriculture, as a commercial industry, is the growth of the past fifteen years, and that it has attained its great prominence during the past decade, its importance to our State will be appreciated. The fact that so large an area of land has been set to citrus fruits, that such vast amounts of capital are being invested in this branch of horticulture, are sufficient proofs of its great profitableness.

It is difficult to give the value or cost of orange land. Some bearing orange orchards at Riverside have sold at $2500 per acre, and were probably cheap at that figure. Others can be purchased for $1000 to $500 per acre. All depends upon location, character of soil, quality of trees and a hundred other contingencies, that have to be considered by the purchaser. Orange land, without the trees, with water, varies as greatly in price as do the young orchards. Land in Riverside can be purchased for from $100 to $300 per acre.

The orange is a very hardy tree, and will stand much ill-treatment. It can be transplanted when in full leaf, which, it being evergreen, must be the case, and in the heat of midsummer, and if properly cared for, will flourish. It can be grown on almost any soil, and will stand a low temperature, even so low as 18 deg., but to do well, and yield its best returns, favorable conditions are absolutely necessary. The soil should be a deep sandy or gravelly loam, with an admixture of clay and a gravelly subsoil, free from hardpan. The subsoil should be pervious, to allow the surface water to drain from it. In Southern California it is claimed that oranges will do well only on irrigated land, and it is a saying here, that "the orange must have its feet dry." In heavy, adobe soil, containing much moisture, the trees do not make a thrifty growth nor bear desirable fruit. The best oranges are produced on the mesa or table-lands, at an elevation of one thousand to two thousand feet above the sea. The prime requirements are a rich, mellow soil, well drained, a warm situation and abundance of water convenient for irrigation. The land should be properly graded, with a view to its most economical and beneficial irrigation. This being done,



Sorting and packing oranges.

it should be cross-plowed very deep, and thoroughly harrowed. If the soil is good, a loose, sandy loam, this will reduce it to the requisite tilth. If not, it must be more thoroughly pulverized with a clod-crusher.

The South Riverside Pomological Society decided that the best seasons for transplanting the orange are spring and early summer; that they should be moved only at the time when the buds are starting, or at least before the new growth shall have reached two inches in length, and in no event when dormant; that all exposure of roots to the sun or a dry wind should be avoided, and that irrigating water should be applied immediately upon the covering of the roots with the soil.

The orange tree requires abundance of moisture, and its need of more water is indicated by the curling of its leaves, but excessive irrigation gives rise to diseased conditions, manifested by "gum," yellowing of the leaves, and other troubles. The system of irrigation mostly practiced consists in running the water, in finely-divided streams, through furrows three feet apart, between the rows of trees, from a head ditch or small box flume, using about twenty inches at a time for ten acres, and continuing the irrigation until the ground is wet to a depth of three or four feet. The irrigation should always be followed by cultivation as soon as the condition of the soil will permit, and cultivation be continued at intervals for six or eight weeks, before another irrigation is given.

The orange begins to ripen for market in December, and the season continues until July. The principal shipping months, however, are March and April, when probably two-thirds of the crop finds its way to market. The Washington navel is the earliest in the market; it is followed in succession by the Mediterranean sweet, Maltese blood, St. Michael, Joppa and Valencia. The Joppa covers a larger season than any other, and can be gathered as early as the Mediterranean sweet, or left until the end of the season. The Valencia ripens late, and is the latest orange in the State. The Parson Brown promises well as an early variety. The Tangerines are quite profitable to a limited extent, to supply the local demand. The varieties most promising of these are the Satsuma and Dancy.

While the orange is grown on a limited scale in some sheltered localities in Central and Northern California, the chief seat of the industry is in the seven southern counties, which ship more than 95 per cent. of the oranges that are sent out of the State. The production of Southern California has varied somewhat from year to year, during the past few years, having gone one year as high as 7500 carloads.

The orange is successfully raised on a commercial scale in all of the southern counties. Riverside was, until recently, far in the lead as an orange-producing section, but has found some very active rivals. The chief orange-producing sections at present are Riverside, Redlands, Pomona and the San Gabriel Valley. There are also some large orchards in the counties of San Diego, Orange, Ventura and Santa Barbara.

THE LEMON.

It is only during the past half dozen years that the lemon has come into prominence as one of the horticultural products of Southern California. The product is still far behind the orange in quantity, but a large number of lemon orchards have been set out during the past three or four years and the shipments of this fruit will soon assume much importance. A good many growers have given preference to the lemon because it is not so much an article of luxury as the orange, and can be put to a number of commercial uses in case it is not possible to dispose of the fresh fruit to advantage. Lemon culture received a great impetus about five years ago, when the proper method of preparing the fruit for market was introduced. Before that the lemon had been marketed just as it was gathered from the tree, in consequence of which the skin was thick and it was not well regarded by consumers. Now, lemons are picked while green and are stored in a cellar or a house built for the purpose until they become yellow and thin-skinned.

Lemons on good trees should be picked when two and one-half to three inches in diameter. One-half to two-thirds of the fruit should have attained this size somewhere from October to December. Every three or four weeks the tree should be gone over for fruit of proper size until all is gathered. Color cuts no figure, but for this rule to hold good, the tree must be in good condition and the fruit of proper size, thoroughly gathered at each picking. Pickers should be very careful men, well provided with ladders, and with baskets lined with burlap, each holding sixty to seventy-five lemons. A suitable wire hook to fasten the basket to the ladder is a convenience. Baskets are very carefully emptied into picking boxes, generally 9x15x24. The fruit should be carefully clipped, leaving a short stem, and avoiding the least bruise. The fruit should not be exposed to the sun, and should be carried to the hallway of the lemon house on the day of the picking.

The essential features of the curing-house are plastered rooms inside a closely-boarded and ventilated structure. A hallway runs around these rooms, giving easy access and providing a place where the fruit can be stored for a few weeks until it has thrown off excess of moisture, and injured fruit has had time to develop imperfections so that it may be rejected and avoid injury to the others. The inside rooms of the house should have tight doors and arrangements for ventilation.

The methods of cultivating and irrigating, the lemon are essentially the same as in the case of the orange. The profits of lemon culture under favorable conditions are fully as great as those of orange culture. The tree begins to bear early and the fruit can be gathered all the year round. The most popular varieties are the Lisbon and Eureka, each of which has its warm advocates.

The lemon, unlike the orange, appears to thrive especially well near the coast in Southern California, although some very fine fruit is produced inland, and it is claimed that the latter has better keeping qualities. So far, the leading lemon-producing sections of Southern California are in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, in San Diego and at Ontario. Lemons of excellent quality have also been raised in the Cahuenga Valley, near Los Angeles, and at Whittier. Land for lemon culture may be purchased at prices ranging from $100 to $300 per acre.

THE LIME, ETC.

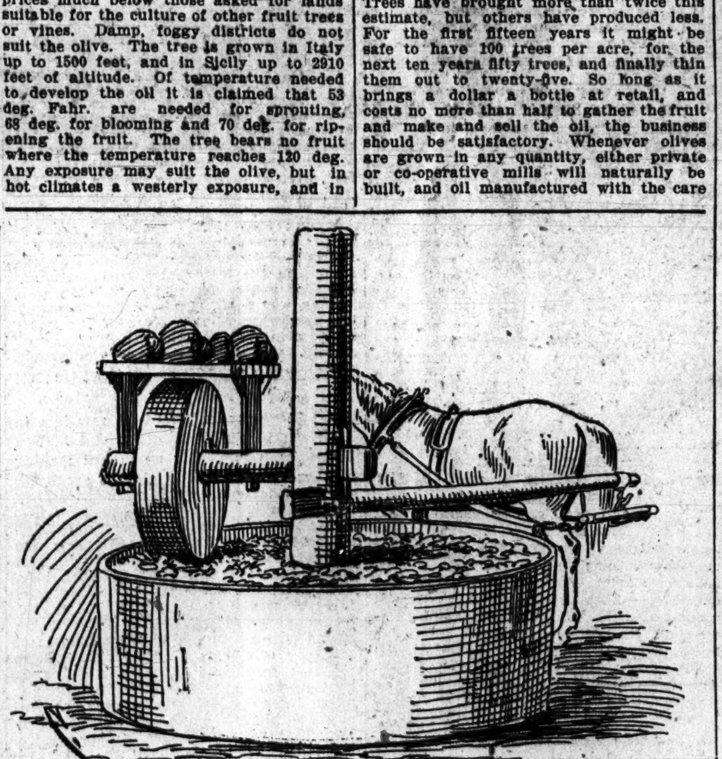
Among other varieties of citrus fruits that are raised in Southern California on a small scale are the lime, the citron and the pomelo, or shaddock. There is room for a great increase in the growth of these varieties.

THE OLIVE.

Around most of the old missions in Southern California are to be found growing olive trees that were planted a century ago by the padres. The olive has always been considered one of the most valuable trees known to man. Among the ancients it was regarded with almost religious veneration. The tree is distinguished for its great longevity and vitality. A tree in the garden of the Vatican at Rome is said to be 1000 years old, and other trees in the Holy Land are yet older.

The chief revenue of Italy is derived from its olive oil, enormous quantities of which are exported, after having been adulterated with American cotton-seed oil sent to Italy for that purpose. Italy produces 70,000,000 gallons a year, and is rapidly increasing. California-grown olive oil, known to be pure, is very hard to obtain, even here, and its high price confines the consumption chiefly to medicinal purposes.

The olive will grow upon the rich plains, but in such locations it attains an abnormal wood growth at the expense of the richness of its fruits. The quality of the oil will likewise be affected. Its fruit corresponds to the soil where it is planted. In rich and moist lands it gives a heavy and fatty oil; in warm and dry soils will the oil will be finer. It is therefore a tree admirably adapted to the hill lands of this county, many of which have until recently been considered worthless. Such lands as this can be purchased at prices much below those asked for lands suitable for the culture of other fruit trees or vines. Damp, foggy districts do not suit the olive. The tree is grown in Italy up to 1500 feet, and in Sicily up to 2910 feet of altitude. Of temperature needed to develop the oil it is claimed that 53 deg. Fahr. are needed for sprouting, 68 deg. for blooming and 70 deg. for ripening the fruit. The tree bears no fruit where the temperature reaches 120 deg. Any exposure may suit the olive, but in hot climates a westerly exposure, and in



Grinding olives.

cooler ones a southerly exposure is preferable. Where strong north winds prevail northerly exposures should be avoided.

Olives can be grown from the seed or cuttings, but in Southern California the latter system is almost always adopted, the trees coming to maturity much quicker.

Irrigation is not good for the olive if grown for oil, and a rainfall of fifteen inches is enough. In Italy olives of varieties making a small tree are planted twenty-four to twenty-eight feet apart; the larger growing varieties are planted thirty-five to forty-five feet apart. The trees need plenty of sunshine. They should not be crowded, as poor crops and diseased trees result. These figures are for trees which have all the ground to themselves. It is preferred, however, in Italy, to place the trees nearly twice as far apart as the distances just given, occupying the spaces between the rows with vegetables or other products, but not cereals, which are too exhaustive of the soil. This method gives the trees more air and sunshine.

In Italy, olive trees are headed at four or five feet from the ground, and the center cut out, leaving three branches, which soon branch again and form the top. The after-pruning of the olive is difficult, but the amount and quality of the crop depends upon it, and by it annual crops can be had. As with other trees, the olive has leaf-buds and fruit-buds, and the successful pruner notes these and regulates the proportion between the two by cutting so as to remove undesirable preponderance. The pruning is done as soon as the berries ripen. Shake the trees, and the poor and insect-infested berries fall off, and the sap rushes to the remaining sound berries and fills out and perfects them. Cover all cuts with a paste of two parts cow manure and one part clay.

The machinery and appliances for picking the olive and making oil are very simple. Both operations can be finished in a very short time, and they are so easy that no grower with ordinary cleanliness and care can fail in turning a good product. The gathering of the berries can be done gradually from November to March. By allowing them to dry in the barn, weeks may elapse before the oil is extracted. Moreover, if the grower does not desire to crush and press the berries himself, he can ship them in sacks or boxes to any distance at a moderate rate of transportation, considering the value of the product. The gathering of the olive is also very easy and cheap work. The berries that have fallen to the ground are first picked, then the tree is shaken and the branches struck with long poles to cause the rest to fall. When the oil is made, the residue is used for fuel, manure or feed for horses and cattle.

Another advantage possessed by the olive is that there are not many insect pests to trouble the tree in proportion to those which prey upon other fruit trees. The black scale is the only one that has proved troublesome so far in this section, and that only in moist regions near the coast. A remedy for this pest has recently been found. The tree will bear well in very dry seasons, and will stand a considerable amount of frost. While it answers readily to good culture, it will stand an amount of neglect that would prove disastrous to almost any other fruit tree.

Olive picking.

Turning to the question of market and profit, we find that the olive compares more than favorably with almost any product that can be grown. The demand for pure olive oil is far ahead of the supply. Most of the imported oil is adulterated with cotton-seed and other cheap oils.

Suppose an olive orchard to be planted with one-year-old rooted cuttings, it will pay when five or six years old quite as much as a vineyard of the same age. When seven years old it will pay twice as much and increase annually thereafter until it is twenty or more years old.

Oil is usually sold in bottles holding four-fifths of a quart, and fruit is produced on two-year-old wood. It would be safe to expect, under good care and favorable circumstances, one bottle per tree at five years, a dozen at twelve years, and a marked increase for the next twenty. Trees have brought more than twice this estimate, but others have produced less. For the first fifteen years it might be safe to have 100 trees per acre, for the next ten years fifty trees, and finally thin them out to twenty-five. So long as it brings a dollar a bottle at retail, and costs no more than half to gather the fruit and make and sell the oil, the business should be satisfactory. Whenever olives are grown in any quantity, either private or co-operative mills will naturally be built, and oil manufactured with the care and in quantity necessary to establish a reputation and demand for the product.

The cultivation of the olive is attended with as little difficulty as the cultivating of the hardier varieties of some of our domestic fruits. Being an evergreen, it is a constant grower, and unlike the deciduous fruits, does not have its dormant periods, and in consequence the vital properties of the soil have to be renewed

Extracting olive oil from the "mash" by hydraulic pressure.

by fertilizing. The soil should be kept loose, and plowed and cultivated once or twice during the season.

The Mission variety, which was planted in Southern California by the Mission fathers, has been largely supplanted by improved varieties imported from France and Italy.

If intended for pickling, the olives are gathered just before their yellowish-green color deepens into the purple of their full maturity. When used for oil, they are allowed to become perfectly ripe. The process of pickling is simple and attended with slight labor and no difficulty. They are first put into a solution of two ounces of concentrated lye to one gallon of water and allowed to remain therein for thirty-six hours, or until the bitter taste is taken out of them. They are next put in pure water and allowed to remain until all traces of the lye have disappeared. Next they are placed in weak brine, followed by a stronger one, in which they are subsequently bottled. The olives are generally bottled in pint bottles or jars, which cost, already labeled, but 8 cents. They sell for $3 a dozen, or $4 a case.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance which the olive industry of California may assume during the coming decade. It alone is sufficient to make of Southern California a populous and wealthy State. The leading centers of olive production in Southern California are Pomona, San Diego and Santa Barbara county.

As a food, no article comparing with it in nutrition is so easy of digestion as the olive. It takes the place of butter, especially in warm climates, enabling those who use it to endure the heat and thirst far better than others. It also imparts a very delicate flavor to salads as well as to meat and fish. It can be brought to a much higher heat without burning than animal fat. Besides the flavor it imparts of itself, the more rapid cooking is an advantage. At present rates, certain consumers claim that it is cheaper, besides being far better than butter. About the same proportion of salt is needed to flavor to taste. When regularly used as an article of diet, it makes the functions of digestion, assimilation, and excretion so easy, and the action of the organs so regular, as to carry off the impurities of the blood by which malaria is carried into the system, and to reduce the liability of contagion to a minimum.

As a medicine, applied externally, it softens the skin, reduces inflammation, and allays pain. Its nutritive powers are absorbed in a wonderful manner when thus applied, and instances are on record of life being so prolonged for weeks and months when no nutriment was supplied through the stomach. Taken internally, physicians speak of it as a reconstructive nutrient, and many use it in place of cod liver oil, as especially efficient and far more wholesome. Others prescribe it as a digester in place of lacto-peptine. Its effect upon the liver and kidneys is to facilitate their action. It lubricates the alimentary tracts and arrests congestion, while satisfying demands for a concentarted food and repairing broken-down tissues. However we may differ as to the propriety of adulterating oil designed for other uses, there is no division of opinion that all medicines should be pure. If the physician wants cottonseed oil he can prescribe it. The druggist might just as well send him quinine mixed with an unknown quantity of flour as to supply adulterated olive oil. The high character of our Olive-growers' Association, and the law they have secured as a protection against adulteration, are strong guarantees of the purity of their product, and are building up a market among consumers of the best goods. Foreign producers and dealers have adulterated their oils until their price alone destroys all presumption of the purity of their product.

THE GRAPE.

One of the first things that was done by the mission fathers when they settled in Southern California was to plant vineyards, and the product of those vineyards, although made by crude methods, was highly appreciated by travelers who visited Southern California about that time.

After the excitement of gold-mining began to give out, a great many people in the State turned their attention to viticulture, and vineyards were planted in every direction, in most cases by men who had little or no experience. The consequence was, of course, that the market soon became glutted with wine, which was wine only in name, and most of the growers gave up the business in disgust. After a time men came in who had experience, introduced better varieties and made wine after the most approved methods which prevailed in Europe, until today California wine is recognized throughout the world for its purity and general excellence. It is true that during the past few years the industry has been in a depressed condition, owing to the manufacture of much wine of poor quality, and on the other hand to the consumption of California wine under foreign labels, but the turn of the tide has now come, and there is every prospect that the vintage of California will henceforth be more sought after, not only by our own people but by connoisseurs of the world.

In the vicinity of Los Angeles are some of the finest vineyards in the world. In the fall hundreds of tons of fine grapes may be seen hanging on the vines. The San Gabriel Winery, south of Pasadena, is one of the largest in the world, the holding capacity of the cellar being several million gallons, the two crushing floors having a capacity of 250 tons of grapes a day. Acres upon acres of vines surround the winery.

Rose's winery, four miles east of Pasadena, owned by an English company, is said to be the largest in the world. Here, in the season, 300 tons are crushed daily and made into wine. Immense quantities of brandy are also made. Baldwin's winery, near that of Rose, is also an immense institution, and the Sierra Madre Winery is also a large and profitable enterprise. Some idea of the product of these and other Southern California wineries may be obtained from the fact that the shipments of wine and brandy from Los Angeles have amounted in value to over $3,000,000 in a year.

The grape thrives in almost every locality, save where the fogs near the coast induce mildew, and the frosts high up in the mountains are liable to injure the vine. It grows on every soil, except where roots find stagnant water or strong alkali. All general rules are subject to occasional exceptions, but as a rule the lighter soils of the coast valleys and the mountain slopes are most highly prized for wine, and the rich soils and dry climate of the interior valleys for raisins. Localities where shipping grapes are made a specialty are selected principally on account of shipping facilities. Some of the largest wine vineyards in the State are located on as rich valley land as is to be found, but the great majority of vineyards are located as described.

Those grown in hothouses in the East, and all varieties of European grapes, thrive here in the open air without any trellis or stakes, as a rule. A few kinds are trained to trellises or stakes. We only know of the trellis from what we read, or from an occasional one built in a yard or lawn for shade or ornament. The original variety grown by the mission fathers is called from them the Mission grape, and is a very hardy vine that produces enormously a very sweet, black grape, used for the table and for wine in combination with others. As it grows everywhere, it is sometimes made into dried grapes. For shipping grapes the Flame Tokay stands decidedly in the lead. It is a great bearer, and very firm, large and showy. It ripens late, and finds, in favorable seasons, a very profitable demand in the East. The Emperor comes next in popularity, in early interior situations. The bunches are very large, and the berries oblong, and of a deep rose color when

Picking grapes.

ripe. This variety produces enormously, and stands late shipment. Perhaps larger returns have been received from it than from any other variety, but it requires long pruning, and has a reputation of not setting well, and ripening too late near the coast, and in late locations generally. All varieties of Muscat are shipped largely, and held in much higher esteem at home as table grapes than the Tokay, but sales show that Tokay and Emperor are preferred at the East. Different varieties of grapes can be grown to extend the shipping season over nearly six months, but the kinds named above are shipped in quantity.

When the raisin industry commenced in this State, about sixteen years ago, few had any idea of the importance which it would attain in so short a space of time. The pioneers in the industry had to meet prejudice, both in the East and at home, but now we have not only reached the foreign product in excellence and popularity, but have actually passed it. It is nothing uncommon for an entire trainload of raisins to be sent east from this State.

A large area of the country is well suited to the culture of the raisin grape, and such land can be had at very reasonable prices. Large quantities are grown near Santa Ana and Orange. It must be understood that the raisin grape requires an entirely different soil from that which will produce the finest wines. A heavy soil, with a large proportion of clay, a rich loam, or sand, with a subsoil of clay or vegetable drift, is the true home of raisin grapes, the Muscat or Sultana. In such soil ten tons to the acre on six-year-old vines, planted eight feet apart each way, is not an uncommon crop. Where the raisin grape will not thrive, the wine grape may be grown. Some of the sandy soil in this county, near the sea coast, much resembles that in France, where the celebrated Medoc vine is grown. We have not yet begun to realize our possibilities in the viticultural line.

Vineyards have yielded a crop producing some profit at eighteen months from planting. Rooted vines and crops of grapes have run as high as fourteen or fifteen tons per acre. It is customary and safe to estimate a paying crop the third year and from three to ten tons of grapes per acre from mature vineyards, according to soil, moisture, condition of vines, pruning, care, etc. The price has varied greatly from year to year, and it is only by averaging prices for a term of years that a person can estimate probable results. We may safely say that raisins may be expected to produce from $80 to $150 per acre. Growers estimate that $40 per acre covers all expenses of labor. Then, if the father cultivates and irrigates thoroughly, and the mother takes the little folks out in June and July and cuts the inferior clusters and such as are tangled, and so gets an extra quality of layers, and then takes pride in packing them so neatly that the family name will have a standing in the market, they will easily bring enough extra every year to buy a piano or a fine carriage. First-class land for raisins, well located, ranges all the way from $75 to $200 per acre. The higher prices are determined far more by the fact that in certain localities the profit of the industry has been generally demonstrated, and those who own the little suitable land not already planted, think they can do better to hold than to sell, while in other localities, perhaps equally well adapted, the main industry is general farming, and many are anxious to sell the whole, because the price offered is more than it is worth for their present business, or part because settlement will increase the value of the balance, and a portion of the land devoted to raisins is likely to produce a better income than the whole devoted to present crops.

There are several varieties of grapes used for raisins, and sometimes several species of the same variety going under separate names. Those attracting greatest attention in California are the Muscat, Seedless Sultana and Thompson's Seedless. The Muscatel Gordo Blanco is so slight variation from the Muscat that many claim there is no distinction. The Muscatel has a low, depressed growth of vine, sets better on the cluster, has rounder berries, holds its bloom better, and need not be quite so dry in order to keep. Both should be headed low and pruned short. As no trellis is used, a vineyard in full leaf looks, in the distance, much like a field of potatoes. Muscats are used both in America and Europe, to produce the Dehesia London Layers, etc.

The following advice is given by a practical raisin man to those who think of going into the business:

"In the first place, good, suitable soil, good vines and proper cultivation and pruning are absolutely necessary. A great many of our vineyards are ruined by bad pruning. The wood should not be left too bare, and many spurs should be cut back. The vines should be trained in a branching form, and the new canes should not come from the naked trunk. Quite a number of spurs should be left from the main trunk.

"I may say in connection with this subject that the raisin-growers are experiencing more trouble from improper pruning, curing and packing than from any other obstacle.

"In the second place, if the grower would use only such lands as are adapted for raisins, and after that care for them properly, and put only good goods on the market, there would be very few drawbacks in the raisin business. Money would be saved by plowing up the unprofitable and poorly-cared-for vineyards.

"A man who plants raisin vines on any but the best of lands is simply fooling away his time, and it is only a matter of a few years when such vineyards will be dug up.

"Pruning should not be done early, for various reasons. Frost and cold weather dry up the ends of the canes when they are pruned early, and prevents the flow of the sap in the spring through that channel, and the sap must seep somewhere—some through the crown and some through the bruises, etc., thereby causing black-knot. If the pruning is done late, when the sap is flowing, there is no danger of chilling it."

The vineyard industry has been, to a great extent, neglected in Southern California for the past few years, owing to the low prices which have prevailed for crops and the high prices which have been received for other varieties of fruit. It is altogether probable, however, that, with better methods of marketing the product of our vineyards, whether in the shape of wine, raisins or fresh grapes, much better prices will prevail, and that there will be a revival in the industry all along the line.

The business of shipping fresh grapes to Eastern markets has not yet been developed to any great extent in this section. The chief wine-making districts of Southern California are in the San Gebriel Valley, Los Angeles county, and in Orange county, around Anaheim. The leading raisin-producing sections of Southern California are at Riverside, near Santa Ana in Orange county, and in El Cajon Valley, San Diego county.

OTHER FRUITS.

It is a mistaken idea which is entertained by many Eastern people that the only horticultural product of any importance that is raised in Southern California is the orange. It is not many years ago when oranges and grapes were the only fruits that were raised in this section on a commercial scale; but there has been a great change since then, and the business of raising deciduous fruits is rapidly growing in importance, so that it promises soon to rival the citrus-fruit industry.

It is only during the past three years that fresh deciduous fruits have been shipped from this section by the carload. The business is rapidly extending, and the northern part of the State will not much longer be able to boast that almost all the fresh deciduous fruits which are exported

Drying apricots.

from the State are raised north of the Tehachepi Pass.

A great many Eastern people who come to Southern California for the purpose of engaging in the horticultural industry have made up their minds before arrival to plant oranges, having been attracted by the stories that have gone abroad of the immense profits which have been made in that branch of horticulture. In a good many cases, however, after their arrival here and investigation, they change their minds and decide to plant some other variety of fruit. The profits which have been made in Southern California in the raising of such fruits as prunes, apricots and peaches have been, in many cases, almost if not quite equal to the average

RURAL INDUSTRIES

profits of orange growing. Then again, the cost of land for such fruits is much less than for an orange grove, and irrigation is not always necessary. Yet another advantage is that the horticulturist does not have to wait so long for returns as he would in the case of oranges or lemons, which is quite an important feature to persons of moderate means.

One more advantage which the grower of deciduous fruits has is that he is not forced to market his crop immediately, but can, in case the market is not profitable, dry it and hold it for a good opportunity to sell.

In addition to the grape and olive, already described, there is quite a long list of fruits that are not raised in Southern California on a commercial scale. Foremost among these should, perhaps, be placed the prune, both on account of the great consumption of this fruit in the United States and the handsome profits that have been made in this section. California prunes, which have become a staple product, and are rapidly replacing the imported article in Eastern markets, where they command a better price, are largely grown in Southern California, where they have been found very profitable, bearing early and heavily. The chief prune-producing districts of Southern California are the Pomona and San Gabriel valleys. They are also largely grown in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. In an ordinarily-good year, trees 5 years old may be relied upon to give a net profit of at least $100 per acre. The fruit is easily handled, being shaken from the tree, dried in the sun and packed in boxes or sacks.

An industry which has not hitherto made so much progress as might have been expected is that of fig-raising. The quantity of figs raised in Southern California at present is scarcely sufficient to supply the home market. This is partly owing to the lack of knowledge as to the right varieties to plant. Since the general introduction of the better Smyrna and other European varieties, many orchards have been planted. The tree bears remarkably early and yields immense crops, fruiting twice a year. It flourishes almost everywhere in Southern California. Cuttings bear a few figs the first year after planting. As much as ten tons has been gathered from an acre of sixteen-year-old trees, the product selling green to a crystallizing factory for $50 a ton. The market for the green fruit is necessarily limited, but when dried there is scarcely any limit to the demand. The fig has a great future in this section.

Perhaps, all things considered, the most popular deciduous fruit in Southern California is the apricot, which flourishes here and in few other sections of the world. Even in the northern part of the State it is not nearly so much at home. It is one of the fruits that do well near the coast in this section. The apricot is the first fruit in the market after the strawberry and cherry. It is largely canned and dried. There is an indefinite field for the extension of this industry. At four years from planting the trees should yield from fifty to seventy-five pounds, worth from $20 to $30 a ton, and in six years from 200 to 300 pounds. The apricot is raised in every part of Southern California. It is claimed by the people of Ventura county that this fruit comes to greater perfection there, where it has been largely planted, than in any other part of Southern California.

Eastern people may regard with more or less equanimity the frequent failure of the peach crop in the Eastern States as long as they can obtain such fine peaches from Southern California, where they are gathered in great quantity during six months in the year. The tree bears very early. The second year after setting out, trees frequently yield a considerable quantity of fruit, while in the third year large profits are realized. Ten acres of seven-year-old trees have produced forty-seven tons of fruit; seventeen trees 10 years old four and three-fourths tons; two acres 6 years old eight and one-half tons; one acre 4 four years old five tons; thirty-two trees 3 and 5 years old three and one-half tons, etc. The prices are about the same as for apricots. There is no special peach producing section of Southern California; they are raised throughout this section, from Santa Barbara to San Diego.

The apple is one of the most profitable fruits that can be raised in Southern California, selling commonly at prices that astonish Eastern people. Five cents a pound for ordinary apples has been a common price at the fruit stands. For some time it was supposed that good apples could not be raised in this section of the State, or indeed in California at all, but this has been found to be quite a mistake. Apples do well in the higher mountain valleys, where they get a touch of frost in winter, and near the coast, where the summers are cool. Around Julian, in the San Diego Mountains, is a celebrated apple-producing section; also at Lompoc, in Santa Barbara county. Good prices are obtained for apples. A yield of twenty-five tons from three acres of ten-year-old trees in Los Angeles county is reported, the fruit selling at 3 cents a pound, which is equivalent to $500 per acre. The cost of production was only $200.

Pears of many varieties succeed well throughout Southern California, but are not grown largely for export, enough being produced to supply the local market, which takes them at good prices, especially for the winter varieties.

Cherries are not grown in sufficient quantity for home consumption. For some time it was believed that cherries could not be successfully raised in this section, but during the past couple of years fine cherries have been grown in the more elevated valleys and in the foothills of the San Gabriel Valley. This fruit always commands a good price, and there is a good opening for the extension of the industry.

The guava is a delicious fruit, which grows on a large bush, and has been extensively planted in this section. It may be found at our fruit-stands nearly all the year round. The finest jelly in the world is made from the guava. Quite a specialty of this fruit has been made at San Diego.

Very large quantities of strawberries are raised in Southern California, and are in the market almost every month in the year. From Azusa, a small settlement in the San Gabriel Valley, no less than 500,000 pounds have been shipped in one season, going by express to all parts of the country.

Blackberries and raspberries yield heavy crops and pay large profits. They are mostly raised in the vicinity of the larger cities. Currants and gooseberries are not yet raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption, most of the currants being shipped from the North.

Melons grow to an immense size, fifty pounds not being an uncommon weight. They are in the market from spring until winter, and many growers in the neighborhood of the cities find them as profitable a crop as can be raised.

A tree that has become very popular in Southern California during the past three or four years, and has yielded very large profits, is the so-called English walnut. Early bearing, thin-shelled varieties have recently been introduced. The tree needs deep, rich, naturally moist soil, yet there must be no stagnant water. The chief walnut-growing sections are at Rivera, near Los Angeles; in Santa Barbara county, and in the Santa Ana Valley, Orange county. The largest bearing walnut orchard in the world is at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara county, covering 200 acres. The Rivera growers shipped this year over one hundred and thirty carloads. At maturity, trees yield from $8 to $10 worth of nuts to the tree. They are beaten from the trees when ripe, then dried and sacked. The soft-shell variety will bear a good crop in six years after planting, and keep on increasing in yield for many years. There is a large demand for the nut in the East. Southern California is destined to be the walnut-producing section of the world. Some fine specimens of Southern California walnuts may be seen at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

The almond, which is a popular tree in the northern part of the State, has not yet been planted to any great extent in Southern California. Of late a number of orchards have been planted and brought to successful bearing in the Antelope Valley and around Banning, an elevated section east of San Bernardino; also, in the Ojai Valley, Ventura county. The tree is rather capricious as to location, doing well in some places, and not in others which appear similar. Of late years, California varieties have been originated, which are fully equal to the French, and succeed better. The tree bears in four years from planting, and thrives on land not rich enough to produce good crops of peaches and apricots.

The chestnut—the Spanish or Italian variety—is raised on a limited scale, and sells at a high price. The tree thrives here, and the demand for the nut is in advance of the supply.

The English filbert and the pecan have not yet been grown in the market in this section. The latter nut has done well wherever it has been planted as an experiment. The banana ripens its fruit in the more sheltered and frostless sections of Southern California, including some of the hills within the city limits of Los Angeles. Bananas are raised on a small scale for the market at Santa Barbara and in the Cahuenga Valley, between Los Angeles city and the ocean. The loquat, or

Plucking ostrich plumes.

Japanese plum, is a yellow fruit, shaped like a plum, with a very large stone, having a pleasant acid flavor, which is grown to a considerable extent in this section, and may be found at the fruit-stands in May and June. It bears early and heavily and is growing in favor among the public. Fine jelly is made from this fruit. Among other fruits which have been raised on a small scale, are the Japanese persimmon, the mulberry, the date, the pineapple, the pomegranate and the cherimoya, or custard apple.

The fruit-stands of Southern California are well supplied with a great variety of fruit all the year round.

BEES.

The honey industry is a most important one in Southern California. Apiaries are scattered all through the mountain and foothill sections, from Santa Barbara to San Diego.

Less than fifty years ago there was not a bee or a honeycomb in the entire State of California, or for that matter anywhere on the Pacific Coast of North America. Today this State ranks first in the production of honey, has more bees than any other member of the Union, and enjoys advantages in the apiarian industry such as no other American bee-keepers have. While apiarists elsewhere compute their product by the pound, those of California use the ton as the standard of measurement, and while the proper care of bees through the winter is one of the most serious and laborious questions with all apiarists except on the Pacific Coast, here not a single extra thought or a single stroke of labor is bestowed upon the subject. No question of climatic exigency adds to the care of the California bee-keeper, and his hives filled with busy workers require no more protection and no greater attention in midwinter than in midsummer. The twelve months are all one to him, so far as this is concerned.

Southern California at present produces four-fifths of the total honey product of the State, the principal honey-producing counties being San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura, Orange and Santa Barbara. Honey could be successfully produced in most of the counties of the State. Climatic conditions control the honey business more than any other industry, the inland foothill regions being better than the neighborhoood of the seacoast. There are stretches along the Sierra Nevada, in Central and Northern California, which are excellently adapted to bee-raising. At present the chief bee sections north of Tehachepi are around Placerville and Grizzly Flats. There are also a number of beemen in the neighborhoood of Bakersfield and Merced.

Many of the old bee ranches in this part of the State have been sold and transformed into orchards, the bee men moving farther back into the mountains. Bee-keepers now generally select a location near the mouth of a mountain canyon, with hill land in the rear, so that there will be no lack of feed should the level land be cultivated and planted to crops which do not yield nectar. A prime requisite is a good supply of pure water. The bee-keeper need have no more level land than he requires for a garden patch or family orchard. Bees will go five miles for food, but will not work to good advantage at a distance of more than three miles from the hive. This gives an area of thirty-six square miles for a feeding-ground, which is considered sufficient for a colony of 500 hives, the largest number that can be profitably kept on one range.

The happy California bee finds no trouble in its effort to "improve each shining hour," there being thousands of wild flowers, shrubs and trees to select from, some of which are in blooom during every month of the year. Perhaps after a time our bees will give up their inactive season from fall to spring and gather honey all the year round. At present, however, the California bee, like its brethren in other parts of the world, wisely believes in a season of comparative rest. Foremost among the nectar-producing trees of California are the oak, sycamore, water-alder, willow and manzanita. Among the shrubs are the sumac, yerba santa, buckhorn, wild plum, wild buckwheat, black, white and silver sage. White sage honey, when unmixed with any obtained from other plants, does not granulate with age or extreme cold, simply becoming thick and sticky. It is very white and of exquisite flavor. The citrus family—orange, lemon and lime—furnish unequaled nectar, but it is chiefly produced at a time when bees are rearing young, and most of it is consumed in the hive. The different varieties of acacia produce nectar. Alfalfa furnishes good pasturage, the mountain variety especially yielding a light, amber-colored honey of fine flavor. The flowers of deciduous fruit trees and berries all furnish a good quality of honey. The eucalyptus or blue-gum blossom is very rich in nectar, and honey made from it has the name of containing valuable medicinal qualities. An Englishman in Queensland, Australia, is turning his attention to the raising of this honey for the market on a large scale. Finally, there are the myriad of wild flowers, to enumerate which would require a column of space. The California bee runs little danger of going hungry, except in some such exceptionally dry year as that of 1877 and last year.

California extracted honey is shipped to the market in five-gallon cans, similar to coal oil cans, holding about sixty pounds each, two pounds being packed in a case. This makes the produce very compact and convenient for shipment. The commission men or other buyers put up the honey in glass jars of various attractive shapes. Much California honey now goes to Europe and other parts of the Old World. England and Germany are especially good customers. There is vast room for the extension of the market, as the people of almost every country are fond of honey. Even China imports large quantities.

As to varieties, all bees now in the State are hybrids. The Italian bee was introduced and made a cross with those already here. The wild bees, of which there are so many in the State, will hybridize everything in the shape of new varieties that may be imported. Experiments are at present being made with a new variety called Carniolan. The Department of Agriculture has sent to India for certain giant bees, which are wild in that country. It is said that they are the largest species known in the world, and great producers of both honey and wax, large quantities of which are exported from India.

The business of raising queen bees is profitable for those that understand it. Well-bred queens, of Italian and Cyprian breed, sell at from $3 to $5 each, and the so-called Punic are valued at much higher prices. Many, however, believe the latter to be an old variety under a new name.

Bee-keeping in California is an attractive industry, especially to those of small means or impaired health. Many invalids have found new life and hope on mountain bee ranches. The capital and experience required are both very small, and the work light, covering only a few months of the year. Any one who possesses the inclination and a moderate amount of intelligence can, in a very short time, acquire the necessary knowledge. There are many thousands of acres of government land throughout the State, yet unoccupied, which are well adapted to the business. Of course, the bee-keeper must be prepared to lead a more or less isolated life, but many will consider good health and promise of a competence as more than a compensation for the pleasures of city life.

AGRICULTURE.

It is only a few years since barley and wheat were among the most important products of Southern California, and they still hold a prominent place, especially the former, although horticulture has pushed general agriculture into a secondary position. Land that will successfully raise fruit is considered too valuable to be utilized for grain. The latter is mostly raised on large tracts of land that have not yet been subdivided and placed on the market.

A mistaken idea has prevailed to some extent among people in the East that farming is only carried on in California by means of irrigation, and that without it crops would be a failure. For all small grains and winter crops irrigation is not employed. They are cultivated just as they are in the Mississippi Valley or the Atlantic States, and need only the regular rains of the winter and spring, or wet season, to mature them. Corn, however, which is a summer crop, planted after the rains are over, is in many sections irrigated; yet in many other sections the natural moisture of the soil is sufficient to mature the crop without irrigation.

Upon many of the lands, after a winter-sown crop, raised without irrigation, has been harvested, another crop is raised when the rains are over by means of irrigation, and thus the land does double duty.

In many places land will be seen which is never free from a growing crop from year to year, except during the few days when plowing for the new planting. Where water from the rivers is used, the sediment held in suspension constantly renews the fertility of the soil over which it is spread. There are sandy lands about Los Angeles which have now been cropped for three-quarters of a century, with no apparent diminution of fertility.

The first wheat grown in the State was produced in San Diego Mission in 1778, the Indians tilling the soil under the direction of the padre and their military allies. The appliances used in sowing and harvesting the crop were rude in the extreme. The ground was scratched up a little with crooked, sharp-pointed sticks, and the seed was covered by dragging a lot of brush back and fourth across the field. When mature, the wheat was cut with knives or sickles entirely by hand, and being spread upon a well-tamped surface of thrashing ground, the grain was separated by being tramped out beneath the hoofs of horses, cows or sheep. The resultant mixture of grain and chaff was then tossed in the air with baskets or "bateas," until the lighter portions had been blown away and nothing was left but the wheat, which in turn, was converted into flour by hand. All the process employed were, in fact, slow and cumbersome, and of the most primitive style imaginable. Nevertheless the most surprising accounts have been preserved of the large returns secured from the crude method of cultivation practiced, showing the remarkable fertility of the soil. Thus returns were noted at Soledad, San Jose, San Luis Obispo and elsewhere of as high as 109 fold upon the amount sowed, while forty to fifty was nothing uncommon.

The quality of Southern California wheat is very fine, ranking high in the markets of the world. On some large ranches wheat has averaged a yield of a ton to the acre, but about thirteen hundred pounds is considered a good average. Wheat land is often rented, the man who takes the land paying from one-fifth to one-fourth of the crop, according to whether the land is bare or has buildings. Southern California wheat-growers have the advantage of being able to ship direct to Europe from our own harbors, avoiding heavy railroad charges. The leading wheat-growing section of Southern California is San Fernando Valley, in Los Angeles county. Wheat is also largely raised in Orange and Riverside counties.

Barley is a specialty of California and particularly of the southern part of the State. There are two States in the Union which produce half of the entire crop of the country, and of these two California takes the lead, New York being second. More than one-quarter of the entire product of this cereal is derived from our own State. While the crop is commercially reported to average something like sixteen million bushels annually, those figures are far from representing the actual amount.

One of the peculiarities of California is the prominent place occupied by this grain in farm economy. The pioneer American agriculturists found the Spaniards in the habit of feeding barley to their horses, that grain entirely taking the place occupied by oats at the East.

The spirit of imitation being strong among the newcomers, they, too, undertook the cultivation of barley, and adopted the practice of utilising it for food for their horses and mules, to the entire exclusion of other grain. That habit has become firmly fixed throughout the entire State, the result being, as shown, that California leads all the rest of the Union in the production of this cereal.

Such quantities of barley are produced and used upon their own places by the farmers growing it, that there is absolutely no means of arriving at more than the lowest approximation of the aggregate output of the State. Those familiar with the facts in regard to the production and consumption of this grain believe that the actual output is fully 50 per cent. greater than the 16,000,000 bushels returned by the statisticians, who take for a basis the amount handled and the quantity used in brewing.

Southern California takes front rank in the State as a barley-producing section, and the condition of the crop here, to a certain extent, regulates the price of barley in San Francisco. The superior qualities of California brewing barley are well known throughout the world. The variety known as Chevalier is principally raised for this purpose. This variety has only been grown to a limited extent in Southern California. Owing to the dry season the crop of barley last year was far below the average. In some years the value of the barley crop in Los Angeles and Orange counties alone has run considerably over a million dollars. Outside of those counties, a large quantity of fine barley is raised in Riverside county. Much wheat and barley is raised in this section to be cut for hay, while green, taking the place of the eastern timothy hay, which is unknown here. The cutting is done while the grain is "in the milk," thus securing the most nutritious hay. This hay commands a good price, and, after a heavy crop of barley has been cut from a piece of land, it is no uncommon thing to raise another crop of corn or potatoes on the same land. The corn that is raised in Southern California excites the wonder and admiration of Eastern visitors. In quality it is equal to any that is grown and the yield is enormous, 100 bushels to the acre being not uncommon. In some places the stalks grow to the height of twenty-five feet. Corn is generally irrigated or grown on moist land, but during the past few years a considerable amount has been raised on dry land.

Oats and hay are only raised to a limited extent in Southern California, being supplanted by barley. Alfalfa, which is known in Europe as lucerne, is undoubtedly the most valuable forage plant in the world. It is raised on a large scale in Southern California, and is one of the surest resources of the farmer in this section.

Alfalfa may be cut at least six times a year, and may be depended on for not less than two tons to the cutting. It has no superior in the family of nutritious grasses. An acre of alfalfa will support two cows a year. Thus it will be seen that an alfalfa field is a pretty good thing to have in the family. With ten acres of alfalfa, a family orchard and a few chickens, a man can afford to feel independent of the world. Not only cows and horses, but hogs, poultry and ostriches, thrive and grow fat on it. Some of the most extensive alfalfa fields in Southern California are to be found around El Monte, in Los Angeles county, and in the Downey region.

Beans are an important crop in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. The former county alone has shipped nearly 2000 carloads of beans in a year. Southern California beans have become very popular in the East, and command a high price. They are raised without irrigation.

Potatoes are raised on a large scale, and hundreds of carloads are shipped East at a time of year when they cannot be obtained from any other section of the United States, except, perhaps, from Florida. Potatoes are not usually irrigated. The yield runs from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds per acre, and the average price varies from about 50 cents to $1 per hundred pounds.

Sweet potatoes grow to a very large size and yield immense crops. A yield of 300 sacks to the acre upon land in Los Angeles county which has not been irrigated is reported. Another profitable crop is the onion, which almost always commands a good price. Two hundred sacks to the acre is considered a fair yield, although much heavier crops have been harvested.

The big pumpkins of Southern California have become pretty well known to the farmers of the East through the exhibits which have been made from time to time. Pumpkins have been raised here that weigh nearly 300 pounds. The crop is a sure one, and is largely raised for cattle feed.

An industry that has come to the front rapidly during the past few years is the growing of winter vegetables for shipment to the North and East at a time of year when most of the country is under the dominion of King Frost. These vegetables, such as tomatoes, string beans, green peas, cauliflower, etc., are raised at Christmas time in a few limited sections of Southern California, which are comparatively frostless. The railroads make special rates on this product, and large profits have been realized by growers wherever the vegetables have been judiciously marketed. The principal section where these vegetables are raised is in the Cahuenga Valley, between Los Angeles and the ocean. There is also a frostless belt at Glendora, in the San Gabriel Valley, and in the Eagle Rock Valley, a short distance north of Los Angeles. Besides these points, there are a number of other limited sections of Southern California which are almost entirely free from frost, but which have not yet been utilized for the growth of these valuable crops.

The Beauties of the Alleghanies.

(From "The Mountain Paradise of Virginia," by Charles D. Lanier, in the Magazine of Travel for January:) The Alleghanies are fertile to the very summits, and not the least of their glories are their magnificent forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, maple, pine, and other noble trees—in the spring, when they are budding forth; in the summer, when they are in the full bloom of maturity, and when the laurel is in blossom; and in the fall, when the brilliant tints of red and gold and green and purple overwhelm one with a sense of Mother Nature's esthetic genius in always harmonizing such a profusion of colors. . . .

After all, it is the thoroughly satisfactory sport to be had with the game sheltered in these mountains that most endears them to the man who has any taste whatever for that sort of thing. The conditions are perfect. The game ranges from quail, or, as Virginians call it, "partridge," to deer and bear, and, especially, this is one of the last strongholds of that noble game-bird, the wild turkey.

Hunting in the Cattle Country.

(From "Hunting in the Cattle Country," by Hon. Theodore Rosevelt, in the Magazine of Travel for January:) Although we had a tent with us, I always slept in the open, in my buffalo bag, with the tarpaulin over me if it rained. On each night before going to sleep I lay awake for many minutes, gazing at the extraordinary multitude of stars above, or watching the rising of the red moon. We had plenty of fresh meat; prairie fowl and young sage fowl, for the first forty-eight hours, and antelope venison afterward. . . .

The nights were frosty and the days cool and pleasant, and from sunrise to sunset we were off riding or walking among the low hills and over the level uplands; so that we slept well and ate well, and felt the beat of hardy life in our veins.

SILK CULTURE.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 28.—(Special Correspondence.) There is a quiet little woman living in a one-story house on Logan avenue in San Diego, Cal., who may be as famous in her way as is the memory of Pioneer Sutter, discoverer of gold in this State. This lady, Mrs. Carrie Williams, is an enthusiastic expert in silk-worm culture. The possibilities of the industry, as outlined by her in a brief conversation with the writer, indicate possibilities from this resource for the producers of Southern California which may exceed in the matter of profit the returns from lemons, oranges and raisins as expected by the most sanguine cultivator of those products.

Less than forty years ago the silk industry at Paterson, N. J., was carried on in a small room over a machine shop with less prospect of success for manufacturing than is indicated by the experiments in silk-worm culture already carried on by Mrs. Williams. The Paterson industry has grown from a small room to factories occupying hundreds of acres, whose annual output of manufactured silk goods now amounts to $20,000,000.

The market for raw silk of the world is enormous. Four hundred million dollars' worth of this commodity is consumed by the world, one-quarter of which is im-

Mrs. Carrie Williams and millions of yards of raw silk fibre in hamper full of cocoons before her.

ported into the United States, and manufactured in the principal factories located in New Jersey and Connecticut. A few factories are in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

The practical layman, when approached on the subject of silk culture, says, with some degree of reason, possibly, that the cheap labor of China and Japan will forever prevent successful silk culture in the United States. Mrs. Williams says that although the Japanese and Chinese receive from 6 to 15 cents daily for their labor, yet the silk-worm season in those large silk districts lasts annually but from forty to sixty days. This silk passes through the hands of ten middle men or "vultures," as Mrs. Williams aptly puts it, and is such poor silk that it is necessary to re-reel it before shipping to the manufacturer. All this increases the cost of the silk fiber delivered at the mills, and equalizes the difference between cheap foreign labor and the labor of this country.

At the present moment raw silk is admitted to this country free of duty. The spirit of protection, however, now dominant among the people of the United States, is likely, in case silk culture becomes an established industry here, to demand a protective tariff on the so-called raw silk. This so-called raw silk is not literally raw material, because it has to be reeled by hand from the cocoon and thus prepared for shipment. Consequently it should be classed as a manufactured article, and it is believed that proper protection to this silk will be given when the industry assumes such proportions as to demand protection.

In Southern California silk-worms can be raised for eight and nine months annually. Abroad the season, as before stated, is forty to sixty days. In 1893, Mrs. Williams exhibited silk, which the experts of

Silk worms eating mulberry leaves.

the leading silk manufacturing districts of the world say is of the first quality, which she secured from seven crops of silk worms. This is considered unprecedented. In the silk-producing districts of the world the crop of worms is usually not more than one, and in Southern France it is sometimes two annually. In 1894, Mrs. Williams secured silk from one hundred crops of worms, something it is believed before unknown in the history of silk-worm culture. She states in this connection that Col. Charles Brady of Sidney, Australia, raised worms for one thousand consecutive days, a very remarkable record. Mrs. Williams proposes securing the eggs of these worms and cultivating them in San Diego, the climatic and vegetable conditions here being similar to the conditions under which this record was made.

Mulberry trees flourish and keep in good leaf in San Diego for nine months in the year. So long as mulberry leaves can be supplied, silk-worms can be raised for any consecutive number of months. It requires fifteen hundred pounds of mulberry leaves to sustain one ounce of the silk-worms. One ounce of worms contains 40,000 individuals. One acre of mulberry trees will feed six and one half ounces of worms, or 260,000. The mulberry trees in Southern California will bear picking three months in the year, and Mrs. Williams has picked her trees four months. This gives California silk-worm-growers a great advantage over the whole world.

Californians have an advantage over the Chinese in silk-worm cuulture, because they apply the latest improved methods for securing the silk. The Chinese follow the same methods as were pursued by their ancestors 3000 years ago. The Japanese have improved their method for gathering silk and probably are equal to the growers in this country. But it has been proved that the quality of silk supplied by them is not so good as the California product.

The silk-worm eggs are about the size of a small pinhead, and are hatched, and in thirty days a worm four inches long is spinning silk for the society belles of Chicago, New York, London and Paris. In the foreign silk districts these eggs are hatched but once a year, while in Southern California the hatching can be carried on continuously and the industry progresses, as has been indicated, for fully three-fourths of one year. Each cocoon yields from 300 to 1800 yards of a single silk fiber. These cocoons are placed in water, the fiber reeled off by hand in a small room. Mrs. Williams raised 10,000 of these cocoons in a room 7x9 feet, and secured the silk therefrom. The space required by a silk-worm when spinning is the number of inches corresponding to the square of the size of the matured worm. These worms grow larger in Southern California than in the Eastern States, or in other countries.

A bright young Minneapolis lady has recently come to Southern California, as one of the chief promoters of a colony of Minneapolis people, who propose to settle 1500 acres near Carlsbad, in this county, for the purpose of making silk culture a prominent industry. Cocooneries are about to be established, and a considerable acreage of mulberry trees will be planted, and in the near future the people of this country will probably have the satisfaction of realizing on a considerable scale the possibilities of what is believed to be a very promising industry. This colony has been conducted in the most business-like manner by sterling Minnesota people, and the outcome of their operations will be awaited with considerable interest by the large number of people throughout the Union who are interested in the industry of silk culture and silk manufacture.

Silk-worm culture is a work particularly adapted to thousands of women throughout the land. Women of cultivation and refinement, who very frequently have idle hours, which might thus be employed at a reasonable profit to themselves and of benefit to the country. It is easily possible, it is believed, for any woman of ordinary intelligence and ability to make during the silk-worm season, several hundred dollars or more, depending largely upon the time and attention which she gives to her business. In districts where the mulberry tree can be grown as successfully as in Southern California this industry for women is so promising that it is believed thousands will be interested and make the experiment, and be profited thereby.

MOSES Y. BEACH.

THE WAY THE CHINESE USE BAMBOO.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Just go and look at your long, slender bambo fishing-pole, and try to fancy what a house would look like built of that sort of thing. Yet, when a Chinaman wishes to build a house, he doesn't hire an architect and look up a contractor, and turn gray over plumbers and decorators; he just merely goes and plants a few bamboo roots. Then he goes on quietly attending to his business, and lets them grow. In a few months he has a fine forest of bamboo from forty to eighty feet high, and with stalks ranging from half an inch to eighteen inches in diameter. He digs a trench the shape and size he wishes his house, and proceeds to cut the trees he thinks the proper size and set them up in this trench, which he then fills up. With the slenderer stalks he makes the rafters and shingles it with bamboo leaves. The windows are delicate latticework of bamboo, bent and curled and plaited. His water bucket is a good, big stalk sawed off just below the joint and made as deep as he needs above it. For a bottle he takes a slender piece and treats it in the same way. If in the confusion of building he mislays his knife he just takes a good sharp edge of bamboo, and does just as well for everything except cutting bamboo, as if it were Sheffield steel. While he is building he keeps off the pangs of hunger by cutting the little tender shoots just as they peep from the ground, and cooking them like asparagus. Of course we all know how dangerous it is to move at once into a new house; it is so likely to be damp, and so Mr. Sin Foo catches a severe cold. All he does is to run out to his bamboo thicket, gather a few leaves, boil them down and drink the tea. In a day or so he is all right and ready to enjoy the delicious dinner which Mrs. Sin Foo has prepared in honor of the "roof-raising." She has delicate boiled bamboo shoots, bamboo grains baked in a bamboo joint with honey, and bamboo shoots candied with sugar. I can't tell you all they make of bamboo — masts and cordage, kites, fences, bridges, fans, pipes for carrying water over the rice fields, the finest of paper, and, in fact, nearly everything they use. The strangest of all uses is to bore gas and oil wells with it. They begin by twirling a hollowed bamboo pole where they wish to sink the well. This gradually works its way into the ground. When sunk to its full length, they fasten another to the end of it, and keep on twirling. This operation they keep up until they strike gas or oil, which comes gushing up through the poles. They use them also for bringing brine to the surface from the salt wells. And then just think how much cleaner, prettier and more graceful it is than our ugly ironwork. Apropos of this, I remember an incident of the dainty little Japanese folk who took part in the Columbian Exposition last year. In the space allotted for their village was one of our ordinary iron water taps. It never occurs to us to notice how hideous they are, but the Japanese looked at it, shuddered as one man, and at once set about hiding the hateful object with clean, shining bamboo.

ISABEL D. M'KEE.

The Sunflower—Uses and Cultivation.

(Florida Agriculturist:) The sunflower is one of Russia's most important crops, and the uses to which the plant and its seed are put are varied. The sunflower will grow almost anywhere, of course, the better the soil and care given it, the better the results.

Mr. Duncan, an extensive cotton-planter in the Mississippi bottom, who visited Russia last year for the purpose of gaining information in regard to the culture of the sunflower in that country, gives his observation as follows:

"The Russians who grow the plant generally sow the seeds after a crop of wheat and rye has been harvested from the land. Some sow after oats and buckwheat, but have found it less profitable to sow after the latter, as the buckwheat takes up such a large per cent. of potassium from the soil that the flower does not pay. It thrives and heads after crops of rye and clover. The land intended to be planted is thoroughly plowed in the fall, and left until the next spring, at which time the seeds are sown, either in drills or broadcast. If in rows, they are planted from twelve to twenty-four inches apart, depending largely on the fertility of the soil. On some of the rich, black lands they grow from four to six crops without resting the land.

"Some of the uses to which the seed and plant may be put, and some of the valuable products derived from the same are as follows:

"Sunflower Oil—The discovery of sunflower oil as a food was an accident. It being recommended to a Russian farmer to prevent sickness, he tested its remedial values and then began to use it as food to his family, and the cake to the stock. So popular for oil and food has the sunflower industry of Russia become that in 1881-82 there were 367,889 acres in cultivation; in 1886-87, 704,496 acres. Seed is of the large and small varieties, the latter used for oil, the former eaten the same as peanuts. A Russian farmer gives the yield of seeds at 1450 to 1600 pounds per acre, and nets the grower $28 to $31 per acre.

"An American chemist, living in St. Petersburg, in 1808 made a compound lard, taking sunflower oil as the base, which was pronounced superior to hog's lard in every respect for domestic purposes. Some of this compound was sent to a food exposition in Holland, and took the first prize as pure refined hog's lard. He then produced, from the same oil, oleomargarine, which also took a premium as creamery butter. From the residuum of the oil he manufactured fine washing and toilet soaps which are standard brands in Europe and South America. Druggists use the refined oils in preparing liniments, salves and hair lotions. When properly treated, it is used on the most delicate machinery as a lubricator.

Value as Stock Feed.—The annual output of all the sunflower oil mills is estimated at $1,700,000 for the oil only. Oil cake is put at $600,000. The oil cake is largely consumed in Russia, Germany England, Sweden, Denmark and Holland as feed for cattle. The stock-raisers and farmers of these countries regard the oil cake as the best food to be obtained for cattle. They claim for it superiority over hemp or rape seed for producing flesh on beef cattle, and equally as good for increasing the supply of milk in milch cows. A German farmer reports that he increased the flesh of an ox three pounds per day by feeding on sunflower oil cake. These people also hold it in high esteem as a horse feed. They say it produces flesh and gives the hair a lively, slick appearance. The dried cups are fed to sheep, and the faulty seeds are used as feed barnyard fowls. In many sections where wood is scarce the stalks and shells are used as fuel, which answers as a good substitute. The ash from the sunflower contains a large per cent. of potassium. Experiments have proven that 1000 pounds of dried stalks yield fifty-seven of ash and from 1000 pounds of ash 350 pounds of the best potassium is obtained. According to the analysis of chemists, the ash of the sunflower contains about 36 per cent of potassium, and it is also claimed by these scientists that if the soil is very rich, the plant will take up 50 per cent. of potassium. The ashes are sold to soap-makers. From the fiber of the stalk is manufactured the finest varieties of writing paper, which bear a close resemblance in color and texture to parchment.

Refuse as Manure.—The Russians estimate that the stalks and leaves of one crop, if left on the land, will manure the soil sufficiently to yield six or more crops consecutively without additional fertilizing. The roots of the stalks soon rot in the ground and leave about one ton of manure per acre in the soil, which is very fine for the next crop. The plant requires but little attention and labor after planting. When it is about ten or twelve inches high the soil should be thoroughly cleaned of grass and weeds. That is all that will be required until harvest. Harvest time varies according to soil, climate and exposure of flower to the sun. The usual time is fixed from September 1 to October 15. When the seeds are fully ripe the heads of the flowers are cut from the stalk and placed in drying sheds for the purpose of curing them the same as tobacco. When the flower is fully dry the seeds are thrashed from the cups and screened and run through a fan-mill and are then ready for the seed mill.

Largest Magnet in the World.

(Harper's Young People:) Willetts Point is a government station commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. W. King, and here it is that engineering officers of the United States Army get their polishing off. Electricity has so much to do today with the protection of land approaches by means of torpedoes, and an enemy's ships are to be blown to atoms by the help of submarine boats, that electricity may be said to be always on tap at Willetts Point.

Col. King having handy a large cannon weighing 50,000 pounds, and a quantity of old torpedo wire, took fourteen miles of the wire, coiled it around one of his guns, and passed electricity through the wire by means of a powerful dynamo. At once an immense magnetic force was developed. You may have seen a little horseshoe magnet, and how several steel pens may be made to hang to it. This big magnet does the same thing with five cannon balls which represent a pull-down of 1625 pounds. They hang together, one over the other, by an area of surface which can be, theoretically, but a point. At first, for convenience sake, in lifting heavy weights an iron pulley with a quarter-inch chain was used, but when the gun was magnetic the chain and pulley were of no use. The chain became as rigid as if it had been a bar of solid steel and riveted to the gun.

I saw a man stand at a distance of some three feet from the gun, and, putting an iron spike against his breast, the spike would stand out straight, as if he were a magnet. Then he covered his chest with iron spikes like a porcupine.

A heavy piece of railroad iron, weighing fifty pounds, when pushed into the muzzle of the cannon, was shoved out a certain distance and then drawn back by the magnetic force. The soldiers who work the magnet derive some amusement from the gun. When they see a green man, they say to him, "Bill, just hand us that crowbar leaning against the gun." Billy, anxious to help, tries to take the crowbar and finds that he cannot budge it, pull, haul, or strain all he may. It requires the efforts of two men, with a sudden jerk, to pull away from the gun an iron bar weighing about twenty-five pounds.

This gun was mounted on a great iron carriage fully twenty feet long. The whole carriage was magnetic. Big nails would stick to it anywhere. I made long pendants of nails. It was curious to see railroad spikes lift themselves up on a wooden platform, as if they were live things making ready to spring at the gun.

The Democratic House can't harm the country greatly by passing a banking bill which is sure of defeat in the Senate, but it can improve its own badly damaged reputation by defeating the bill itself.

JULIUS HAUSER

The wholesale and retail butcher, No. 100 South Main street, is another example of business success through perseverance, integrity, business sagacity and honesty. His business was established ten years ago by him. He occupies the main floor, 30x100 feet, and there you can find all the modern appliances and machinery belonging to the trade. His many delivery wagons are constantly on the go. His sausages are pronounced to be superior to anyone manufactured south of San Francisco. He does also extensive shipping through Southern California and parts of Arizona. His abbatoir is a model in regard to sanitary location and construction, and upon its cleanliness he was complimented at several occasions by individuals as well as the boards of health and Supervisors. As he is handling only the best meats in the market, his patrons are among the best citizens of our city.

Outside of increasing his business, Mr. J. Hauser steadily and judiciously invested his surplus cash in real estate, until today he is quite a heavy taxpayer, and the best of it is, there is not one dollar's worth of incumbrance upon any of his real estate.

At the present time he is erecting a handsome residence upon his valuable property on Grand avenue and Sixth street; this and improvements at his slaughter-house, which are also going on at present, will cause him a cash outlay of close to $9000.

And last, but not least, it deserves to be mentioned, that Mr. Hauser is one of the most liberal and humane dealers in meats toward his employees; he knows and appreciates it, when a man has done a day's work; would all the butcher bosses of Los Angeles be of his cut, the journeymen butchers wouldn't be compelled to work from fourteen to eighteen hours a day, as they have to do at present. Credit to whom credit belongs.

RURAL INDUSTRIES

LIVE STOCK.

Already in the early days of Southern California, before the enterprising Gringo took possession of the land, this section was celebrated for its bands of cattle, which waxed numerous and fleshy on the native pasture that covered the hills, where the wild oats grew as high as a

man's shoulders. In those days the raising of cattle was the chief industry of the country. They were, however, a scrawny race of cattle, which were left to shift for themselves, and often had a hard time of it to keep alive when there happened to be an extra dry season. They were only valued for tallow and hides, and one could travel for many days without finding an opportunity to get a drink of milk.

Even at that early day the horses of Southern California were noted for their endurance. It was no unusual thing for a horseman to ride day after day at the rate of 100 miles a day.

Of course, when it was found that land which was worth $2 an acre for grazing would pay interest on $20 an acre in grain-farming, and when it was afterward realized that it would pay interest on $1000 an acre in fruit, the flocks and herds had to make way and move into sections where land was cheaper.

Southern California is, however, as well adapted to stock raising as it ever was. Here the thermometer rarely sinks to the freezing point, and here are none of the disastrous northers which play havoc with the cattle of the Western States and Territories. Stock can graze in the open fields the year round, and no expensive housing or winter feed are required. Moreover, as the system of the animal is not called upon to endure the rigors of a cold climate for a good third of a year, it stands to reason that it more readily lays on flesh. Animals here, like our evergreen trees, plants and flowers, keep on growing all the year round. A noted Eastern breeder, who had investigated this country thoroughly, declared that he believed cattle and horses would put on 20 per cent. more weight in a given period of their growth, and with a given quantity of feed here, than they would in the East. Quick growth means large growth and early development. A horse at 3 years of age is put to work that would not be expected of a three or four-year-old in the Eastern States. A heifer is bred at a year old, and without injuring her development in the least, drops a calf when twenty months old, and then ranks as a full-fledged cow. The time thus gained represent a good margin of profit to the producer.

The cattle and sheep still remaining in Southern California are in the thinly-populated sections, among the hills and mountains not suitable for agriculture, or in the valleys which the plow has not yet invaded. A superior system of stock-raising has taken the place of the long-horned steer, and the bronco horse on the plains. It has brought the Jersey and Guernsey, the short-horn, the Polled Angus and the Hereford breeds of cattle, and, in horses, the trotter, the thoroughbred runner, the Percheron, the Clydesdale and the English coach horse. In the new system every animal is given a full share of attention, careful thought and training. For such classes of cattle and horses there is no more perfect land in the world than Southern California. Their sensitive organisms respond most readily to the genial influences of our climate, and they thrive on the green and succulent feed which is available for them nearly all seasons of the year. They develop more rapidly and attain greater excellence here than in localities less favorable, and the cost of rearing is reduced to a minimum.

A result of this may be seen in the famous stables of California trotters and runners, which for several seasons have captured a large number of the sweepstakes of the country. The two and three-year-olds of Baldwin, Haggin and Rose have proved the marvels of the American turf. The famous Blue-grass region of Kentucky will have to yield the palm to Los Angeles county.

The natural grasses of California most abundant and most available for feed are the burr clover and the alfileria. The latter, botanically considered, is a species of wild geranium, but in practical use it is a clover with peculiar habits which adapt it exactly to the wet and dry seasons of California. It springs up during the early winter months, and as soon as the earth has become thoroughly saturated with moisture.

Its growth depends on the soil and the abundance of rainfall. Under favorable conditions it makes a rank growth, and will stand as high as a horse's belly. If it has a poor soil and little moisture, it may not grow more than an inch high. But in either case it makes the best of the situation, forming and maturing its seed in long spiked pods.

Thus the alfileria perpetuates itself and is never run out for want of a favorable season. In its green form the alfileria makes a most succulent and healthful feed for stock, being fully the equal of alfalfa, the best cultivated fodder grown. With the advent of our long, dry summer, the winter's growth of alfileria dries and mats up the ground. It is then a well-cured hay and grain in combination, the seeds being plentiful and rich. If given plenty of this range, cattle will keep fat and sleek all summer. New arrivals, who see a herd running on an apparently dry and bare plain in midsummer, wonder what the creatures subsist on. The secret is the alfileria plant and its wonderful little seed. The plant is not indigenous to the country, but is supposed to have been introduced by the early mission fathers.

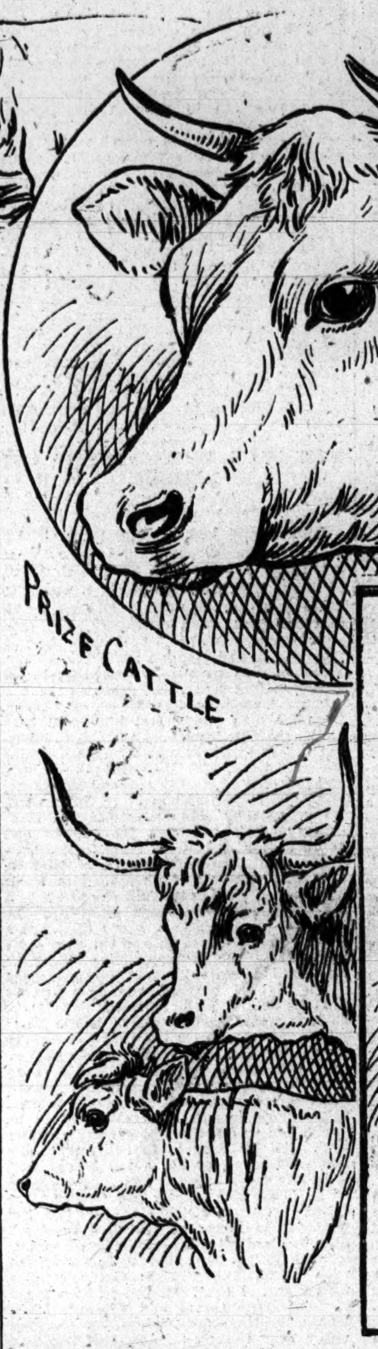
The burr clover, which also grows wild and seems to have a particular fancy for getting in where sheep are pastured, is not entitled to rank with the alfileria as a wonder plant, although its seeds are marvelously abundant and nutritious, and both plant and seed are eaten either green or dry by stock. There are other wild grasses that abound in special localities, such as the devil's grass, which resembles Bermuda grass. It keeps a strong hold in the moist sections, but is not very highly esteemed for grazing. Salt grass is found in marshy, alkaline places, and bunch grass grows in the mountain canyons. Among cultivated fodders, alfalfa, which has already been described, holds the first rank. It is better for soiling purposes than for grazing, as cattle and sheep will stamp it out if allowed to run uninterruptedly in the field. Other crops raised for hay are barley, wheat and oats, which are cut in the milk stage, and are best when cured a little green. Barley was formerly the most popular feed for horses, but is coming into disfavor, on account of the beards, which have a tendency to lodge in the horse's mouth and form sores. Corn, sugar cane, pumpkins and root crops are also grown for fodder. The grain best suited for horses is barley, fed in the rolled or ground form.

The raising of hogs in Southern California has been much neglected until a short time ago, when Cudahy, the Chicago pork-packer, opened a large establishment in Los Angeles, which is now consuming several hundred hogs a day. There was for some time an idea that good pork could not be put up in Southern California, but this has been proved to be a great mistake. Mr. Cudahy says that the pork raised in this section is the finest that he has ever handled. The packing-house is paying for hogs at present at the rate of 5 cents per pound on the hoof.

There was a time, not long ago, when the raising of sheep was one of the most important industries of Southern California, but the cutting up of the large ranches, and more recently the removal of the duty from wool have cast that industry in the shade, and the woolmen, in common with their brethren in the East, are in a bad way. Should the duty on wool be restored, there will undoubtedly be a revival of the industry to a certain extent in this section, where there are still large undivided ranches, but land is becoming too valuable to be used as sheep pasture, and further developments in this line are more likely to be in the direction of raising fine sheep for mutton, feeding them a part of the year on alfalfa.

What has been said under the head of live stock applies equally as well to the dairy business. We are importing every day carloads of dairy produce from the East, all of which should be raised in this county, on our luscious alfalfa and root crops. Butter will average 40 cents a pound all the year round. Why should we send to Kansas and Nebraska for it? Dairying, in conjunction with poultry-raising, offers great inducements to industrious men of small means. Scarcely a day goes by but carloads of eggs and poultry are received in Los Angeles from the East. Fresh eggs seldom go below 25 cents a dozen, and will probably average that price the year round, with $6 a dozen for chickens. It has been claimed that poultry are difficult to raise in this climate, but the fault seems to be that our easy-going Californians are not willing to devote sufficient painstaking attention to the business. With thorough cleanliness, plenty of pure water, warm, dry houses and a patch of alfalfa to run in, poultry will increase and multiply and make the owner rich in Southern California, to a greater degree than in less-favored sections, where 15 cents is considered a big price for eggs and 25 cents for a chicken.

A new play is coming to California in "Our Flat," wherein Emily Banker has been starring in the East and making a decided hit.



SUGAR BEETS.

Though quite recently established, the beet-sugar industry in Southern California has already become a most important one. At Chino, in San Bernardino county, there are over 5000 acres under cultivation in beets around the great factory, which this year distributed over $400,000 among the people of that section. In the neighborhood of Anaheim there were also several thousand acres in beets, which were shipped to Chino to be manufactured into sugar, the Anaheim factory not having yet been built. Had Congress not removed the two-cent bounty on sugar there is no doubt that this factory and several others would have been erected during the year.

The importance of the beet-sugar industry may be realized when it is stated that the United States sends abroad annually for sugar over $100,000,000, all of which sugar might easily be made in California.

France paid its enormous debt to Germany with the product of its beet-sugar crop. In Belgium good beet-sugar land is worth twice as much as our highest-priced orange land, because it pays good interest on that figure. Since the introduction of the industry in Denmark, the farmers in the sugar-producing regions have been raised from poverty to affluence, and the mortgages have all been paid off.

The first permanent attempt at the production of beet sugar in this State was made at Alvarado in 1869. Prior and subsequent to that time experiments were made in several localities, and while it was found an easy matter to produce the beets, inexperience and lack of suitable appliances prevented the manufacture of sugar from being successful. Considerable money was sunk in experiments, and this fact led the industry to be viewed with disfavor on this Coast for many years. Indeed, it is comparatively only of recent date that any one could be found with the enterprise and faith necessary to embark the large capital needed in so unpromising an experiment.

The sugar-beet industry is a new one to most people in this country, and therefore a short description of the process of extracting sugar from beets will be interesting.

The beets are delivered at the factory when mature, being stored in long bins, roofed over, but open to the free circulation of the air through the open sides. From these, flumes run to the factory itself, and clean water is kept running when necessary, by which the beets are floated to the building where they are to be manipulated. Here they are automatically taken up by a washing machine and thoroughly cleansed from all impurities, after which they pass, still by automatic action, to the cutting or shredding machine. It required many experiments before the best method of macerating the beets was discovered, but the present process leaves nothing to be desired. By an ingenious arrangement of knives the beets are cut into shreds lengthwise, each shred having a diamond-shaped surface—that is, shaped so that a cross section of it is in the form of a diamond. By this ingenious device the mass of shreds will not settle and pack, as would be the case were the rectangular or square shape to prevail. This simple idea took years to develop, and more than anything else has aided to reduce the cost of extracting the sugar from the beets. The shredded beets are now placed in huge iron cylinders or tanks and hot water is turned into them. When tests show that the saccharine matter has been extracted, the refuse, which has not lost its shape or appearance to any degree, is discharged, and is then conveyed to stockyards near by to be used as cattle feed, a purpose for which it is highly esteemed.

The saccharine-charged juice is now treated with lime, boiled and passed through filtering machines at high pressure, charged with carbonic acid gas, and put through a bewildering variety of processes, finally coming out in the shape of a thick, sluggish, dark-colored stream, heavily charged with sugar crystals. This goes into the centrifugal machines, and now, right before our eyes, the process of separation can be seen. The whirling mass was at first dark brown, almost black. It soon changes to a lighter hue, which keeps growing less pronounced, until soon the entire mass is white as the driven snow, and is then passed on to the dryer, from which it descends in a steady shower into barrels and bags placed to receive it.

The syrup from the beets is put through three processes for extracting the sugar, and the residuum that is left after the final process is converted into vinegar, nothing being lost. Even the lime that is used in purifying the syrup makes a fine fertilizer, and is largely used for that purpose, while the disposition of the refuse beet-shreddings has already been referred to.

The soil must be deep, rich and porous. It must be moist enough to meet the demands of the vegetable, but must not be moist enough to in any way interfere with the proper care of the crop. Its depth should be at least two feet. Land on which it is intended to plant beets should be plowed the first time at least three months previous to sowing. If it is not possible to plow over eight inches, a subsoil plow should be used afterward, thus loosing the soil to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches. The second plowing, which need go only six or seven inches, should be done immediately before sowing. The choice of seed will be governed by the land, and special attention should be given to the securing of a variety with long roots if the soil is likely to be dry.

When the soil is warm enough to germinate seed rapidly the seed should be sown in rows eighteen inches apart. Last year planting at Chino was commenced February 25. The seed should be covered to a depth of not over one and one-half inches. The spacing and thinning out comes when about three-fourths of the plants have four leaves each. This consists in transforming the rows into bunches of about five each, at an average distance of ten inches apart, this distance being governed by the soil. A little later these bunches are thinned out to one plant each. As soon as the tops are large enough to permit, work at cultivating should be commenced and should be continued until the tops nearly cover the ground.

The manner of ascertaining the value of beets is interesting. From every load brought in one basketful is taken, weighed, cleaned and weighed again, this latter weight being the one used. From three baskets thus cleaned, one is made up which goes into the laboratory, and here the value is determined. The price paid is $3.50 per ton for beets showing 12 per cent. of sugar, with an additional 40 cents per ton for every per cent. over 12. Last year the average was 15½ per cent. throughout the season.

As a means for the employment of a large number of people there are few industries that equal the growing of sugar-beets. Whole families can find employment during a large part of the year, the children being even better adapted than grown people for the work of thinning beets.

The beets raised at Chino have astonished experts all over the world with their wonderful richness in sugar. Large quantities of beets have run 19 per cent., and even as high as 22 per cent., in sugar contents, while in Germany where the industry had its birthplace, and where beets were supposed to have been brought to their greatest perfection, the highest per cent. of sugar in the beet is said to be 14 per cent., and the average run from 12 to 12½ per cent.

Most of the farmers who have been cultivating beets at Chino have done remarkably well—better than they could have expected to do in almost every other farming industry with a similar investment of capital and only six months' work. Many men of small means who went to Chino a couple of years ago are now enjoying prosperity and have created for themselves homes surrounded with comforts and conveniences. The establishment of this important industry at Chino required a vast amount of energy, patience and perseverance on the part of Richard Gird, the owner of the Chino ranch. In an address delivered two years ago before the Southern California Farmers' Institute, he gave the following interesting account of the manner in which he established the industry:

"Now, I come to the part that I have had a good deal to do with myself, and which I would like you all to consider; that is, what we can do here with sugar-beet culture. My own experience is this: Some five years ago I commenced experimenting; I planted as many as sixty experimental patches, running over an area of 20,000 acres, and as soon as the beets got to be large enough I commenced analyzing. I learned to analyze for myself, and got the whole thing into my own hands, so that I didn't have to depend on any outside chemists. You can do all this. For three years I put every Sunday morning (I hope I shall not shock the religious sensibilities of any one here, as it was for a good cause I broke the Sabbath) on this work, making on an average twenty-four analyses each time. The result was, I became perfectly familiar with what the soils in different places would produce and the kind of seed adapted to these soils, by the following up of which I could expect to make a success of beet culture. I then cast about to find the capital to put up a factory with. The erection of a factory is a very expensive matter, and has to be done by practical sugar men. In the first place it costs from $300,000 to $600,000 to put up a good factory, and, in the second place, years of experience to run one. Well, I found the capital, and the result is, I now have 4000 acres, an area of one mile long and six wide in sugar beets, growing as nicely as any one could wish, and there is going to be a great crop on the Chino ranch this year. All this we have had to cultivate as carefully as an onion bed, every weed and every thing being taken out of the ground. I now have over six hundred men and boys on my roll."

The town of Chino, which is being built up entirely by the sugar industry, is already of considerable importance, and is growing steadily. When Mr. Gird started the enterprise the place had no existence at all. What has been said in regard to the richness of the beets and the profit of the industry applies equally as well to the country around Anaheim, where, as above mentioned, beets have also been raised in large quantities during the past two years, and where it is hoped before long to establish a factory similar to the one at Chino.

Harvesting sugar beets.

MR. A. H. POTTER, DELICACIES: 336 S. SPRING ST.

One of the most famous stores in Los Angeles is at the above number. Mr. Potter is a dealer in prepared viands—a delicatessen store. He has baked meats of all kinds, lovely salads of all kinds, everything to please the taste of the epicure. This is awfully convenient, and saves a world of cooking and thought and worry. His boiled ham is a revelation. His meats are of the very best quality, famous in Los Angeles. He has also a full line of converves, jams, jellies, fruit glaces, etc., etc.; in fact, everything needed of the best. No stranger can remain long among us without hearing of this famous institution.

THE DAIRY KITCHEN, 336 S. SPRING ST.

This institution is a new creation for Los Angeles, and is a response to the increasing demand for wholesome edibles. There is a waffle foundry in the window, and the artist may be seen there in his spotless white, industriously turning over wheat, corn, buckwheat and the famous New York batter-cakes. The Dairy is unsurpassed for its fine dinners and excellent coffee. The astonishing feature is the low prices.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL: HILL AND SECOND

A first-class family hotel, located conveniently to the business district, yet out of the hum of incessant car-bells and the distracting noises of the city, is a desideratum hard to find. But the California House has this advantage. Located in a quiet district, furnished elegantly, well patronized by the elite of Eastern cities, it stands today a representative high-class hotel of Los Angeles. Would that we had more attractive hotel homes in our city. The new proprietors, Smith & Wylie, are amply qualified to cater to the most aesthetic and refined.

SWEDEN'S LIQUOR LAWS.

A Curious System that Seems to be Working Very Well.

(Cincinnati Gazette:) The Rev. Dr. Moxom of Springfield, Mass., has been visiting the saloon in Sweden and Norway, and has come back an enthusiast convert to the Gothenberg system. He believes that its principles can be and should be applied to the liquor traffic in this country.

"In Bergen," says Dr. Moxom, "there are about a dozen places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle. Each is a plain, clear room, without even a picture on the walls. There is not a chair in the room, except a stool behind the counter for the official in charge. He is a respectable man, probably a member of the church. On the walls are printed the rules, which all must obey. If a man asks for aqua vitae he lays down his coin—there is no credit—and pure, undrugged spirit is poured out to him."

Dr. Moxom is highly pleased with the working of the rules adopted by the Guthenberg companies. The drinker is not allowed to remain in the room nor can he get another drink until three hours have elapsed. The workingman can not take a nip on his way to work, because the saloons are open only from 8 to 12, and from 1:30 to 7:30. No man can make a cent out of the business, and the barkeeper is employed for his personal character instead of for his ability to get customers to drink. He is promoted for making as small sales as possible. The result of the adoption of the system has been the reduction of the per capita liquor consumption from 3.8 quarts annually in 1876, to 2.3 quarts in 1892. Norway and Sweden were formerly the most drunken countries in Europe; now, Dr. Moxom says, "Norway is three times as sober as the United States"—a statement that would bear investigation.

It must be admitted, says the Chicago Journal, that the Gothenberg system possesses some marked advantages over the license system. The dealers who pay the license naturally stimulate trade in every possible way to get their money back. The Gothenberg system does the exact reverse. It, furthermore, entirely eliminates politics from the saloon—a consummation no less devoutly to be wished than the abolishment of drunkenness itself. Dr. Moxom also declares that instead of making drunkenness respectable, as the temperance women claim, it has elevated the public spirit of Norway, and arrayed it against drunkenness.

Dr. Moxom takes the same sensible position as Dean Hole—that no law of ethics will justify the proposition that the taking of alcohol, per se, is a sin. It is the excess that makes the sin, and if this can be eliminated, we shall have secured temporary reform. Dr. Moxom believes that the Gothenberg system will do this, and that it is absurd and cowardly to say that we cannot adopt it. The number of people who agree with him, including Mr. Gladstone, is on the increase.

The Santa Barbara Mission.

(From "In Southern California," by George Marshall Allen, in the Magazine of Travel for January:) Within this garden no woman's feet have ever trod, except those of the Princess Louise of England, who, upon the occasion of her visit some years since, was permitted to step just within the door—a profanation which was immediately dispelled by the sprinkling of the ground with holy water. In the garden, rendered especially picturesque by its unique fountain and open cloister, grows an infinite variety of flowers, shrubs, and trees, carefully tended by the Mission padres, to whose predecessors we owe the advent of the orange and grape into Southern California. Within the church, with its bare white walls and highly carved and decorated altar, are some old paintings that were brought from Mexico in 1790, one being a creditable copy of the "Descent from the Cross."

Mrs. Perrine, mother of Mrs. Cleveland, is spending holiday week at the White House.

HIS MERRY CHRISTMAS.

A hurried man, a worried man,
  A man most sad to see;
A weary man, a dreary man,
  A man dead broke was he.

Into a chair he sank, and then
  His teeth he grimly ground,
While in his vest his pocketbook
  Gave forth a hollow sound.

"Ah, wife," he muttered with a sigh,
  "I'm miserable, I'm blue,
Although it's Christmas, I have not
  A Christmas gift for you.

"My office boy encountered me,
  Likewise the postman came,
The district messenger was there,
  Indeed I'm not to blame.

"I met my barber on the street,
  My waiter was hard by,
The bootblack hungered in my wake;
  Alas! no cash have I."

Then quickly rose his angry wife
  And hurried to his side.
"What have you done? You did not keep
  Your promise," loud she cried.

"I care not for myself," She gave
  This hapless man a look.
"But where's"—she grabbed him by the hair—
  "That present for the cook?"

—(Tom Masson in Life's Christmas number.

SUGGESTION FOR NEW YEAR.

"Suppose we think little about number one,
Suppose we all help some one else to have fun;
Suppose we ne'er speak of the faults of a friend,
Suppose we are ready our own to mend;
Suppose we laugh with, and not at, other folk,
And never hurt any one 'just for the joke;'
Suppose we hide trouble, and show only cheer—
'Tis likely we'll have quite a Happy New Year!"

—(St. Nicholas.

HOW TO SETTLE THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

The Friday Morning Club, as well as various other ladies' organizations, local and otherwise, have all had under consideration the solution of the servant-girl problem. The servant-girl question would come very near being solved if every household used gas in the kitchen. You ask how this can be done. The answer is simple, and true as well. Such is the ease and rapidity with which food can be cooked and served from a gas range that in a very large degree the housewife can be independent of a regularly-engaged cook. There is not, we dare say, a single householder who has escaped now and then from going away from home in the morning without the customary breakfast, and all because Bridget had "struck" and suddenly taken her departure the evening before. The average man, under the circumstances, prefers getting his morning meal at the first restaurant rather than put his nerves awry for the entire day by cutting kindling and waiting for the water to boil on a coal stove that needs much persuasion. So the man departs, and the wife sets about the undertaking of getting "something" for the family, and unhappy in the thought that another girl must be looked up, and when one that will consent to accept the situation is found at last, she, too, may think the work too hard, and leave without warning, when the incident will be again repeated. If all households would establish a gas range simply to meet contingencies such as these, the morning meal and meals for many days could be insured, servant girl or no servant girl. The domestics would soon be brought to see that their mistresses could get along without them for a time at least, and half the battle would be won.

In connection with the above your attention is called to the fact that the Los Angeles Lighting Company have on exhibition and for sale at their office, No. 457 South Broadway, the most complete stock of gas cooking and heating appliances ever brought to this city.

NEW YORK WALL PAPER HOUSE, 303 S. SPRING ST.

Decoration of the home is indispensable. A decorated home is an attractive home. The above firm makes a specialty of superior decorations. They carry a large stock of that advance in decoration, the Lacrusta Walton material, of which they have a number of aesthetic designs, appealing to the cultivated taste. Their work may be seen in many of the better homes of Los Angeles, and by better homes is meant homes where superior taste is cultivated. The best artists are employed. Prices always reasonable, always successfully meeting competition.

THE ABBOTSFORD INN, EIGHTH & HOPE

Prominent among the first-class hostelries of Los Angeles is the Abbotsford Inn, so named after Sir Walter Scott's immortal creation. There are 100 rooms in it, all well lighted by sunshine and electricity, all steam-heated. The rotunda is essentially Spanish. Messrs. J. J. Martin & Son are the proprietors. Their names are a guarantee of excellence in every respect.

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NORTH MAIN STREET.

This excellent institution has recently moved into palatial quarters at the corner of Main and First streets, in one of the most strikingly ornamental buildings in the city. Just as soon as the building was completed is was filled, which indicates the progress of the city—a mere straw, probably, but it serves. The bank lies between the wholesale and retail portions of the city, and is thus convenient to the people with paying bank accounts—business men. It is unnecessary to speak of the personnel of the bank. Its officers and directors are well known to the merchants, and none stand higher in the confidence of the business world here.

THE WANING YEAR.

What Has the Departing Year Done for Us?

Philosopher Bab Bids Farewell to 1894 and Welcomes the New Arrival.

Tender Recollections of Loved Ones Who Have Gone Before—The Gracious Presence of Miss Brightheart.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—(From Our Regular Correspondent.) We are waiting quite patiently. And all of us are conscious of the necessity of silence—it is exactly as if some one in the house were dead. We are waiting quietly for a death and a birth. The old year is on its last legs and the new one takes possession. The new one is over-anxious to bow himself in and take possession. The Old Year, wrinkled, worn out, weary as he is, is dear to us, while the new one is a stranger. We sit and think of all that has come to us as we walked hand in hand with Ninty-four, and we wonder what Ninety-five will bring us. As the fire brightens, and as I look in it, I can see sorrow, sickness and death that Ninety-four gave; and I can see loving kindness and thoughtfulness that came even when the trouble was at its height. What did Ninety-four bring to you? I can see the passing away of some one to whom life had grown dear, and God in His goodness made that so easy that it was only like going from one sleep to another. "And his children will rise up and call him blessed." I can see how good death is. How it magnifies every virtue. Then, Ninety-four brought death to another, sudden, awful, and yet when he said, "There shall be no more years for you, you who are young and to whom life means so much," He was yet kind enough to cause no suffering except to those who were left.

GLADNESS AND SORROW.

Look in the fire there and see how much illness Ninety-four has brought you. To you, to me and to our neighbor, and yet we learned something. We learned to know our friends, distinguish between the fair-weather ones and those who were close when the skies were darkest and dreariest. And we learned how loving some might be, some from whom we had never expected it, and we appreciated many times the tenderness and goodness that came from those who were closest to us. But Ninety-four brought some pleasures. There were many loving friends and gracious deeds. If illness had come hand in hand with him to you, he also surprised you by introducing to your heart virtues that you had never dreamed existed. It seemed as if in those days people were more than good, and there was always somebody who thought of you and your dark days, and came, bringing a rose, a book, or sometimes just a gracious presence to cheer you up. What a deal that is! That ability to come into a sickroom and make everything brighter and merrier. To be able to chatter along about the events of the day until the invalid almost seems to have been among the pleasures herself. I know a woman like that. I call her Miss Brightheart, for it seems as if she thought out all the pleasant things, all the bright things, and then stored them up in her heart so that she might have them to give out where they were most needed. She was in a sickroom the other day, and her approach was heralded by—

THE ODOR OF VIOLETS.

These were laid, when she got in the room, on the pillow where their beauty could be seen and their perfume enjoyed. Then she began to tell, not how badly the invalid looked, not of the ills of the world, and not of the many sorrows, but instead of the new books she had read, of the teas she had been to; indeed, of all the pleasures she had had.

She said: "To go with the violets, I have brought you a book that is in harmony with them. It is written by a woman who comes, as we do, from where the sun is warmer, and it always seems to me as if, when she painted her ladies, she did it with the touch of a gentlewoman. And yet, they always had a heart. The book has for its pretty title that gracious name which we give to an unmarried woman nowadays, 'A Bachelor Maid.' And Mrs. Burton Harrison, who, to my way of thinking, is one of the most delightful writers of today, is the author. Smell your violets and read your book, and you will be surprised, my dear, to find how closely they are united. One giving out the perfume of the flower, the other of a charming girlhood. And where have I been? To one tea where I felt sorry for the poor little debutante, who, gowned in white silk and holding three or four of her 200 bouquets, looked like a lamb led to the slaughter. Everybody else was dressed so much, and by so much, I mean, had on so many different colors, that the room looked like a gorgeous tulip bed, for nobody was too old or too young not to wear some bright shade in the bonnet, a gay collar, while as for the frocks, if they weren't rags and jags, surely the velvet gowns were many in color, but all flaring out after the fashion of those quaint old silver bells that used to announce the serving of dinner.

IN REAL LIFE.

"The tea itself was exactly what the dear old Autocrat of the Breakfast Table said they all were—'Gobble, gabble and git.' That night I went to see the famous play, 'The Masqueraders,' and, my dear, in the famous scene where the two men match cards for the possession of a woman, I do believe my heart stood still. People talk about its being unreal. I don't know whether it is or not, and I don't care; but it is a marvelously-interesting play, well acted and well worth being seen. Men in real life do all sorts of things, are up to all sorts of wickedness, and I do not see why, as soon as something a little out of common is pictured on the stage, that the critics should get up on their hind legs and exclaim: 'This never hapened in real life!' How do they know? They are only living one life, and there are a million others, and into any one of these may come something quite as startling as that which is shown on the stage. Nothing is so strange as life. I grant that, if this play had been done by poor actors, that which was intense might have been made ridiculous. But, as it was done by the best stock in this country, it passed before my eyes like a picture of somebody's life. Possibly my neighbor's, for in every life there exists the possibility of great events; but the people to whom they come haven't the fault-finding, quarrelsome nature of My Lord, the Critic; but they are the people who enjoy to the extreme, and suffer to the extreme, and who make life what it is, a series of events, and not just one tiresome and uninteresting picture. To make me laugh, Jack took me to see "Too Much Johnson," which charming title suggests, when you see the play, too much fun, if there can be any such a thing. The man who wrote it played the leading part, which, by the by, was not Johnson, and he had managed to achieve that quiet, languid manner and method of speaking that makes funny things seem ten times funnier, and life one long laugh.

FORGETTING TROUBLE.

"I had been a bit blue that day, but as the play proceeded I forgot there was such a thing as trouble in the world, and simply laughed. It was good to hear all the different laughs; the strong one of the great, big man; the funny little giggle of the small girl; the deep-toned one of the man with the rough voice, and then the pure, clear, merry laughter of the woman whom I am sure sings well. There is a great reason for the existence of 'Too Much Johnson.' That is, at the very beginning the looker-on throws aside the pack of worry and woe that is so heavy and just enjoys. That is a great thing. Any anybody, author, playwriter, or actor, that brings it about, has done more in the way of good to the world at large than all the sermons that were ever preached. But there, I have gobbled your tea, I have gabbled about myself, and now I'll git."

And with that Miss Brightheart went away, leaving behind her a memory as full of sweetness as the leaves are thick in Vallambrosia.

DISMAL VIEW OF LIFE.

I saw my loving friend in the bright fire, and, as if to point a moral, I saw the woman who was her opposite—she who found life all gloom and who grieved unless she could give her opinion of it to everybody else and make them suffer as she does. As you watch the baby laugh, she reminds you that the winter with its warmth is likely to bring pneumonia or diphtheria to your darling; as you pat the fox terrier on the head, she reminds you of the pet dogs that have gone mad; and, as you speak of the Christmas gift the man who loves you brought you, she insinuates that after all we know very little about men, and most of them are liars and deceivers. To cheer you up, she has brought you the "Devilish Twins." Indeed, although she has managed to make you so unhappy that at night you are forced to pray for her—to pray that Ninety-four may take her away in his pack and drop her down, down into the bottom of the dark blue sea unless she reforms.

THE PASSING AWAY OF 1894.

It is getting very near the time for poor, old Ninety-four to go out for good. The bell-ringers are waiting for the clock to strike that they may ring in Ninety-five. He comes so cheerfully, a bright-eyed, open-hearted, curly-headed boy, and hands you a pure white slate, upon which you will write your life-story for the year. He tells you that whatever is written stands. It can't be blue-penciled, it can't be x'd, and no rubber will erase it. Frightened? Well, perhaps each of us is. Welcome the boy Ninety-five with a ringing of bells and the singing of sweet songs, if they will, but you and I and our neighbors, who have met so many years when they were young, let us greet him with a prayer, and one that, if we say it, will, through all the year, give us a helper. Say it in your heart, you who are my neighbor, and remember that I am saying it with you: Lord, I believe, help thou my unbelief." Then, no matter what may come, no matter how great the sorrow, you will have faith, and with it you can do anything.

NOBLE WISHES FOR 1895.

And you wish for your heart's desire. Don't be afraid. Ask for anything. That is what prayer means. What do you want? Greater patience.

What do I want? Better health.

What does my neighbor want? A little more love.

What do you want? The love of your child.

What do I want? A stronger belief.

What does my neighbor want? The stilling of unkind words.

What do you want? Control of your temper.

What do I want? The ability to see the best in everything.

What does my neighbor want? The giving of encouragement to those who are likely to fall by the wayside.

But there, the bells are ringing. Ninety-five has come, the white slate is in your hand. Try and write upon it the history of beautiful deeds of loving kindness. Ninety-five is very young. Because you greet him, do not forget all that you have learned, learned perhaps sorrowfully, in Ninety-four. But whoever you are, wherever you may be, there comes one message to you; it is this: God bless you all and give you your heart's desire in eighteen ninety-five.

And it is truthfully signed with the blackest of ink, and it comes straight from the heart of her whom you know as BAB.

SOME MENUS FOR THE FIRST.

[From a Special Contributor.]

"What would I prepare for a New Year dinner?" remarked New York's best-known chef. "Well, that depends on the number of guests and the purse. For a dainty little affair with, say from five to eight persons, I would make out a menu like this:

Cream of celery.
Red snappers, stuffed with oysters.
Tomatoes stuffed with mushrooms.
Graham biscuit.
Goose, stuffed with sausages and chestnuts.
Brandy punch.
Fruit, cheese and crackers.
Coffee and liqueurs.

"That dinner might take a little time to prepare, but it is not expensive. For a larger dinner, where ten to twelve guests are expected, this would be appetizing:

Bisque of lobster.
Baked stuffed perch.
Mellow potatoes.
Breasts of chicken, a la Lucullus.
String beans, a la Albani.
Pilau of mutton, French style.
Chicory, with cream.
Grouse, with apple sauce.
Lettuce salad.
Pineapple fritters.
Ice cream, with walnuts.
Salted almonds.

"How is this bisque of lobster prepared?" I asked Delmonico's chef, and he gave me this recipe, which any good cook can prepare:

"If an amount for ten people is to be prepared, cut twelve pounds of lobster in two, break the claws, sprinkle over some butter and cook them on a baking sheet in a hot oven for twenty-five minutes. Remove them and suppress the largest shells; pound the meat with an equal quantity of plain, boiled rice, season with salt, pepper and curry, and when it is reduced to a paste, dilute it with broth, strain through a sieve and warm up the soup without boiling; thicken it with hard-boiled egg yolks pounded with four ounces of butter, and mix in a pint of cream."

For a large dinner, where the hostess is laying the table for eighteen or twenty people, a more elaborate menu has to be thought up. This one, advised by a chef, seems admirable:

Puree of carrots, a la crecy.
Fresh codfish, a la Norwegian.
Potato cakes.
Tenderloin of beef.
Sweetbreads.
Green peas, English style.
Canvas-back duck, with samp.
Lettuce.
Ice cream morisse, with maraschino.
Nuts and raisins.

"And this puree of carrots, a la crecy?" I queried, "how do you prepare it?"

"You must use the red parts of the carrots only for this soup. Mince two pounds of the vegetable, cutting them with a knife into thin, lengthwise slices. Put two ounces of butter into a saucepan on the fire, and when it begins to heat, add to it two ounces of onions and fry for an instant; then add the red carrots and continue frying slowly without letting it brown; moisten with three quarts of broth, salt; add a bunch of parsley, celery and bay leaf, and boil until the carrots are entirely done; then put in half a pound of rice previously blanched and cooked in consomme, drain and mash carrots and rice. Moisten the puree with broth until thin enough, stir constantly, bearing on the bottom to prevent puree from adhering; let boil twenty minutes, remove scum and fat as soon as it appears, season with salt and sugar, and when ready to serve put slowly in two ounces of butter, stirring soup until butter melts.

"This," he added, "takes time, as the only quality for its success, but it is decidedly a new soup, and has met with much favor."

The fish that come into the market with '95 are the kind epicures delight in, and many delicious dishes can be prepared for a New Year dinner that have been found wanting for many months—halibut, perch, red snapper from the gulf, salmon from Oregon, American turbot, scallops and terrapin. H. H.

FLORIDA "FADS."

GIRLS GO SNAPPER-FISHING AND TURKEY STALKING.

How Northern Belles and Heiresses are Entertained by Southern Hostesses on Orange Plantations.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Off the western coast of Florida where the large snapper banks of the gulf are situated, many gay parties resort during Christmas week, angling for big game.

There are a host of Northerners in the State at that season, and it is the favorite social sport of some women to visit the banks for the New Year snapper. Private yachts and revenue cutters steam out laden with merry crowds and provisioned with the best of the larder and the wine cellar. Books, banjos and all the accessories for a jolly trip are included, and a week is spent on the sunshiny, tropical waters. Of course, expert fishermen are taken along to accomplish the catching of the fish; but many a dainty woman tests the muscle, of which she is now so proud, by overhauling the taut line when a final pull at the hook has decided the struggle. It is no easy victory if she succeeds in landing the gory-looking sea citizen on the shining deck, for he is a thing of strength and sinew.

But when the fish are safe in the kitchens, it is in this manner the darky cook prepares them and "calls" it a la Mobile.

Pare the fillets from a fish, suppress the skin and cut them into half heart-shaped pieces; make one incision on the side and fill this with forcemeat prepared as follows: Fry colorless, in butter some shallots, mushrooms, chives and parsley; add to it a tomato puree, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg, and mix in some strong sauce. Lay the fish on a buttered dish and serve "piping hot."

TURKEY TRAPPING.

Red snapper fishing is not the only Florida sport which the smart set who go down from the North turn into a social affair. Turkey-shooting and trapping is an excitement looked forward to with eagerness by the novice, and the "old-timer" and a number of stiff wings strung on the walls of some New York belle's Florida home will explain her proficiency in this art.

Turkey hunting is done at night.

A camping party is arranged, servants sent ahead to make the canvas homes as comfortable as possible, and a large cooking stove and utensils goes with the chef. As a usual thing, four tents are fitted up; two for sleeping, one for dining and lounging combined and lastly a kitchen. The days are spent in the indolent fashion that is induced by the cool, pine-scented atmosphere, but at night all is excitement. Every woman then gets into leggings of leather, corduroy knickerbockers and caps, the men carrying the rifles.

As all old turkey hunters know, the magic in hunting these birds depends upon the whistling.

This whistle is made from a joint of the turkey, and when blown rightly imitates the call of one turkey to another. It requires a degree of art to use it that calls forth plaudits when the novice accomplishes the task.

So, using these call whistles, the party creeps noiselessly through the spongy pine needle carpet, talking in whispers, carefully avoiding fallen logs, to where the night birds stalk. Under cover of trees or prostrate behind logs, the hunters listen anxiously for the footfall perceptible to the trained ear, accompanied by the soft cluck of the approaching bird.

The women who have learned to use the bone whistle keep up a plaintive cry with it until the turkey is fairly in the net. Many of the girls use the rifle in shooting as dextrously as the men.

A number of young women who have been assiduously developing their muscles this summer and fall are now eagerly talking about the approaching trip to the land of oranges, with turkey-stalking as the chief pleasure. These hunters of the softer sex are compiling a record of their collection of wings, and not a few are secretly practicing the "magic whistle" in the privacy of their homes.

PACKING PARTIES.

A less masculine mode of enjoyment during the southern sojourn is orange packing.

Mrs. Claughlin, one of Pittsburgh's leaders, has an annual house party about holiday time, as do hostesses who go from New York, carrying the luxuries of their city homes, while they prefer to imagine themselves camping in a measure.

So last winter, after seeing how fascinating Mr. Willard could make a fashionable haying party in his presentation of "The Professor's Love Story," these wealthy women decided to entertain their guests in a like primitive fashion. They went about preparing their attire in a fastidious manner. The fit of their calico gown, which they purchased at a village store, was perfect; their sun bonnets were white, lined with a color and stiffened with pasteboard "slats," after the manner of the native workers. Thus arranged, these fashionables started in for their assumed work in the orange groves. They plunged their hands in huge tubs, washing the oranges and rubbing them when dry with chamois to give polish.

Nor did they relinquish their work each day until dozens of pine boxes, with the fruit neatly wrapped in tissue paper, were ready to express, many of them going as Christmas gifts from the land of sun to the land of snow.

Many women who are entering the present season in Florida, are fashioning more artistic gowns than last year's calico creations.

One young woman is designing her gown a la Dolly Varden. Her skirt will be yellow, with light-blue paniers, combined with a figured bodice and mull neckerchief. The headgear of the sun bonnet will be retained, in place of the more picturesque leghorn, in deference to the sun-god, and, altogether, the young leader feels confident that she will set the pace for costumes in the new social fad in Florida. H. H.

CHRISTENING THE NEW YEAR.

The New and More Sensible Observance of the Holiday.

[From a Special Contributor.]

'Tis Nature's law of compensation that every excess causes a defect; every sweet hath its sour, and the regret over the decay of that gracious custom of New Year's calling may be balanced by a genuine feeling of relief.

A decade ago the 1st of January was a great social festival. From house to house of friends and acquaintances men traveled to pay their respects. The calling this season will be restricted to one's family, or a few very intimate friends.

The custom was always questionable in its results. The temptations to weak and even strong men were great. Hot rooms, the sensuous fragrance of flowers, fair women and the conviviality that prevailed at the buffet proved rocks on which a whole armada of ships went to pieces. Men who could pass a bar without the slightest inclination to indulge, lost all self-control on this day and evening, when the muscles of their morals were softened by the genial glow spread over everything.

There were sisters, wives and mothers who for this reason dreaded the social christening of the new year. They knew by long experience the mortification that would result for them later in the evening. Either to be tormented by anxiety every time a new group of callers was announced, or to sit at home and tremblingly await his return.

Then there came another questionable side to the day's pleasure.

In large cities the number of visits to be paid became a bore. Exchanging greetings with one's friends was well enough, but the finality of the custom demanded a few minutes spent at each house that chose to throw open its doors. It was useless to plead mere acquaintanceship or even cordial dislike for shirking a visit; social dictum remained unaltered; call one must on everybody who cared to receive.

The condition assumed a tiresome phase that it is feared will follow the present unwise gift-giving at Christmastide.

Exchanging presents is a beautiful Christmas custom when rightfully employed, but the idea which seemingly prevails that people for whom you care nothing shall receive of your scanty or plentiful bounty, is a strained sense of generosity. Woman appear to regard the day as one in which every moneyed artery should be squeezed dry to provide as handsome presents as her friends are giving, instead of being willing to send only as many as her purse will allow.

The Southern States were the last to relinquish indiscriminate New Year's calling, but the coming season no single city will revive the custom which became too artificial to endure.

The sensible primary foundation on which this false condition was builded will be returned to in the opening day of '95.

The dear old mother will receive all her family, and the day will belong to those near and dear to each other. Each branch of the tree, no matter how remote, will wish their cordial "good year" to the head of the house. And the picture, I wager, will be prettier, if not so bewildering, as in former years.

The white-capped dame, holding the memories of many new years, good and ill, in her face, being greeted by all her posterity, which she has helped to launch on the voyage of life; the children with no thought of the gulf she may have to cross before Time counts another bead off his rosary of years, cling about her knees; the grown-up children, watching anxiously the placid face to see if it looks wearier, is far and away more satisfying than a scene of crowded rooms, gleaming shoulders, laden tables and buffets sparkling with wines, where an hundred laughing mouths are proposing toasts with uplifted glasses and clever jest. H. HALLMARK.

NEW YEAR IN PARIS.

How Gay French People Celebrate the Jour de l'an.

PARIS, Dec. 25, 1894.—(Special Correspondence.) The Parisian New Year has none of the characteristics that mark its other holidays.

It is the day of the year, as its French name "jour de l'an" implies; and here the the other fetes may be celebrated by functions, New Year is a time for all classes, for rich and poor, high and low, alike.

The new leaf of good resolve of all the world is turned over, and the day is marked by a childishness and diplomacy that seems strangely commingled.

SEASON OF GOOD WILL.

Family feuds are forgotten, and visiting cards put up in little unsealed envelopes of the same size are sent to even the most indifferent acquaintances.

The concierge, in whose black books one has, perhaps, been written for a period, is softened with a donceur. Even the washerwoman must be remembered; and if so inclined, you can with perfect etiquette, add another to the heap of splendid bouquets, that covered with horns of white paper, and tied with sashes of satin ribbon, lie in her blanchisserie window.

Good luck is supposed to follow every penny given to the beggars that swarm the streets, and to the stranger eye the skies seem fairly to rain sugar plums.

A REIGN OF SWEETMEATS.

And such sugar plums! One may travel in many lands and see many things, but nowhere can sugar plums be found in such eye and palate-delighting shapes as in Paris.

Indeed, bon bons may be said with truth, to rule the roost on the French New Year. And always in high favor with the gay trifle-loving Parisians, they form on that day the staple medium of social intercourse.

The etrenne, the New Year's gift of the morning, is always accompanied by a box of candies tied elegantly with ribbon; and along with the funny perfunctory little kiss on each cheek, more often than not, even men relatives and friends exchange satin bags of chocolate or caramels.

The diamond necklace that goes perhaps to the marquise is smothered in sugared rose leaves and violets. The jewel-box of the actress is heaped high with tinted almonds. And be the gifts of the bourgeoise, the shop-keepers, the glove-sewer and the flower-maker what they may, they are invariably sweetened in some elegant and dainty fashion with bon bons.

CANDY CAPRICES.

But to see the New Year candies in their most characteristic Parisian excellence, it is necessary on that day to make a visit to the boulevards.

Here, from the Place de l'Opera to the St. Denis Gate, stretch great glittering shop windows blooming with sweets in every conceivable color and shape.

There are monkeys and babboons in chocolate, cats, dogs, pigs and doll millinery in tinted cream; sugar lilies, roses and orchids; even cabbages, carrots, turnips, onions and asparagus incredibly natural, and all of which, when their crisp outer crusts are bitten into, will send down the enchanted delicious streams of cordial.

JOLLY SHOPPING.

At the outer edge of the pavement, all along each side of the boulevard, there will be little booths hurriedly knocked up to catch the holiday buyers, and made gay with colored calico. These reproduce in humbler materials, for a more modest trade, the treasures of the shop windows. The grand lady dolls and punchinelles—Punch and Judys—the satin and paper bonbonnieres, and all the hundred and one other charming trifles that travel under the head of "articles de Paris," and that have done so much toward building up the fame of that city.

AFTERNOON LARKS.

The best time to "do" the boulevards on New Year's day, or any other for that matter, is in the afternoon.

Then the animate, as well as the inanimate show may be seen; and of the two the latter is by far the most interesting.

The morning has been entirely given up to an interchange of presents and kisses, and perhaps a family visit or so, but immediately after 2 o'clock, the true Parisian begins the to "flaner" the boulevards. Here will be a fat old gentleman with his fatter wife, buying pink sugar candles with chocolate wicks. A Latin quarter student in a "beret," a sort of Tam O'Shanter cap, comes next; and further on, perhaps, will be two old men, decorated, patent-leathered, and beaver hatted, who will boldly meet with an embrace on each cheek, before beginning the New Year compliments.

RESPECTS TO THE PRESIDENT.

At the door of a great shop some half a dozen ladies with very red faces and white cotton caps are shown out with ceremony. They are a deputation of fishwomen from the Halles market. And presently, laden with bouquets, they will be rolling in carriages toward the Elysee Palace; going, curiously enough, to pay, with diplomats and high dignitaries, their respects to the President.

All is gayety. Everybody laughs and everybody is politely "monsieured" and "madamed." Priests and sisters of charity, with schools of boys and girls in tow to see the sights of the shop windows, jostle people of all sorts and degrees of life. It is only when the long stretch of dusty boulevards begins to break into gas jets and illuminated signs, that the crowds go home to the family dinner that is also a prominent feature of the Paris New Year. NINA FITCH.

The English Maid of Honor.

(Philadelphia Times:) The English Queen has no difficulty in supplying vacancies in the ranks of the young women whom she selects to be her companions. They are always the daughters of peers, who, if not themselves connected with the royal household, are personal friends of the Queen. A letter is sent to the parents of the young woman selected, requesting the favor of her attendance at court, and the request is never refused. The social cachet is absolute, the salary is $1500 a year and, although existence is dull in court circles, it is endurable in the light of its ulterior advantages.

When an Honorable Miss or Lady Somebody arrives for her first "wait" she receives at once her badge as maid of honor. This is a miniature picture of the Queen set in brilliants, which she wears hung from a ribbon. Her duties are not severe—there would be less ennui, probably, if there were more to do—and consist chiefly in being on hand if wanted. Just before the dinner hour the maid of honor in waiting stands in the corridor outside the Queen's private apartments to receive her as she comes out. She carries a bouquet, which on entering the dining-room she lays beside the Queen's plate. Her place at this meal is next to the gentleman on the Queen's right hand, unless royal guests are present, when she is differently placed.

After dinner, unless otherwise commanded, she retires to her own pretty apartments, but must be in readiness to answer a summons at any moment to go to the drawing-room to read, sing, play the piano or take a hand at cards. The Queen, by the way, is fond of cards, and a small stake is always played for. Nor will the Queen touch any but freshly coined money; so such members of the household as play with her have to be provided with coin that has never been in circulation.

The maid of honor usually makes a brilliant marriage, and the Queen sends her for a wedding present an India shawl out of the perennial stock.

(St. Paul Pioneer-Press:) Agitation for a reasonable immigration law must not cease, nor should action be postponed until the crisis again becomes acute, as it certainly will. It is time to think, while we are striking out "American" policies, of the duty that our people owe to their own institutions and the reservation of American character and habits of thought and action against the particular element of foreign immigration, which alone it is desirable to exclude.

Miss L. Hamilton, the woman physician now in attendance on the Ameer of Afghanistan, is of an Ayreshire (Scotland) family, was trained as a nurse at Liverpool, afterward took her medical degree at Brussels, and then became a practicing physician at Calcutta.

The Los Angeles Times

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For 1895.

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GENERAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE STATE

The shipments of merchandise and products from the State over the lines under the control of the Southern Pacific company from all distributing points north of Tehachapi during the twelve months ending November 30, 1894, were as follows:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

	Carloads.	Pounds.
Bags and bagging	11	224,000
Beans	1,028	20,574,000
Books and stationery	7	132,000
Borax	76	1,538,000
Brandy	145	2,902,000
Canned goods	2,242	44,858,000
China merchandise	120	2,406,000
Chocolate	3	68,000
Cigars	5	102,000
Clothing	76	1,524,000
Coffee, green	424	8,498,000
Drugs and herbs	9	198,000
Dry goods	22	454,000
Fruit, dried	645	12,914,000
Fruit, deciduous	14	290,000
Fuse	23	472,000
Groceries	117	2,346,000
Hardware	49	994,000
Hides and pelts	202	4,054,000
Honey	5	114,000
Hops	27	542,000
Leather	223	4,472,000
Lumber	201	4,022,000
Machinery	103	2,072,000
Malt	44	884,000
Matting	119	2,390,000
Merchandise, Asiatic	230	4,600,000
Miscellaneous	783	15,660,000
Nuts	28	578,000
Potatoes	727	14,554,000
Powder and explosives	2	46,000
Quicksilver	42	856,000
Raisins	954	1,908,000
Rice	122	2,458,000
Saddlery and harness	5	104,000
Salmon, canned	1,064	21,284,000
Salmon, pickled	176	3,530,000
Seeds	154	3,080,000
Silk	213	4,276,000
Silk goods	44	884,000
Skins and furs	52	1,046,700
Sulphur	32	652,000
Sugar	8,770	175,418,000
Syrup	40	812,000
Tea	1,484	29,690,000
Vegetables	445	8,912,000
Wool, grease	664	13,294,000
Wool, pulled	40	806,000
Wool, scoured	321	6,422,000
Woolen goods	3	60,000
Wine	3,460	69,202,000
Flour and mill stuffs	23	464,000
Glue	31	632,000
Horses	21	420,000
Sheep	2	44,000
Hay	7	144,000
Antimony	4	88,000
Mohair	1	12,000
Grain	7	148,000
Barley	58	1,170,000
Cement	331	6,638,000
Total		513,112,000

FROM OAKLAND.

	Carloads.	Pounds.
Books and stationery	5	110,000
Borax	360	7,200,000
Brandy	2	46,000
Canned goods	210	4,210,000
Fruit, dried	32	648,000
Fruit, deciduous	529	10,594,000
Leather	24	594,000
Lumber	18	364,000
Miscellaneous	79	1,584,000
Powder and explosives	421	8,432,000
Wool, grease	14	286,000
Wine	100	2,006,000
Fuse	3	60,000
Glue	3	54,000
Nuts	9	184,000
Hay	18	374,000
Salmon, canned	1	24,000
Horses	6	138,000
Rice	1	24,000
Sulphur	2	44,000
Beans	5	102,000
Hops	3	74,000
Total		37,342,000

FROM SAN JOSE.

	Carloads.	Pounds.
Asphaltum	30	602,000
Brandy	1	20,000
Canned goods	976	19,520,000
Fruit, dried	1,507	30,148,000
Fruit, deciduous	1,320	26,416,000
Hops	12	248,000
Leather	40	816,000
Lumber	8	170,000
Miscellaneous	57	1,158,000
Raisins	3	76,000
Seeds	37	784,000
Wine	304	6,096,000
Woolen goods	2	32,000
Beans	6	122,000
Quicksilver	4	80,000
Wool, grease	7	154,000
Horses	3	60,000
Machinery	6	126,000
Potatoes	51	1,020,000
Powder	9	190,000
Vegetables	4	86,000
Mohair	1	20,000
Barley	28	570,000
Salmon, canned	1	2,000
Nuts	5	100,000
Total		88,532,000

FROM STOCKTON.

	Carloads.	Pounds.
Asphaltum	30	206,000
Borax	38	760,000
Canned goods	34	682,000
Flour and millstuffs	123	2,468,000
Fruit, dried	705	14,104,000
Fruit, deciduous	640	12,818,000
Hay	141	2,832,000
Honey	8	168,000
Leather	37	1,746,000
Lumber	44	880,000
Miscellaneous	48	974,000
Nuts	9	198,000
Potatoes	177	3,542,000
Beans	10	206,000
Raisins	3,713	74,266,000
Vegetables	88	1,762,000
Wine	285	5,712,000
Brandy	6	132,000
Copper cement	17	350,000
Hops	4	86,000
Woolen goods	1	22,000
Wool, grease	81	1,630,000
Wool, scoured	1	2,000
Horses	11	228,000
Machinery	1	28,000
Sheep	4	80,000
Cattle	1	20,000
Salmon (canned)	2	34,000
Barley	19	382,000
Total		125,956,000

FROM SACRAMENTO.

	Carloads.	Pounds.
Borax	88	1,760,000
Brandy	28	576,000
Canned goods	1,005	20,118,000
Cattle	472	9,440,000
Flour and millstuffs	23	466,000
Fruit, dried	991	19,836,000
Fruit, deciduous	5,348	106,964,000
Groceries	1	32,000
Hides and Pelts	52	1,040,000
Honey	3	56,000
Hops	306	6,128,000
Horses	95	1,910,000
Leather	74	1,488,000
Lumber	142	2,852,000
Miscellaneous	95	1,902,000
Ores	1,217	24,340,000
Potatoes	530	10,618,000
Powder and explosives	6	130,000
Raisins	190	3,806,000
Vegetables	376	7,432,000
Wool, grease	88	1,778,000
Wool, pulled	28	560,000
Woolen goods	2	42,000
Wine	1,318	26,372,000
Beans	36	720,000
Machinery	6	134,000
Quicksilver	2	48,000
Saddlery and harness	2	48,000
Salmon, canned	68	1,278,000
Sulphur	9	182,000
Mohair	1	8,000
Nuts	41	834,000
Copper cement	3	70,000
Grain	10	206,000
Sheep	78	1,574,000
Hay	3	64,000
Total		253,426,000

FROM MARYSVILLE.

	Carloads.	Pounds.
Brandy	27	550,000
Canned goods	383	7,666,000
Fruit dried	481	9,634,000
Fruit deciduous	450	9,000,000
Hops	77	1,552,000
Lumber	150	3,012,000
Miscellaneous	14	292,000
Raisins	32	654,000
Wine	12	242,000
Beans	1	22,000
Machinery	1	8,000
Nuts	14	298,000
Rice	3	78,000
Leather	1	26,000
Mohair	1	2,000
Potatoes	17	342,000
Vegetables	8	168,000
Horses	1	20,000
Woolen goods	1	12,000
Copper cement	1	34,000
Ores	1	30,000
Totals		33,572,000

The total movement of freight from all the points of distribution enumerated during each month of the year was as follows:

Months.	Carloads.	Tons.
December, 1893	2,477	24,779
January, 1894	1,907	19,071
February	2,380	23,805
March	3,064	30,641
April	3,269	32,697
May	3,452	34,527
June	4,125	41,125
July	3,721	37,213
August	7,981	79,813
September	7,693	76,934
October	8,091	80,915
November	4,363	43,637
Total		525,157

Classified, the total shipments for the year of each commodity from the points of distribution enumerated were as follows:

	Carloads.	Pounds.
Bags and bagging	11	224,000
Beans	1,087	21,746,000
Books and stationery	12	242,000
Borax	562	11,258,000
Brandy	211	4,226,000
Canned goods	4,856	97,136,000
China merchandise	120	2,406,000
Chocolate	3	68,000
Cigars	5	102,000
Clothing	76	1,524,000
Coffee, green	424	8,498,000
Drugs and herbs	9	198,000
Dry goods	22	454,000
Fruit, dried	4,364	87,284,000
Fruit, deciduous	8,304	166,082,000
Fuse	26	532,000
Groceries	118	2,378,000
Hardware	49	994,000
Hides and pelts	254	5,094,000
Honey	16	338,000
Hops	432	8,640,000
Leather	402	8,042,000
Lumber	565	11,300,000
Machinery	118	2,368,000
Malt	44	884,000
Matting	119	2,390,000
Merchandise, Asiatic	230	4,600,000
Miscellaneous	1,078	21,570,000
Nuts	109	2,192,000
Potatoes	1,503	30,076,000
Powder and explosives	429	8,598,000
Quicksilver	49	984,000
Raisins	4,025	80,514,000
Rice	128	2,560,000
Saddlry and harness	8	172,000
Salmon, canned	1,134	22,682,000
Salmon, pickled	176	3,530,000
Seed	191	3,828,000
Silk	213	4,376,000
Silk goods	44	884,000
Skins and furs	52	1,046,000
Sulphur	43	878,000
Sugar	8,770	175,418,000
Syrup	40	812,000
Tea	1,484	29,690,000
Vegetables	925	18,500,000
Wool, grease	857	17,142,000
Wool, pulled	68	1,366,000
Wool, scoured	321	6,424,000
Woolen goods	8	168,000
Wine	5,482	109,640,000
Flour and millstuff	169	3,398,000
Glue	34	686,000
Horses	138	2,776,000
Sheep	84	1,698,000
Hay	170	3,414,000
Antimony	4	88,000
Mohair	2	42,000
Grain	17	346,000
Barley	106	2,122,000
Cement	331	6,638,000
Asphaltum	60	1,208,000
Copper cement	22	454,000
Cattle	473	9,460,000
Ores	1218	24,370,000

BY SEA AND LAND.

Distances From San Francisco and the State Capital.

The distances from San Francisco to domestic ports are as follows:

To	Miles.	To	Miles.
Astoria	555	Point Arena	100
Anacortes	890	Point Gorda	184
Coos Bay	375	Port Orford	336
Crescent City	274	Portland	653
Coquille River	360	Port Townsend	735
Columbia riverbar	540	Port Harford	416
Chilcat	1708	Port Los Angeles	372
Cayucos	193	Rogue river	313
Carpenteria	312	Redondo	379
Fairhaven	904	Shelter Cove	165
Fort Tongas	1311	Shoalwater bay	569
Fort Wrangel	1450	Seattle	824
Grays Harbor	588	Sitka	1784
Glacier bay	1690	Santa Cruz	71
Gaviota	275	San Simeon	172
Goleta	296	San Luis Obispo	226
Humboldt bay	216	Santa Barbara	305
Hueneme	337	San Pedro	393
Juneau	1608	San Diego	482
Killisnoo	1712	Trinidad	233
Lompoc	241	Tillamook bay	499
Los Angeles	416	Tacoma	850
Mendocino	123	Umpqua river	394
Monterey	93	Victoria, B.C.	750
New Whatcom	908	Vancouver, B.C.	990
Nanaimo	833	Ventura	327
Newport (south)	411	Yaquina bay	454

Distances to foreign ports are as follows:

To	Miles.	To	Miles.
Acapulco	1,836	Mazatlan	1,352
Acajutla	2,505	Manzanillo	1,669
Amapala	2,574	Manta	4,037
Arica	5,650	Mollendo	5,516
Antofogasta	5,987	Melbourne	7,740
Auckland	6,050	Ocos	2,348
Buenaventura	3,609	Port Angel	2,053
Banenita	4,124	Punta Arenas	3,013
Champerico	2,309	Panama	3,473
Corinto	2,741	Payta	4,503
Callao	5,044	Pimentel	4,646
Cobija	5,908	Pacasmayo	4,698
Caldera	6,210	Pisco	5,163
Coquimbo	6,409	Pisagua	5,721
Calcutta	9,900	San Jose del Cabo	1,192
Ensenada	496	San Blas	1,476
Esmeraldas	3,869	Salinas Cruz	2,138
Eten	1,664	San Benito	2,330
Guaymas	1,954	San Jose de Guatemala	2,443
Guayaquil	4,283	San Juan del Sur	2,849
Huasco	6,309	Salaverry	4,764
Honolulu	2,100	Sydney	7,200
Hongkong	6,100	Tonala	2,219
Iquiqui	5,760	Tumaco	3,781
La Paz	1,722	Valparaiso	6,606
La Libertad	2,541	Yokohama	4,526
La Union	2,653		
Magdalena Bay	1,017		

The distances from San Francisco to the county seats of the State are as follows:

County Seat.	Miles.	County Seat.	Miles.
Alameda	6	Plumas	317
Alpine	314	Sacramento	90
Amador	152	San Benito	94
Butte	170	San Bernardino	543
Calaveras	142	San Diego	661
Colusa	139	San Francisco	0
Contra Costa	36	San Joaquin	92
Del Monte	274	San Luis Obispo	246
El Dorado	148	San Mateo	29
Fresno	207	Santa Barbara	528
Humboldt	216	Santa Clara	50
Inyo	561	Santa Cruz	81
Kern	315	Shasta	240
Lake	124	Sierra	209
Lassen	283	Siskiyou	357
Los Angeles	482	Solano	51
Marin	18	Sonoma	51
Mariposa	193	Stanislaus	114
Mendocino	152	Sutter	141
Merced	152	Tehama	199
Modoc	199	Trinity	280
Mono	447	Tulare	250
Monterey	118	Tuolumne	157
Napa	46	Ventura	311
Nevada	166	Yolo	86
Placer	126	Yuba	142

The legal distances from the county seats of the various counties of the State to the capital at Sacramento are as follows:

County seat.	Miles.
Alameda (Oakland)	91
Alpine (Markleeville)	225
Amador (Jackson)	59
Butte (Oroville)	78
Calaveras (San Andreas)	73
Colusa (Colusa)	80
Contra Costa (Martinez)	89
Del Norte (Crescent City)	364
El Dorado (Placerville)	61
Fresno (Fresno)	169
Humboldt (Eureka)	312
Inyo (Independence)	471
Kern (Bakersfield)	278
Lake (Lakeport)	204
Lassen (Susanville)	183
Los Angeles (Los Angeles)	478
Marin (San Rafael)	96
Mariposa (Mariposa)	156
Mendocino (Ukiah)	205
Merced (Merced)	114
Modoc (Alturas)	379
Mono (Bridgeport)	296
Monterey (Salinas City)	196
Napa (Napa City)	61
Nevada (Nevada City)	71
Placer (Auburn)	37
Plumas (Quincy)	136
Sacramento (Sacramento)	
San Benito (Hollister)	173
San Bernardino (San Bernardino)	588
San Diego (San Diego)	566
San Francisco (San Francisco)	84
San Joaquin (Stockton)	48
San Luis Obispo (San Luis Obispo)	293
San Mateo (Redwood City)	105
Santa Barbara (Santa Barbara)	369
Santa Clara (San Jose)	128
Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz)	205
Shasta (Shasta)	177
Sierra (Downieville)	119
Siskiyou (Yreka)	285
Solano (Fairfield)	40
Sonoma (Santa Rosa)	141
Stanislaus (Modesto)	77
Sutter (Yuba City)	50
Tehama (Red Bluff)	135
Trinity (Weaverville)	217
Tulare (Visalia)	211
Tuolumne (Sonora)	100
Ventura (San Buenaventura)	392
Yolo (Woodland)	20
Yuba (Marysville)	52

THE BANKING INTERESTS.

Statistics of Commercial and Savings Banks of California.

The resources of the sixteen San Francisco commercial banks are shown as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bank premises	$1,122,903 23
Other real estate	1,196,104 43
Invested in stocks, bonds and warrants	$3,135,503 87
Loans on real estate	4,354,630 94
Loans on stocks, bonds and warrants	9,397,741 03
Loans on other security	3,352,385 52
Loans on personal security	21,370,292 45
Money on hand	14,998,545 20
Due from banks and bankers	9,204,026 79
Other assets	2,634,271 87
Total	$70,766,405 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$24,014,962 15
Reserve fund, and profit and loss	11,051,168 60
Due depositors	29,988,456 33
Due banks and bankers	4,757,580 28
Other liabilities	954,237 97
Total	$70,766,405 33

The savings banks of San Francisco make the following showing:

RESOURCES.

Bank premises	$2,091,728 26
Other real estate	1,263,410 66
Invested in stocks and bonds	14,067,632 68
Loans on real estate	82,010,043 29
Loans on stocks and bonds	5,745,044 36
Loans on other securities	31,218 77
Loans on personal security	45,000 00
Money on hand	3,632,604 15
Due from banks and bankers	1,542,512 48
Other assets	133,204 61
Total	$110,564,399 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$4,685,000 00
Reserve fund, etc	4,205,113 56
Due depositors	100,833,075 49
Other liabilities	841,210 21
Total	$110,564,399 26

The condition of the 150 interior commercial banks is shown as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bank premises	$1,737,240 28
Other real estate	2,042,540 65
Invested in stocks, bonds and warrants	1,434,422 82
Loans on real estate	15,464,765 06
Loans on stocks, bonds and warrants	2,557,812 86
Loans on other securities	797,093 25
Loans on personal security	19,090,519 32
Money on hand	4,260,503 51
Due from banks and bankers	4,543,497 51
Other assets	759,719 38
Total	$52,688,114 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$18,324,756 27
Reserve and profit and loss	6,879,130 31
Due depositors	25,563,896 36
Due banks and bankers	1,303,420 20
Other liabilities	616,911 50
Total	$52,688,114 64

Resources of the national banks of the State are as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bank premises	$1,143,408 74
Other real estate	464,170 52
Invested in bonds and stocks	2,972,837 52
Loans on bonds and stocks	3,687,463 84
Loans on other securities	994,744 88
Loans on personal security	12,974,605 71
Money on hand	4,145,223 15
Due from banks and bankers	2,939,296 87
Other assets	368,199 37
Total	$29,689,950 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$8,125,000 00
Reserve fund, etc	3,521,975 24
Due depositors	14,998,518 76
Due banks and bankers	1,693,009 43
Other liabilities	1,351,447 17
Total	$29,689,950 60

The condition and affairs of the 283 banks in the State, including national banks, make the following aggregate showing:

RESOURCES.

Bank premises	$7,271,588 46
Other real estate	6,243,426 65
Invested in stocks and bonds	24,085,355 22
Loans on real estate	124,452,038 44
Loans on bonds and stocks	23,203,151 62
Loans on other securities	5,292,335 10
Loans on personal security	55,097,376 33
Money on hand	28,528,059 49
Due from banks and bankers	20,019,419 30
Other assets	4,160,166 33
Total	$297,352,916 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	$61,055,714 11
Reserve and profit and loss	27,167,359 42
Due depositors	196,980,864 45
Due banks and bankers	7,828,982 47
Other liabilities	4,319,996 49
Total	$297,352,916 94

PROPERTY VALUES.

Assessments of the Various Counties for the Current Year.

The assessments of the various counties of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, as finally fixed by the State Board of Equalization, are given in the following table:

Alameda	$91,180,398
Alpine	259,554
Amador	3,979,882
Butte	15,236,370
Calaveras	4,548,155
Colusa	13,051,189
Contra Costa	15,079,762
Del Norte	2,064,852
El Dorado	3,484,655
Fresno	28,914,678
Glenn	11,235,460
Humboldt	17,432,078
Inyo	1,458,058
Kern	11,566,111
Kings	6,982,406
Lake	3,427,410
Lassen	2,342,267
Los Angeles	77,116,157
Madera	6,870,897
Marin	12,178,628
Mariposa	1,836,412
Mendocino	11,221,522
Merced	13,340,443
Modoc	2,871,748
Mono	773,793
Monterey	17,129,130
Napa	12,885,080
Nevada	5,239,845
Orange	9,422,130
Placer	8,141,023
Plumas	2,272,798
Riverside	12,024,575
Sacramento	32,349,450
San Benito	6,589,391
San Bernardino	15,473,469
San Diego	22,506,371
San Francisco	371,567,642
San Joaquin	38,507,817
San Luis Obispo	12,940,017
San Mateo	15,598,095
Santa Barbara	13,576,865
Santa Clara	55,240,175
Santa Cruz	11,752,765
Shasta	5,539,716
Sierra	1,322,561
Siskiyou	6,849,375
Solano	17,763,352
Sonoma	28,238,115
Stanislaus	14,906,930
Sutter	8,677,718
Tehama	9,449,965
Trinity	1,310,157
Tulare	14,632,507
Tuolumne	3,249,450
Ventura	7,449,712
Yolo	19,007,256
Yuba	6,271,975
Total	$1,144,728,104

HAY SUPPLIES.

Available Supplies in Warehouse at the Close of the Year.

Statistics compiled by the San Francisco Hay Association show stocks of hay remaining on hand in the State at the close of November, 1894:

	Tons.		Tons.
Livermore	12,700	Pinole	600
Altamont	1,500	Martinez	2,650
Pleasanton	9,000	Concord	2,300
Sunol	750	Seal Bluff, Bay Point	1,500
Haywards	600		
Decoto	1,400	Pacheco	600
Irvington	600	Walnut Creek	1,150
Warm Springs	1,000	Danville	5,900
Milpitas Landg	750	San Ramon	2,400
San Lorenzo	500	Cornwall	1,200
Mount Eden	2,700	Rio Vista	900
Alvarado	100	Antioch	800
Milpitas	1,800	Byron	250
Alviso	1,850	Stockton	6,000
MountainView	4,000	Colusa	500
Redwood	3,600	Davisville	500
Belmont	500	Suisun	1,550
Menlo	1,200	Benicia	1,550
Mayfield	1,800	Vallejo	1,300
Murphy's	1,000	Napa	1,600
San Jose	2,650	Sonoma	600
San Martini	1,000	Petaluma	6,500
Hollister	11,000	Courtland, Isleton, Clarksburg	1,000
Tres Pinos	2,100		
Morgan Hill	500		
Salinas, Chualar, Gonzales	2,100	Chico	500
		San Francisco	6,000
San Pablo	800	Total	115,350

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Good Steady Movement During the Past Twelve Months.

The export and import trade in groceries during the twelve months ending November 30, 1894, makes quite a satisfactory showing. The demand has been steady, although prices have been rather low.

Statistics of the imports and exports of the four leading commodities in the grocery trade during the past year, ending November 30, 1894, in comparison with the record of the preceding twelve months are as follows:

COFFEE IMPORTS—POUNDS.

The import trade during the year is represented by the following statistics:

From—	1894.	1893.
Central America	23,886,531	15,128,590
China	719,804	955,652
East Indies	827,000	430,522
Mexico	812,700	573,175
South America	951,400	267,590
Society islands	52,900	42,700
Hawaiian islands	49,700	37,646
England	18,200	16,858
Australia	5,600	2,240
Elsewhere		3,214
Totals	27,323,835	17,458,187
1892		22,448,792
1891		22,213,019
1890		19,304,534
1889		20,571,079
1888		22,039,243

COFFEE EXPORTS—POUNDS.

The movement of coffee from this port during the year has been as follows:

Destination.	1894.	1893.
Mexico	128,090	324,784
Australia	341,700	304,617
British Columbia	39,842	48,800
Hawaiian islands	14,060	21,910
New Zealand	24,710	14,512
China	1,080	4,670
Tahiti	3,065	2,250
Pacific islands	5,590	1,342
Apia	940	825
Central America	260	514
Japan	14,530	310
Elsewhere	710	55
New York	21,012	....
Totals	595,589	724,589
1892		958,351
1891		773,990
1890		1,082,021
1889		924,574
1888		1,061,018

SUGAR IMPORTS—POUNDS.

The imports of Sugar during the year and for the preceding twelve months compare as follows:

From—	1894.	1893.
Hawaiian islands	317,487,792	308,855,388
China	21,989,614	11,100,607
Dutch East Indies	6,418,210	21,442,862
Germany	198,593	833,670
Mexico	1,072,310	316,110
British Columbia	28,000	48,090
Central America	420,379	486,769
South America	5,620	....
Belgium	8,200	....
Elsewhere	2,840	1,122
Totals	347,631,558	343,084,618
1892		272,120,097
1891		335,939,667
1890		395,686,985
1889		323,809,804
1888		290,301,109

SUGAR EXPORTS—POUNDS.

The exports of Sugar during the year make the following showing:

Destination.	1894.	1893.
Eastern points	3,518,947	4,922,700
Hawaiian islands	521,720	391,320
Central America	48,165	367,565
Tahiti	275,434	294,710
Mexico	111,795	261,408
Japan	3,973,612	168,150
Panama	187,282	121,820
British Columbia	803,924	52,985
Pacific islands	24,207	12,410
Apia	9,550	7,305
China	1,743,804	6,870
Australia	1,420	290
New Zealand	160	60
Elsewhere	28,840	36,638
Totals	11,248,860	6,654,231
1892		3,699,783
1891		9,751,826
1890		3,313,241
1889		3,491,747
1888		28,691,947

RICE IMPORTS—POUNDS.

The quantities of rice received at this port during the past two years compare as follows:

From—	1894.	1893.
China	35,243,880	28,940,124
Hawaiian islands	6,480,210	6,852,940
British East Indies	104,100	396,105
England	4,409	....
Japan	2,243,720	940,347
Italy	81,080	31,140
Mexico	3,300	....
Totals	45,160,699	37,160,656
1892		45,929,746
1891		46,895,801
1890		46,220,126
1889		48,221,837
1888		49,208,721

RICE EXPORTS—POUNDS.

The exports of rice by sea during the year are shown by the following statistics:

Destination.	1894.	1893.
Central America	2,825,807	1,910,720
Tahiti	358,840	472,912
Panama	643,387	492,680
Mexico	168,394	461,740
British Columbia	17,929	107,960
Apia	51,280	98,720
China	1,860	9,795
New York	15,289	12,430
Pacific islands	42,814	10,960
Australia	6,140	4,630
Hawaiian islands	250	2,782
Asiatic Russia	1,140	1,920
South America	1,200	1,180
Totals	4,134,330	3,588,429
1892		2,232,508
1891		2,292,153
1890		1,970,568
1889		1,897,189
1888		2,409,315

TEA IMPORTS—POUNDS.

Receipts of tea at San Francisco during the past twelve months compare with the preceding year as follows:

From—	1894.	1893.
Japan	3,689,844	3,551,198
China	1,795,446	1,949,917
British East Indies	92,361	71,910
England	3,940	51,524
Totals	5,581,591	5,624,549
1892		6,385,995
1891		7,392,563
1890		6,630,138
1889		7,026,228
1888		7,706,125

TEA EXPORTS—POUNDS.

Shipments of tea from this port by sea during the past twelve months were as follows:

Destination.	1894.	1893.
British Columbia	23,479	48,270
Mexico	37,225	37,340
Central America	29,891	32,875
Hawaiian islands	23,240	31,740
Tahiti	2,780	6,080
Panama	810	2,270
South America	346	1,345
New York	1,480	510
Pacific islands	472	332
Apia	80	226
China	500	48
Japan	180	....
Totals	120,483	161,040
1892		137,860

The shipments of groceries from San Francisco by rail over the lines under control of the Southern Pacific Company during the year were as follows:

	1894.	1893.
Coffee, lbs	8,498,000	3,114,000
Rice	2,560,000	1,866,000
Sugar	175,418,000	162,480,000
Tea	29,690,000	16,528,000

The exports by both rail and sea for the year were as follows:

	1894.	1893.
Coffee, lbs, Sea	595,589	724,589
Rail	8,498,000	3,114,000
Total	9,093,589	3,938,589
Rice, lbs, Sea	4,134,330	3,588,429
Rail	2,560,000	1,866,000
Total	6,694,330	5,454,429
Sugar, lbs, Sea	11,248,860	6,654,231
Rail	175,418,000	162,480,000
Total	186,666,860	169,134,231
Tea, lbs, Sea	120,483	161,040
Rail	29,690,000	16,528,000
Total	29,810,483	16,689,040

A recapitulation of the exports and values of the four leading commodities in the grocery line during the past year is as follows:

Coffee	9,093,589	$1,818,717
Rice	6,694,330	267,773
Sugar	186,666,860	8,520,000
Tea	29,810,483	5,962,096
Total		$16,568,586

MINING ASSESSMENTS.

Total Payments of Stockholder During the Year.

The number and amounts of assessments declared and collected by mining corporations during the year are as follows:

Mine.	No.	Amount.
Alpha Con	2	$21,000
Alta Con	3	32,400
Andes	1	25,000
Bay State	2	5,000
Belcher	2	52,000
Best & Belcher	2	50,400
Black Hawk	1	5,000
Bodie Con	1	15,000
Bullion	2	30,000
Bulwer Con	1	10,000
Caledonia Gold	1	25,000
Challenge	2	5,000
Chollar	3	56,000
Conlon	2	10,000
Con. New York	1	5,000
Con. St. Gothard	2	11,000
Con. Cal. & Virginia	1	108,000
Confidence	1	6,240
Crown Point	2	45,000
Dictator	1	2,000
Dora	2	7,500
East Best & Belcher	1	20,000
East Sierra Nevada	1	5,000
Eclipse	6	13,000
El Leopoldo	5	5,000
Evening Star	5	7,000
Exchequer	1	10,000
Golden Eagle	1	15,900
Golden Prize	1	25,000
Gould & Curry	2	32,400
Gower	1	2,500
Gray Eagle	4	16,000
Hale & Norcross	2	56,000
Iowa	1	5,000
Jack Rabbit	1	2,000
Justice	2	15,750
Kentuck Consolidated	3	26,250
Lady Washington	1	10,800
Live Oak	1	1,800
Martin White	2	45,000
Mexican	2	50,400
Mono	1	7,500
Navajo	1	10,000
North Gould & Curry	1	20,000
Occidental Consolidated	3	25,000
Ophir	3	75,600
Osborn Hill	3	6,500
Overman	3	34,560
Pactolian quartz	1	1,000
Peer	1	5,000
Peerless	1	5,000
Pine Hill	3	12,000
Potosi	2	56,000
Quaker	1	4,500
Quincey	1	2,000
San Vicente	2	16,250
Savage	3	78,400
Seaton	1	2,500
Seg., Belcher & Mides	2	20,000
Scorpion	2	10,000
Sierra Nevada	2	50,000
Silver Hill	1	5,400
Siskiyou Con Quicksilver	1	2,500
Silver King	2	50,000
South Eureka	3	12,000
Standard	1	5,000
Starlight	1	1,500
Steep Hollow Creek	1	5,000
Summit	1	1,500
Teresa	2	8,000
Union Con	2	35,000
Utah Con	1	5,000
Virginia Con	1	1,250
West Con. Virginia	2	50,000
Yellow Jacket	1	30,000
Totals	136	$1,543,600

The assessments for the year may be apportioned geographically as follows:

CALIFORNIA.

County.	Mines.	Amount.
Amador	4	$22,000
Butte	2	6,000
Calaveras	4	26,500
El Dorado	1	12,000
Inyo	1	1,250
Mariposa	1	2,000
Mono	4	34,000
Nevada	6	41,500
Placer	2	17,000
Plumas	1	2,000
Sierra	1	5,000
Siskiyou	1	2,500
Totals	28	$171,750

NEVADA.

Elko	1	10,000
Lyon	1	15,000
Storey	37	1,187,600
White Pine	1	45,000
Total	40	$1,257,600

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Lawrence	1	25,000

ARIZONA.

Pima	2	10,000
Pinal	1	50,000
Totals	3	60,000

MEXICO.

Sinaloa	2	24,250
Chimaltitan	1	5,000
Totals	3	$29,250

The number of assessment mines and the amounts collected from year to year during the past twelve years are as follows:

Years.	Mines.	Amount.
1883	148	$5,885,784
1884	120	4,724,700
1885	105	2,701,150
1886	86	3,024,674
1887	97	3,137,360
1888	90	3,750,300
1889	92	2,999,050
1890	89	2,392,460
1891	90	2,925,540
1892	81	2,566,320
1893	78	2,196,280
1894	75	1,543,600
Total assessment 12 years		$37,847,218

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Risks and Premiums for Twelve Months.

The report of the Insurance Commissioners for 1894 gives the following statistics on insurance:

FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount written	$388,522,503 00
Premiums on same	6,780,453 93
Losses paid	2,667,160 24
Ratio of losses to premiums	39.4

MARINE INSURANCE.

Amount written	$128,610,786 00
Premiums on same	1,354,439 16
Losses paid	808,792 67
Ratio of losses to premiums	59.7

The above business was apportioned as follows:

TO COMPANIES OF THIS STATE—FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount written	$42,062,967 00
Premiums on same	740,927 76
Losses paid	287,276 58
Ratio of losses to premiums	38.8

MARINE INSURANCE.

Amount written	$22,250,522 00
Premiums on same	260,187 28
Losses paid	142,801 69
Ratio of losses to premiums	54.9

TO COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount written	$137,687,435 00
Premiums on same	2,538,643 94
Losses paid	1,073,367 65
Ratio of losses to premiums	42.3

MARINE INSURANCE.

Amount written	$10,112,651 00
Premiums on same	76,798 58
Losses paid	39,953 86
Ratio of losses to premiums	52.0

TO COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—FIRE INSURANCE.

Amount written	$208,772,101 00
Premiums on same	3,500,882 23
Losses paid	1,306,515 91
Ratio of losses to premiums	37.3

MARINE INSURANCE.

Amount written	$96,247,613 00
Premiums on same	1,017,453 25
Losses paid	626,037 12
Ratio of losses to premiums	61.5

MANUFACTURES.

Leading Industries of San Francisco and a Year's Output.

The statistics of San Francisco's manufacturing establishments, showing the number in each line and the estimated output of the past year are as follows:

	No.	Value of Products.
Cigar factories	372	$2,900,000
Clothing manufactures	281	3,980,000
Boots and shoes	167	3,300,000
Harness and saddlery	56	1,400,000
Carriages and wagons	49	1,000,000
Agricultural implements	3	200,000
Bags and bagging	5	750,000
Artificial stone works	21	1,000,000
Barrel factories	20	1,200,000
Coffee and spice mills	14	2,400,000
Bedding and upholstery	18	800,000
Box factories	11	1,200,000
Breweries	24	3,300,000
Brass foundries	8	500,000
Cracker manufacturers	3	1,200,000
Flour and feed mills	15	2,000,000
Machinery and foundries	43	3,100,000
Fruit canneries	11	3,200,000
Gas works	2	8,000,000
Furniture factories	24	1,600,000
Glass staining and cutting	6	900,000
Jewelry	16	600,000
Glove factories	11	600,000
Tinware and cans	7	3,200,000
Sugar refineries	2	18,000,000
Tanneries	25	2,300,000
Malthouses	4	3,000,000
Provision packers	6	1,250,000
Marble works	30	340,000
Shipyards	5	3,000,000
Rolling mills	1	1,400,000
Shirt factories	40	800,000
Silverware	4	400,000
Soap factories	24	1,200,000
Wire and wire rope	1	800,000
White lead factory	1	300,000
Wool scouring and grading	6	1,900,000
Trunks and valises	4	300,000
Vinegar and pickle works	6	240,000
Total		$83,810,000

BIG CARGOES.

The Largest Shipments of Wheat From San Francisco.

There have been quite a number of cargoes Grain cleared from this port in the last ten years aggregating 5000 tons and upward, but the Somali, which sailed on November 30, 1894, was the first ship to take out a cargo in excess of 6000 tons. No other ship equal to her in carrying capacity has ever been on this Coast. The list of Grain cargoes of 5000 tons and upwards that have sailed from this port is as follows:

Sailed.	Vessel.	Short tons.
Nov. 17, 1883	Silverton	5,353
Nov. 1, 1886	Palgrave	5,373
Feb. 5, 1891	Rappahannock	5,100
Mar. 28, 1891	Alice A. Leigh	5,118
July 31, 1891	Shenandoah	5,630
Feb. 24, 1892	Horensfeld	5,120
Aug. 20, 1892	Shenandoah	5,418
Sept. 2, 1892	Liverpool	*5,673
Sept. 2, 1892	California	*5,070
Oct. 18, 1892	Drumrock	*5,192
Mar. 22, 1892	Lord Templemore	5,087
April 20, 1893	Milton Stuart	*5,267
Aug. 19, 1893	Palgrave	5,360
Aug. 21, 1893	Manchester	*5,071
Aug. 25, 1893	California	5,241
Dec. 17, 1893	Shenandoah	*5,850
Nov. 30, 1894	Somali	6,125

*Including flour and other freight.

NEW WHEAT.

The First Arrivals of New Crop at Tide Water Each Year.

The date of arrival of new wheat at tide water each year since that cereal was first produced in quantity, and market price of No. 1 wheat at such time are given below:

Year.	Date.	Price.
1894	June 10	$ 95
1893	June 2	1 26¼
1892	May 23	1 47½
1891	May 24	1 75
1890	May 20	1 30
1889	May 24	1 40
1888	June 15	1 31¼
1887	June 11	1 86
1886	June 5	1 25
1885	June 3	1 42½
1884	June 30	1 45
1883	June 19	1 65
1882	June 6	1 67
1881	June 7	1 30
1880	June 24	1 55
1879	June 20	1 65
1878	June 13	1 70
1877	June 2	2 40
1876	June 9	1 75
1875	June 2	1 65@1 67
1874	June 11	1 65@1 67
1873	June 7	1 75@1 80
1872	June 10	1 80@1 85
1871	June 23	2 30@2 37
1870	June 9	1 70@1 80
1869	June 15	1 40@1 45
1868	June 18	1 90@2 00
1867	June 17	1 65@1 70
1866	June 25	1 50@1 60
1865	June 12	2 20@2 25
1864	July 9	2 80@2 95
1863	July 25	1 50@1 60
1862	July 11	1 62@1 65
1861	July 24	1 50@1 65
1860	July 3	1 50@1 55
1859	July 14	1 90@2 00

NEW BARLEY.

The First Installments at Tide Water for Each Year.

The first receipts for new barley for a series of years past and the price of No. 1 feed barley at such dates are annexed:

Year.	Month.	Prices.	Year.	Month.	Prices.
1894	June 1	$ 92½	1881	June 21	$0 90
1893	June 3	85	1880	June 24	63¾
1892	June 6	1 05	1879	June 30	75
1891	June 6	1 42½	1878	June 11	80
1890	May 31	1 06¼	1877	June 20	1 55
1889	June 1	75	1876	May 30	90
1888	June 5	92½	1875	June 20	1 35
1887	June 4	1 15	1874	June 9	1 45
1886	May 27	1 10	1873	June 5	1 10
1885	June 16	1 25	1872	June 6	1 40
1884	July 9	90	1871	June 12	1 57½
1883	June 25	95	1870	June 19	1 20
1882	June 12	1 65			

BARLEY AND OATS.

Total Shipments by Sea During the Past Year.

The exports of barley during the twelve months ending November 30, 1894, are as follows:

Months.	Centals.	Value.
December, 1893	163,502	$147,766
January, 1894	128,217	93,800
February	139,405	125,550
March	158,998	136,902
April	148,992	136,297
May	8,098	8,579
June	13,173	12,246
July	11,234	9,836
August	168,917	179,814
September	139,481	154,461
October	130,241	142,337
November	35,628	40,510
Totals	1,245,886	$1,187,698

The shipments of oats were as follows:

Months.	Centals.	Value.
December, 1893	265	$317
January, 1894	3,819	5,156
February	1,649	2,212
March	1,195	1,778
April	1,139	1,572
May	1,516	2,218
June	747	1,091
July	2,487	3,253
August	1,107	1,502
September	2,055	2,611
October	2,336	2,811
November	2,844	3,173
Totals	21,259	$27,694

CORN SHIPMENTS.

Aggregate Exports by Sea For Twelve Months Past.

The exports of corn by sea during the twelve months ending November 30, 1894, are as follows:

Months.	Centals.	Value.
December, 1893	20,095	$18,966
January, 1894	19,325	18,779
February	20,470	18,943
March	12,292	13,736
April	33,811	43,467
May	20,691	28,229
June	26,917	37,330
July	8,935	12,598
August	4,692	6,199
September	4,841	6,237
October	9,024	10,909
November	6,246	8,280
Totals	189,339	$223,674

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Total Receipts for Each Crop Year at San Francisco.

The receipts of wheat and flour at San Francisco by crop years have been as follows:

Crop Year.	Wheat. Centals.	Flour. Bbls.
1893-94	10,714,729	1,055,824
1892-93	10,428,345	1,286,324
1891-92	12,035,492	1,415,962
1890-91	14,812,705	5,768,578
1889-90	14,069,590	1,463,194
1888-89	13,800,149	1,196,021
1887-88	9,338,978	732,661
1886-87	14,007,067	4,408,362
1885-86	12,852,831	4,831,154
1884-85	17,677,073	5,215,592
1883-84	12,489,581	5,091,272
1882-83	14,929,712	4,028,209
1881-82	21,063,733	3,227,242
1880-81	15,706,788	2,716,445
1879-80	11,565,132	2,712,992
1878-79	10,710,291	2,596,808
1877-78	4,283,297	379,456
1876-77	11,155,601	515,014
1875-76	6,653,728	473,568
1874-75	9,837,660	448,419
1873-74	8,183,236	565,730
1882-73	11,148,500	915,960
1871-72	2,395,008	586,998
1870-71	4,780,253	483,653
1869-70	6,565,066	684,433
1868-69	6,311,383	831,920
1867-68	5,941,194	824,696
1866-67	5,218,536	[illegible]
1865-66	2,142,212	667,374
1864-65	509,163	246,683
1863-64	1,843,840	397,192
1862-63	1,890,777	599,300
1861-62	1,451,465	455,078
1860-61	2,164,320	491,237
1859-60	974,436	370,876
1858-59	413,640	266,614
1857-58	230,030	127,312
1856-57	237,036	131,850
1855-56	452,773	170,591

WHEAT SEEDING.

Acreage and Requirements of Leading Localities.

The quantity of wheat required for seed is not generally known. There is a popular notion that it takes a bushel of wheat to seed an acre of ground. This, however, is scarcely a fair average. The quantities of seed necessary in some of the leading wheat-growing sections of California is shown as follows:

Locality.	Growers.	Acres.	Pounds.
Antioch	10	1,280	82
Bakersfield	2	4,000	60
Biggs	5	2,540	100
Chico	8	22,100	120
Fernando	..	14,200	90
Fresno	5	4,800	45
Germantown	5	18,500	100
Kings City	..	35,000	50
Livermore	6	3,880	75
Lodi	26	12,310	83
Mendota	2	6,150	40
Merced	3	13,200	60
Modesto	8	24,600	62
Newman	6	11,500	50
Oakdale	4	25,000	75
Orland	4	76,000	90
Salinas	4	3,000	56
Suisun	3	6,000	73
Tehama	6	19,687	115
Tracy		50,000	40
Tulare	3	7,200	46
Williams	8	15,850	100
Woodland	4	7,800	100

It is found that heavy land takes more seed than light; that old land requires more than new, and that more is required in the northern than in the central or southern counties.

WINE AND BRANDY.

Shipments by Sea and Rail During the Past Twelve Months.

The returns to California wine-growers during the past year have not been satisfactory in consequence of low prices.

The grape crop of 1894 was an exceptionally small one, due to the frosts, coulure, hot weather and early rains. The amount of wine made will not exceed 60 per cent of that made in 1893.

The general standard of this year's wine is below that of 1893, with the exception of sweet wines, which are equally as good.

A fair estimate of the wine produced in California during 1894 is as follows:

Napa county, gallons	1,500,000
Sonoma	2,750,000
Alameda	1,250,000
Santa Clara	3,000,000
San Joaquin	350,000
Fresno	1,250,000
Los Angeles and south	1,000,000
Other counties	1,500,000
Total	12,600,000

Prices remain unsettled, particularly in New York and New Orleans, but it is hoped they will be adjusted to a certain extent in the not far distant future. The feature of the business which is occupying the attention of the wine men generally in this State is the progress of the California Winemakers' Corporation, which has been in course of organization for some time past. It is definitely stated that the requisite quantity of wine has been pledged and that the corporation is an established fact.

Receipts of California wines and brandies at San Francisco during each month of the past year, in gallons, are as follows:

	Wine.	Brandy.
December, 1893	813,220	183,340
January, 1894	558,110	142,705
February	741,410	190,650
March	972,900	25,695
April	985,050	16,890
May	1,274,100	22,100
June	1,178,100	63,880
July	544,600	6,840
August	1,061,610	29,510
September	1,109,996	20,080
October	1,194,344	16,940
November	1,080,910	119,355
Totals	11,506,350	837,735

The exports of California wine from San Francisco by sea during the twelve months ending November 30, 1894, were as follows:

To—	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
New York	595	1,923,401	$796,562
Central America	9,454	93,775	94,548
Mexico	1,280	117,796	68,716
Hawaii	910	129,542	90,167
British Columbia	302	15,391	7,305
Japan and China	423	27,560	12,435
Great Britain	75	28,932	12,810
Germany	81	23,764	8,586
Other European	4	670	452
Tahiti	2	54,352	16,740
Various foreign	239	6,592	4,046
Totals	13,365	2,421,775	$1,052,427

Exports by sea during each month of the past year make the following showing:

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
December, 1893	1,150	108,400	$38,502
January, 1894	1,216	196,437	99,868
February	1,731	61,045	34,307
March	1,094	177,005	90,372
April	1,071	194,594	91,802
May	1,147	287,854	119,580
June	1,207	204,542	70,440
July	560	334,293	153,261
August	1,144	273,584	120,149
September	788	101,132	37,718
October	1,241	232,702	101,454
November	1,016	250,187	98,974
Totals	13,365	2,421,775	$1,052,427

The following is a recapitulation of the exports of wine by both sea and rail during the past year:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	13,365	2,421,775	$1,052,427
By rail	30,040	11,404,879	4,657,282
Totals	43,405	13,826,654	$5,709,709

The exports of California brandies during the year were mostly to domestic Eastern ports and Germany and England. The total monthly shipments of the year by sea and rail were as follows:

Months.	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
December, 1893	72	41,210	$63,040
January, 1894	114	55,502	90,084
February	253	47,806	68,024
March	312	226,633	195,463
April	102	57,294	88,386
May	4	8,737	15,848
June	108	33,610	54,107
July	81	10,299	17,816
August	35	7,208	11,220
September	88	81,640	120,100
October	203	40,041	62,905
November	9	40,652	57,563
Totals	1,381	650,632	$844,559

QUICKSILVER.

Substantial Increase in Export Trade During the Year.

Trade in Quicksilver during the twelve months ending November 30, 1894 has been, quite steady and fairly active. The receipts for each month during the past two years compare as follows:

Months.	1894.	1893.
December*, flasks	2,617	2,004
January	3,227	2,243
February	2,363	2,388
March	2,586	1,588
April	2,391	1,623
May	1,977	2,511
June	725	2,790
July	1,536	2,014
August	1,897	1,969
September	1,575	1,281
October	1,680	2,718
November	2,490	2,352
Totals	25,158	25,421

*December, 1892 and 1893.

The exports by sea during these twelve months is largely in excess of the total for the preceding year. The monthly shipments compare as follows:

Months.	1894.	1893.
December, 1893, flasks	2,881	1,050
January, 1894	1,331	3,208
February	2,575	1,235
March	1,860	1,859
April	1,641	1,073
May	1,230	646
June	255	1,228
July	1,314	1,081
August	1,192	232
September	158	665
October	1,419	588
November	2,190	1,875
Totals	18,046	14,740

In valuations the monthly shipments of the two years compare as follows:

Months.	1894.	1893.
December, 1893	$86,430	$41,800
January, 1894	39,930	129,360
February	77,250	49,579
March	55,800	74,269
April	49,230	45,084
May	36,900	28,345
June	7,650	51,357
July	39,420	43,758
August	35,760	9,130
September	4,740	26,737
October	42,570	23,597
November	65,700	65,600
Totals	$541,380	$588,616

While there were 3346 more flasks exported during 1894 than 1893 the aggregate value is somewhat smaller owing to the fact that prices were lower during the past year.

The exports of the year were distributed as follows:

To—	Flasks.	Value.
New York	8,120	$243,600
China	4,600	138,000
Australia	100	3,000
New Zealand	10	300
Central America	804	24,120
Mexico	4,161	124,830
British Columbia	46	1,380
Canada	200	6,000
Japan	5	150
Totals	18,046	$541,380

A recapitulation of the shipments by both sea and rail during the year is as follows:

	Flasks.	Value.
By sea	18,046	$541,380
By rail	10,933	395,400
Totals	28,979	$936,780

Third Section.

Los Angeles Daily Times

Pages 21 to 36.

XIVTH YEAR.—36 PAGES. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1895.—TRIPLE SHEET. PER WEEK, 20c. PER MONTH, 85c. FIVE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS— With Dates of Events.

NEW LOS ANGELES THEATER—
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
THREE—NIGHTS ONLY, JANUARY 1, 2 AND 3—THREE.
W. A. MAHARA'S MAMMOTH COLORED

☆ OPERATIC MINSTRELS, ☆

Grand, Gorgeous Elevated Flower First Part, comprising the best Comedians, Dancers and Singers. The pick of the colored profession. As good as an opera. Eulogized by the press; cheered by the public. A whirlwind of novelties.

35 COLORED ARTISTS.

More exciting than a circus.
OUR Black Bird Band is unequaled; Pickaninny Drum Corps; Challenge Band of Drum Majors; Wonderful Street Parade at noon.
A show for ladies, gentlemen and children.
Regular Prices—$1.00 75c, 50c, and 25c.

ORPHEUM— MAIN STREET, BET. FIRST AND SECOND.
(Formerly Grand Operahouse.)
LOS ANGELES' SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATER.

In conjunction with the San Francisco Orpheum.

Tremendous Success, DELIGHTED AUDIENCES, House crowded to the doors.

Matinee Today, New Year's Day.

A Brilliant Company of Artists from Both Hemispheres.

CAICEDO, ALICE RAYMOND,
GEORGE EVANS, M'CARTHY & REYNOLDS,
PRICE and LLOYD, O. K. SATO,
THOMAS and WELCH, Big "FOUR" Big,
SMITH, MARTIN, SPARKS, WILLIAMSON.

Performances every evening, including Sunday. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

Special MATINEE New Year's Day.

Prices never changing—Parquette, 25c and 50c; Family Circle, 25c; Gallery 10c. Matinee's, 25c to any part of the house; Children, 10c, any seat; Gallery 10c.

BURBANK THEATER— FRED A. COOPER, Manager.
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY EVENING Dec. 30.

"CINDERELLA,"

Or "The Little Glass Slipper," a magnificent spectacular production, a tale of Fairyland. Entirely new scenery, gorgeous costumes, grand ballet and wonderful transformations, in conjunction with high-class vaudeville by SIEGRIST and LEE, LES REMONDES and QUAZINA, and the GONZALES SISTERS. Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 50c; Dress and Family Circles, 30c; Balcony, 20c; gallery, 15c; boxes, 50c and 75c. Matinees New Year's day and Saturday. Next week Jeffreys Lewis in "La Belle Russe."

Pasadena, New Year's Day, 1895—

SIXTH ANNUAL

TOURNAMENT OF ROSES.

Parade of decorated turnouts, saddle-horses, bicycles, etc., under the auspices of the Valley Hunt Club. Grandest midwinter floral spectacle in the world. Prizes offered for most artistic floral decoration. Entries received at No. 58 Raymond avenue, Pasadena. The procession will form on Orange Grove avenue at 10 o'clock a.m. The public are invited to witness the event free of cost.

Athletic Club Park.

Football.

Stanford vs. Los Angeles Athletic Club.

ATHLETIC CLUB PARK, NEW YEAR'S DAY, Grand Stand Free, Game called at 2:30 p.m. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at Fred Barman's cigar store, Second and Spring streets. Dec. 30, 31, Jan. 1, 1895.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

THE ARLINGTON,
RIVERSIDE, CAL.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
HAS
ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE BATHS,
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Halls heated by Steam Radiators,
GRATE IN EACH ROOM. FREE 'BUS,
J. T. RITCHEY & SON, Proprietors.

THE ABBOTSFORD INN—
—Corner Eighth and Hope Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
Pre-eminently a most attractive, sunny and comfortable Tourists Hotel. One hundred rooms, single or en suite.
ALL NEW AND MODERN APPOINTMENTS.
Incandescent light; steam radiator in EVERY ROOM. American Plan Exclusively. By J. J. MARTIN & SON.

HOTEL NADEAU, European Plan.
NADEAU CAFE.
200 elegantly furnished rooms, 60 suites with bath, supplied with all modern improvements. Rooms $1 per day and upwards. NADEAU CAFE, C. E. AMIDON, Manager, is the finest in the city; private dining and banquet rooms. Liberally managed. H. W. CHASE & CO.

THE ARLINGTON HOTEL,
SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
First-class in all appointments.
Finest cuisine in the State.
Best and Largest hotel orchestra on the Coast.
GATY & DUNN.
All letters and telegrams promptly replied to.

THE CALIFORNIA,
Formerly The Southern, Cor. of Second and Hill Streets.
Entire New Management.
The most elegant family hotel in the city. All modern conveniences; first-class in all respects; suites with bath; cuisine unsurpassed; electric car pass the door to all parts of the city. SMITH & WYLIE, Proprietors.

ELSINORE HOT SPRINGS,
AND THE NEW LAKEVIEW HOTEL,
Are now open to the public. Address
ROYER & TRAPHAGEN.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS—THE FAMOUS WINTER RESORT OF Southern California; hotel first-class; lighted by electricity; heated by hot water from springs; overlooks San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands; 'bus leaves Arrowhead Station 12:35 and 4 p.m.; San Bernardino 3:15 p.m. Postoffice and telephone at Springs. City office, Coulter's Dry Goods Store.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS SANTA BARBARA, CAL. THOROUGHLY RENOvated; strictly first-class; new management; rates reasonable; cafe in connection. L. J. CLARK & CO., props.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Football! Football! Football!
ATHLETIC PARK.
We deal with each customer as if we were that customer; to treat each and every order received, large or small, as if it were the only order we have in the house, and always to give for a dollar a dollar's worth, believing it is cheaper to keep a customer than to make one.
BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC COMPANY, 113 S. Spring st., Los Angeles.

Our Twentieth Anniversary.
1875 WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR! 1895
Bartlett Bros., 103 N. Spring.

THE MORNING'S NEWS —IN— The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed.

BY CABLE—Page 2.

Terrible gales and snowstorms in the British Isles—Vessels wrecked off the English coast—Heavy seas off Southern Spain—Capt. Dreyfus's appeal is rejected—The London Athletic Club undecided about accepting the challenge of New York athletes; if they come to America it will be in the latter part of the summer.

IN CONGRESS—Page 2.

The cash in the treasury; the gold reserve.

GENERAL EASTERN—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Ruin in Florida; millions of boxes of oranges and the vegetable crop frozen—New York astir over the Lexow investigation; Dr. Parkhurst criticises Byrnes and the committee's failure to press his examination—Seventeen persons missing in the Albany fire—A duel between a jealous doctor and his wife's cousin—Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle organization to dissolve and reorganize under a new name—Mgr. Satolli says the Pope's decree against secret societies is in force; the Chancellor of the Minnesota Knights of Pythias demands proofs of a Catholic clergyman's charges—Georgia to send a train load of corn to the suffering Nebraskans—An exciting time at a Chicago fire—A claimant for an estate valued at three or four million dollars.

AT LARGE—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from Pensacola, Vicksburg, Jacksonville, Chicago, New York, Boston, West Point, San Francisco, Marshfield, Or., and other places.

PACIFIC COAST—Page 3.

Charlie Fair to contest his father's will; his sisters have no love for him—Redskins alarm the settlers near Tombstone—David Zilioux, the Los Angeles pharmacist, still alive but cannot recover from his injuries. A "Lifer" pardoned from the Oregon penitentiary—E. J. Baldwin closes a deal for the orange crop of his Santa Anita ranch—Missing ship J. P. Brown comes into port—Gov. Markham commutes prisoners' sentences.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—Page 30.

New York stock market; highest and lowest [illegible] Chicago live stock [illegible] produce markets—The San Francisco stock market.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Pages 32, 33.

A lively session of the Pasadena City Council over the Southern Pacific franchise—Suit against Los Angeles attorneys by a Santa Barbara claimant of the More estate—Discussion of canaigre culture among the San Diego ranchers—The review for the past year.

THE CITY—Pages 26, 27, 30, 35, 36.

Weekly meeting of the City Council—The Federal grand jury returns ten indictments, believed to be against officers of San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and Fresno counties—Meeting of the Board of Supervisors. Annual report of the Associated Charities—Fire in the Zahn Block on South Spring street; losses and insurance—Supplemental report of the City Engineer on East Side storm water—The rebate to property-owners in the Hill-street sewer district further discussed—The great Stanford-Athletic Club football match today.

WEATHER FORECAST:

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Southern California: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature except slightly cooler in the east portion; light to fresh northerly winds.

A QUIET SOIREE.

TWO MASKED ROBBERS GATHER IN A TRAIN.

They Were Disguised as Passengers and are Thought to be Green Hands—Several Thousand Dollars Taken.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.,) Dec. 31.—At Livingston, Ala., two masked robbers boarded south-bound express No. 3, on the Alabama Great Southern, which left here at 3.55 p.m., and robbed the express car of its valuables. The scene of the robbery is 120 miles south of here, and details are scarce.

It seems that the robbers, disguised as passengers, after boarding the train waited until it was again in motion, and then, going out on the platform, put on their masks and entered the express car and, at the point of pistols, compelled the messenger to give up the contents of his safe, which is thought to have contained several thousand dollars.

The robbery was committed very quietly, and when it was completed the robbers backed out of the car with their pistols still on the express messenger and baggagemaster, who occupied the same car, and, pulling the bell cord, got off when the train slowed up and took to the woods. There is absolutely no clew as yet, but the actions of the robbers indicate that they were green hands.

The express company will not tell how much money was taken, but it is not thought to be a very large amount, as the train was a local and did not usually carry large amounts of money. The railroad and express people are hurrying officers and bloodhounds to the scene.

COLD STORAGE.

Florida is a Gigantic Icehouse.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetables by the Ton.

The Mercury Ranges from Fourteen to Eighteen Degrees Above Zero.

Severity of the Storm in the British Isles—Damaged Vessels at St. John's—On the Pacific Coast.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.,) Dec. 31.—The mercury went down to 14 deg. above zero at the signal station in this city, just before sunrise this morning, this record being 1 deg. colder than the temperature during the great freeze of 1886, and the lowest since 1835. The thermometer at the station is 100 feet above the bround and the surface readings about town average from 10 to 3 deg. lower.

Reports from Titusville, Tampa, Ocala, Gainesville, Palatka and Sanford indicate that the mercury dropped to about 18 deg. above zero in those localities. Orange and vegetable crops are practically ruined. The best estimate places the number of oranges on the trees at fully 2,600,000 boxes, and the officials of the Florida Fruit Exchange in this city think that fully 2,000,000 boxes of fruit have been frozen, either wholly or in part. If this estimate is correct, the remaining 600,000 boxes will bring fabulous prices. These reports cannot be verified until tonight or tomorrow, but the best informants in fruit matters say the "jig us up" with the orange crop of 1893-94. Ice formed on the streets of Jacksonville this morning.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.,) Dec. 31.—The first reports of Florida's loss in citrus fruits from the extraordinary cold snap that visited that State three days ago were not exaggerated. The best estimates of the loss in oranges was $5,000,000, without counting young orange trees killed and the general destruction of pineapples, limes, guavas and bananas, and winter vegetables, which must make heavy apparent losses. The most careful computation is that 2,000,000 boxes were on the trees. President Fairbanks of the Florida Fruit Exchange [illegible] he regards the damage as ended.

An average [illegible] of oranges would bring in the market $1.50, so that the loss of 2,000,000 boxes to the growers, the labor engaged in the boxing and the shipping transportation and commission would amount to $5,250,000. No estimation has been made on loss to other fruits and to vegetables, and there will be no way of telling about the new orange groves for a month of six weeks, when there, if affected by the cold, split the bark, or die at the top. The snap is not without compensation, however, as it has largely killed the scale, one of the deadliest orange pests, and exterminated another, the white fly, which were becoming active in some groves and threatened the State.

FROZEN FISH.

PENSACOLA, (Fla.,) Dec. 31.—Parties from the bay report that the beach is covered with large quantities of frozen fish driven up by the strong north wind of Friday and Saturday. Experienced fruitgrowers do not think that orange trees in this section were killed by the frost, as the weather has been so dry that they contained but little sap. Satsuma orange trees do not appear to have suffered. The weather moderated yesterday and the first heavy rain for many weeks fell last night. Another cold wave is advancing and it is feared it will do much more damage.

TWO DAMAGED STEAMERS.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.,) Dec. 31.—Two damaged steamers arrived here this morning. The Boston City from London, December 15, for Halifax, reports a fearful experience. She only had a light cargo of about six hundred tons and rolled terribly when the seas were heavy. She experienced the worst gale of the passage yesterday forenoon, about one hundred and thirty miles from here. Her spare propeller broke adrift, tore up the deck and crashed through the starboard side. Then, when she rolled to port, the propeller careened across the deck and drove through the port side. The seas rushed in through these two holes at a fearful rate, and it was feared that the steamship would sink. But, thanks to the steam-pumps, the Boston City managed to keep above water until she made port.

The British steamship Lord O'Neill tried to make this port last week, but contrary gales drove her 200 miles off coast, and she then tried to continue the voyage across the Atlantic. She was compelled to abandon the attempt on account of strong contrary winds. Her deck, bulwarks and stanchions are damaged by the seas and the crew was utterly exhausted when this port was made.

THE WEST.

Heavy Rain Along the Oregon and Northern California Coast.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The Weather Bureau announces that rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours throughout Idaho, Southern Washington, and the Coast of California, and in the extreme southern portion of Arizona, the heaviest rain being along the Oregon and Northern California coast. This storm has remained central in the present location for the past three or four days, the high pressure in the interior preventing its movement eastward.

OVER THE OCEAN.

Reports of Severe Suffering and Loss of Life from Britain.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—By Atlantic Cable.) The weather is cold throughout Great Brittain. Gales are blowing, and snows are generally reported. Several trains are snowbound in Scotland. Between Cindrance and Forsinard a passenger train has been blocked in the snow since yesterday. In Scotland the snowstorm was accompanied by lightning.

A terrible gale is raging over South Durham, and another storm is sweeping the coast of Essex, doing much damage in the east and north of the country. The sea is very high, and much damage has been done to shipping. The gale in the channel continues, and the lifeboats at various points along the coast have accomplished many heroic rescues.

The Ramsgate (Kent,) lifeboat crew put to sea at midnight, and did not return until sometime before noon, bringing ashore, however, the crew of the schooner Union, wrecked on the Goodwin sands. At Holyhead, the bodies of ten of the crew of the British bark Osseo, from Taltal, Chile, for Androssan, Scotland, have been washed ashore. As announced by the Associated Press yesterday, the Osseo was wrecked on Holyhead breakwater yesterday morning, and all her crew of twenty-four men perished, in spite of efforts to rescue them.

ON THE SPANISH COAST.

BILBOA (Spain,) Dec. 31.—A heavy gale has prevailed over the southern part of Spain for two days, interrupting telegraphic communication. On the coast heavy seas have been running, and numbers of vessels have been seeking shelter in port.

NEW YEAR'S HONORS.

Conferring of Decorations and Titles by the Queen's Government.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Among the New Year's honors announced is the conferring of the order of Knight Commander of St. Michael upon the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, is appointed a member of the Privy Council, and George Newnes, member of Parliament for the Newmarket division of Cambridgeshire and the editor of Tid Bits, the Strand Magazine and the Westminster Gazette, and Prof. James Emerson Reynolds, M.D., F.R.S., president of the Royal College of Physicians, have been created baronets. Baron Cromer (Evelyn Baring,) the British agent and Consul-General in Egypt, and W. H. White, chief constructor of the navy, are made knight commanders of the bath.

FRAUDULENT DEBTORS

Attachments Filed Against an Insolvent New York Firm.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Dec 31.—Attachments aggregating $20,000 have been filed against J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dry goods and millinery dealers, at West Twenty-third and Grand streets, who went into liquidation last week. Application is pending for other attachments to the amount of $40,000. The attachments were granted on the ground, as alleged, that the firm of Lichtenstein & Sons had disposed of their property with intent to defraud their creditors.

The allegations of fraud also involve the firm of Erich Bros., who took possession of the Lichtenstein stock under an agreement with the latter firm, the nature of which, the creditors allege, both parties to the transaction refuse to disclose

THE MASSILLON MINES.

They Will not be Reopened for the Present.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CLEVELAND (O.,) Dec. 31.—Secretary Phillips, of the Massillon District Coal Operators' Association, said today concerning the coal situation:

"We shall not make any attempt to start the mines at present. We have every reason to believe that the men will reconsider their action taken last Friday, and go to work at the price stipulated in the award of arbitrator. The men have had public sympathy with them all through the contest until now, and we feel that they will see this very soon."

FOUGHT IT OUT.

A Jealous Doctor Challenges His Wife's Cousin to a Duel.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

EASTON (Pa.,) Dec. 31.—E. C. Riegal, a prominent physician of Bloomsbury, N. J., a few miles from here, and William Bebiler of Philadelphia fought a duel at Bloomsbury early Sunday morning. Riegal received two bad wounds on the crown of his head and his coat was pierced with bullets, which fortunately did not take effect. Bebiler had a narrow escape, a book in his pocket preventing a bullet from passing through his body.

The trouble was caused by jealousy. Bebiler, who is a cousin of Dr. Riegal's wife, had been corresponding with her and paying her frequent visits. On Saturday he visited her, which resulted in a war of words between Bebiler and the doctor. The outcome of the quarrel was a challenge from the doctor to fight a duel, which was accepted.

Mrs. Riegal, the alleged cause of trouble, is 23 years old and very attractive. The parties are well connected and the affair has caused quite a sensation.

REPUBLICANS REVOLT.

Two Lower Houses in the New Mexico Legislature.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SANTA FE (N. M.,) Dec. 31.—The Thirty-first Legislative Assembly of New Mexico met today. The secretary swore in eight Democrats and four Republicans of the upper house, although the Republicans claim seven members of the body elected on the face of the returns.

After swearing in twelve Democratic members of the House and refusing to swear in Christy, a Republican, claiming that he was not eligible, the Republican members left the House and then organized the House which most Republicans claim was elected on the face of the returns. The three bodies have adjourned until Wednesday.

PLANNING A ROBBERY.

A Large Body of Armed Men Lurking near Muskogee.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SOUTH M'ALISTER, (I. T.,) Dec. 31.—J. J. McAlister, United States Marshal, received a telegram here this afternoon to the effect that a large number of armed men were in the immediate vicinity of Muskogee and that an attack was expected on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas train tonight. The marshal and a large force of deputies immediately left for Muskogee on a special train.

BOUGHT THE TOWN.

Novel Method of Securing a New Railroad Line.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

GUTHRIE, (O. T.,) Dec. 31.—Blackwell and Parker, rival towns in "K" county, about a mile apart, were each fighting to secure the Oklahoma Central Railway. On Saturday A. J. Blackwell and others of Blackwell bought every building in Parker and will move them to Blackwell, thus settling the rivalry.

CHOICE GOSSIP.

The Lexow Committee's Disclosures.

Dr. Parkhurst Criticizes the Investigators.

They Did Magnificently Until They Came to Examine Inspector Byrnes.

The Superintendent's Resignation is Followed by that of Commissioner Martens—What Mr. Platt Says.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—What is Mayor Strong going to do about Superintendent Byrnes? What is Dr. Parkhurst going to do about Byrnes? These are the questions in everybody's mind, now that the Lexow Committee has adjourned leaving the mystery of Thomas Byrnes in a deeper fog than ever.

First, as to what Mayor Strong is going to do. He said: "I received the superintendent's letter about a fortnight ago. I have not sent any reply to it because I do not know whether it is in my province to act upon it. I will keep the letter until I am installed in office and then I shall have the Corporation Counsel's opinion whether it is in my province to pass upon it. I won't do anything with it until I am installed."

Dr. Parkhurst said: "Things have culminated as I thought. I need not tell you how thoroughly I appreciate the work done by the investigating committee, but I am thoroughly disappointed in the work which was not done. Of course, when we found that Inspector McLaughlin and Superintendent Byrnes were both going to be examined in a single day, we saw how the thing must result. To me it is awfully disappointing. I have insisted that the same treatment exactly should be given to Byrnes as to the rest of the witnesses and I don't know why it did not—well, I won't say I don't know, I simply say it has not been done.

"The structure, whose lower courses were laid so magnificently, has not had its top stone put on yet, and the investigating committee did not want to put it on. [illegible] Senators Saturday not to have Byrnes called, and the evident sensation experienced by them when, several days ago, testimony was introduced inculpating Mr. Byrnes, makes perfectly clear the end of their thoughts and the preferences of their feelings. Investigating committees come and investigating committees go, but the Society for the Prevention of Crime goes on forever.

"As to his assertion that he was not aware of the full extent of the corruption, I am unprepared to believe it; because if he [illegible] not know all about it, he knew less [illegible] thousands of citizens, and from his [illegible]ition in the department he must have been aware of its scope, or else he is an imbecile and I don't want to accuse Superintendent Byrnes of being that.

"Superintendent Byrnes is not fit for the position he holds. I am only a poor, miserable Presbyterian minister, and I have been able to do something. Superintendent Byrnes, if he wanted to, could do more in a week in enforcing the law than I could do in a year. I would not accept a favor from Superintendent Byrnes, because it would give him the right to ask a favor of me. In regard to the possibility of Superintendent Byrnes being selected to reorganize the force, I don't think a much worse selection could be made."

DR. PARKHURST'S OPINION.

Byrnes the Rottenest Man of a Rotten Department.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Dr. Parkhurst tonight gave out the subjoined statement, after it had been read before the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and indorsed by that society:

"In stating my position touching certain questions now before the public mind, I cannot express myself too appreciatively of the splendid work that has been done by the Senate committee and its talented counsel. There has been created, through their instrumentality, an epoch in the history of our city, and there has been secured at the polls a municipal revolution that would have been impossible, except through their agency, or an agency of a similar kind. And it is but just that we go further than this, and recognize the work of this committee and of its counsel as being the influence which is contributing very largely to similar municipal upheavals throughout the entire country. Mr. Lexow's committee, Mr. Goff and his associates do not stand in need of our commendation, but it is a pleasure, as well as a duty, to accord it, and it is accorded with earnest cordiality.

"It may be furthermore promised that any strictures that we may feel it necessary to pass are prompted by no spirit of animosity toward any man or any association of men. The personal element does not enter into the question with us. There is a particular line, which our society has laid down for itself, and particular ends which have been for a considerable time prosecuted, and, in all our efforts, personalities are merely an incident. If the readers of this statement will put themselves to the pains of recalling what transpired last spring, they will remember that at that time the writer of this statement and a few associated with him, were the only ones who believed in the honesty of purpose of the Senate committee.

"The newspapers were almost a unit in their conviction that to rely on Mr. Lexow and his colleagues for our municipal deliverance was to lean upon a broken reed. I remember very well saying to Mr. Lexow at Albany, in the presence of all his associates, that I had just come from New York, where the entire atmosphere was pervaded with utter disgust of him and all the members of the committee. I became convinced, however, by my personal association with Mr. Lexow, Mr. Bradley and two or three of their colleagues, that the committee could be counted upon to do honest and faithful and thorough work clear up to the end. I gave to them my entire confidence; I used my best efforts to down the spirit of distrust which prevailed and in conjunction with the other members of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, put at the service of Senators the entire resources of our office. And they availed themselves of these resources up to Saturday night last.

"We have watched the actions of the committee with the keenest and unqualified assurance. They have bored into the rotten tissue of the police department with utter indifference as to the character, political or otherwise, of what they struck. Knowing their report would have to be rendered the first of the new year, we became a little solicitous unless they were not allowing sufficient time for examining their officials, but I supposed they knew what they were about and that they would not do anything that would even look like stopping their work without finishing it.

"Matters had been for so long a time conducted in entire thoroughness that we had even forgotten that we had even been distrustful, but late in November the indications were clear that the investigation was not to be pushed to its close in the same energetic and unsparing manner that had been followed up to that date. A good many days went by in cases that had been discussed which wearied the public, which made no substantial addition to the knowledge already granted us and which were already frittering away the time that we knew ought to be spent upon the inspectors and superintendent. We knew the character of its crief, and his immediate subordinates, and that however many captains might be smirched and however many sergeants might be cashiered, the genius of the matter would not be reached until we had arrived at the quality of the five men who together constitute the executive leadership.

THE FIGHT OF THE SOCIETY.

"We of the Executive Committee feel that our fight during the last thirty years has been a contest with Mr. Byrnes. He has known very well that our intention has been to secure the enforcement of the law in this city, yet he has dogged our steps from first to last, and has omitted no efforts to discredit us in the estimation of the community. If the executive element of the police department had been able to accomplish its purpose it would have crushed the Society for the Prevention of Crime; there would have been no Lexow Committee, and Grant would have been Mayor today instead of Strong.

"While our agents were making it uncomfortable for their associates, Mr. Byrnes represented to the police justices, so the press informs us, that the issuing of warrants to irresponsible parties ought to be stopped. We raised no question as to the wisdom of the rule proposed by Mr. Byrnes in this particular; we are only calling attention to the fact that it was he who ruled in the matter that the immediate effects of the rule so adopted would be to retard the oerations of our detectives. We understood, and the community understood, what the object was Mr. Byrnes had in view."

Here Dr. Parkhurst mentions what he calls the efforts of Byrnes to discredit the society by the arrest of its private detectives for levying blackmail, and continues:

"Within three days of the attack he struck our society another blow by trying to discredit its president. Unless all the newspapers of that date lied, he called together the reporters, and, in terms of unrestrained bitterness, published to the world a mass of blackguardism touching the motives of our work, the base impulse that inspired it—all of which was solid and contemptible falsehoods. I am writing this without animosity, but he [illegible] the same, and the object of the [illegible] was to break the power that I was exercising against the viciousness of his department. He made a vile, sneaking insinuation against my church by saying that he knew of a well-trodden path that led from my vestibule to a disreputable resort. For low-lived viciousness that taunt is easily entitled to the prize, for he has since conceded that that path was trodden by one individual, and he is in no proper sense a member of my congregation, and the business card of that individual party has come into my possession from Mr. Byrnes's own hand."

THEY FELL DOWN.

"In view of all this we are justified in saying that while the committee stood up to the rack magnificently through all the other parts of the investigations they flinched at the crisis. As long ago as Mr. Moss attempted to adduce evidence against Mr. Byrnes in a direct manner the investigation committe sprang to Byrnes's assistance. Now, is not that a thing to be debated? Their attitude was instantly recognized by those in attendance and distinctly stated in the journals of the next morning. The pursuit of lines that might possibly have conduced to the real inwardness of Byrnes's conduct and character was discouraged — discouraged as it has been discouraged in the case of no other man.

"Now, there was a reason for that. We are not saying just yet that there was anything that could be proved against Mr. Byrnes. We are saying that the committee withheld their support from efforts made to show that there was something that could be proved against Mr. Byrnes. We are not saying there was anything in the Merritt case that was discreditable to the Superintendent. Their thoroughness broke down at that point. They stumbled just at the completion of their work. The chairman of the committee will not dare to deny that it is 'policy' (I have used that word advisedly; he will recognize what I refer to,) that controlled him in his handling of Mr. Byrnes, and not a desire to act in view of all the possible or ascertainable facts in Mr. Byrnes's case.

"Now the presumption is on the side of the Superintendent's being as criminal as any other member of the force, so that the hesitancy to handle him as Williams was handled could not proceed from any prior conviction of his innocence. Wherever they have stuck in their fork they have found rot, and whether Byrnes be rotten or not he has been in rot for thirty-one years, and has been the executive head of rot for the last two years. The presumption, therefore, was against him, so the indisposition to handle him thoroughly must have been founded on other considerations than that of his presumable innocence.

"There are two ways in which Mr. Byrnes has put the committee under obligations, and to that degree destroyed their independence. He put them under obligations by consenting to help defeat Tammany Hall, and it is to be remembered that this committee is, first and foremost, an anti-Tammany committee, and came down here for anti-Tammany purposes. We are not saying that it was stipulated that if he would secure an honest election, it should be remembered in his behalf, but in the very nature of the case, favors have to be reciprocated. We are not going to disparage Mr. Byrnes's good offices at election, although it is to be remembered that he did nothing more than he ought to have done, without being asked to do, and nothing more than he had the same authority to do in previous elections, if he had only had the official courage to use his authority.

"The second way in which the committee put themselves under obligations to him was by taking him into their confidence and allowing him to become a confederate with them in breaking down the force. To the degree in which they obtained help from Mr. Byrnes, they put themselves practically under obligations to protect him. Now, I know the language that Byrnes used touching precisely this point, and, when I heard it, I knew everything was 'up,' so far as a square investigation of him was concerned. This acceptance of it had mortgaged the committee to that extent, and one peculiarity of a mortgage is that it has to be paid off or foreclosed. In this connection, it ought to be stated that Mr. Moss declares that he never knew or suspected

(Continued on page 23.)

[SPORTING RECORD.]

ENGLISH ATHLETES.

No Action on the Challenge From America.

If Accepted it Will be Late in Summer Before They Come Over.

Stanford Freshmen Win a Football Game—The Chicago Boys are Booked at Salt Lake—Perkins's Finish.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The London Athletic Club has not yet acted upon the challenge of the New York Athletic Club to send a team of English athletes to the United States next year to compete with an American team. The chief difficulty seems to be that the challenge is an open one, no date being given, and that the London Athletic Club will be engaged in several important meetings here before June, and therefore cannot spare its best men. Consequently it is not thought probable that an English team could be sent over before late next summer.

If this is accomplished it is believed that the following athletes, supposing everything else to be satisfactory, will form part of the English party: W. J. M. Barry, who won the United States hammer-throwing championship and the English and Irish championships, as well as the championship of Canada; F. S. Horan, president of the Cambridge University Athletic Association, three-mile run; W. E. Lutens, the Cambridge crack; E. C. Bredin, London Athletic Club, quarter and half-mile runs; C. B. Fry of Oxford, long jump, who was beaten in July last by L. P. Sheldon of Yale; Godfrey Shaw, London Athletic Club, the champion hurdler of England; Charles A. Bradley, Huddersfield Cricket and Athletic Club, who won the English one-hundred-yard-dash championship for the last three years, and Rr. Williams, London Athletic Club, high jump.

RACE MISHAPS.

"Soup" Perkins Wins Despite a Tumble—Coady's Leg Broken.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31. — "Soup" Perkins gave an exhibition of good jockeyship today. He was riding Circe in the Quinlan Stakes and was leading Mainstay by a length. Fifty yards from the wire Circe stumbled in the mud and went to her knees. Perkins pulled her up, and, going ahead, won by half a length from Mainstay. Coady, who rode Charles Quick in the second race, ran into the fence and had his leg broken. Favorites won all but the first race.

Five furlongs, selling, maidens: Barcaldine won, Bravoura second, My Charm third; time 1:11.

Five furlongs, selling: Robin Hood won, Lawyer second, O'Bee third; time 1:09¼.

Quinlan Stakes, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds: Circe won, Mainstay second, Olivia third; time 1:14½.

Six furlongs: Imp. Elise won, Agitator second, Imp. Paramatta third; time 1:24¾.

About six furlongs, selling: Capt. Coster won, Roderer second, Jake Johnson third; time 1:23.

ALL SAME LOS ANGELES.

Stanford Freshies Defeat Centreville High School at Football.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

DECOTO, Dec. 31.—The Stanford freshmen team defeated Union High-school No. 2 of Centerville today, at Covington, by a score of 2 to 0. It was a good game throughout, but Stanford was too much for the High School.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Six furlongs, selling: Renaud won, Vanbrunt second, Sidian third; time 1:22.

Six and a half furlongs: Ada L. won, Sam Farmer second, Gee Whiz third; time 1:29.

Six and a half furlongs: Bust Up won, Sir James second, Cooper third; time 1:30.

Six and a half furlongs: Bonnie B. won, Hodgson second, Elberon third; time 1:29½.

Seven furlongs: Advocate won, Alibi second, Lay On third; time 1:35.

East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Buttons won, Mackey second, The Nun third; time 0:57½.

Five furlongs: Prince Peyton won, Herndon second, Peregal third; time 1:02¾.

Nine-sixteenths of a mile: Ruth won, Capt. Wagner second, Paddy Flynn third; time 0:57½.

Thirteen sixteenths of a mile: Hart Wallace won, Liberty Bell second, Silver Bell third; time 1:24.

Six furlongs: Little Phil won, John Berkley second, Chartreuse third; time 1:16½.

Two Notable Matches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Jack Dempsey and Tommy Ryan were today matched to fight fifteen rounds before the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, on January 18, and on the 19th George Dixon and Young Griffo will fight twenty-five rounds before the same club.

The Y. M. C. A. and Chicago.

SALT LAKE (Utah,) Dec. 31.—A football game between the Y.M.C.A. of Salt Lake and the Chicago University will be played at the exposition grounds here on Friday next.

THE RIVER'S VICTIMS.

The Bodies of Three Portville, N. J., Brothers Fished Up.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

OLEAN (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—In an undertaker's room in Portville, lie the bodies of three Masco brothers. One week ago they started to Olean from their homes across the river in a flat-bottomed boat. When they did not return home their father believed that they had gone to visit their uncle, who lived in an adjoining county. A searching party was formed and the boat was found.

After dragging the river, the bodies of Edward, Charles and William were secured. The impression is that when the boat began to sink they tried to swim ashore and were drowned. William leaves a widow.

MARIE MARRIED.

Miss Burroughs Has Retired Permanently from the Stage.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Marie Burroughs, the actress, has been secretly married in New York to Guy Wilbur Currier, a wealthy young man of Lawrence, and has retired forever from the stage. The ceremony was performed in a New York hotel, with the mother of Miss Burroughs and another relative as the only witnesses.

It is said that the marriage was not agreeable to Currier's relatives, although he had told his mother and sisters of his intentions. Miss Burroughs and Currier met two years ago in Boston. He was then about 24 years old, and was worth nearly $100,000.

A LABOR SPOKESMAN.

John Burns, M. P., Says This Country is Approaching Militarism.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—John Burns, M.P., the English labor leader, arrived here from Washington tonight, and addressed an audience that filled every available spot in Association Hall. The meeting was under the auspices of the United Labor League. Among those present were: John Bann, M.P., who accompanied Burns; President McBride of the American Federation of Labor; P. J. McGuire, the first vice-president; Bishop Whittaker and a large number of prominent labor workers and professional men. Over one hundren lace-curtain operatives, employed in this city, who came from Battersea, Burns's own town in England, were among the auditors.

Burns, who was introduced as "the world's champion of labor," was greeted by vociferous applause, which was continued throughout his address. He said that he had come to this country to study, as well as a brief stay would permit, our social and industrial conditions. The subject upon which he dwelt particularly was trades unionism, which he said, holds the fort in Philadelphia. In the early part of his address, he said:

"It was the people who deprecated what they called my premature criticisms of American institutions, who, the very moment I stepped off the railway car, on my first visit to Chicago, wanted to know my opinion of the social and industrial conditions of that city. When I had the courage to tell them, they wanted to know what right I had to criticise the city. But I went back ten days afterward, and said it again, only ten times stronger.

"In Europe, all social and industrial problems are accentuated by the burden of militarysm, and you are rapidly getting it here. We have 8,000,000 armed men in Europe, legalized murderers, gilded popinjays, not only not producing anything, but destroying everything. They are kept less for resisting foreign foes than as a recruiting ground where England can put her children who have not enough brains to earn their living."

GENEROUS GEORGIANS.

A TRAINLOAD OF GRAIN FOR NEBRASKANS.

Gov. Northern Takes an Active Part in the Relief Work—Clothing and Provisions from Missouri.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

ATLANTA (Ga.,) Dec. 31.—Ex-Gov. William J. Northen is heading a movement to send corn from Georgia to the starving people of Western Nebraska, and is meeting with assurances of success. On January 15 a long freight train will pull out of Atlanta, laden with the silver and golden grain, a New Year's present from the overflowing bins of Georgia to the empty cribs of the suffering Nebraskans.

Gov. Northern has kept the wires warm with telegrams to the mayors of all cities and towns in Georgia, asking them to give out of the superabundance to the stricken families of Nebraska. He has also sent dispatches to the railroad officials of the leading roads of Georgia, asking them to enter the good work by granting free transportation to such corn as is shipped over their roads for the sufferers. In response to these requests he has received assurances from President Hoffman of the Seaboard Air Line; from the Atlanta and West Point Railway, and from the Western and Atlantic, offering their freight facilities free, and such other assistance as may be in their power.

Mayor Brown of Carrollton answers the appeal as follows:

"Your telegram received this morning, and the appeal went straight to my heart. While money is scarce, we will do as you ask, for God has bountifully blessed our country. I will appoint committees in each district through the county for the purpose of soliciting help."

WENT A-BEGGING.

A Three or Four Million Dollar Estate Finds a Claimant.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CONCORD (N. H.,) Dec. 31.—George A. Simons of this city has received information of an ancestor's estate valued at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, which has for years awaited an owner. He says that the property in question belonged to a great uncle, Robert Sargent, of Hubbardston, Mass., more than forty years ago.

Sargent was opposed by all the other members of the family in a quarrel and he converted all his property into cash or securities and disappeared. Twenty years later a stranger of apparent means, spent a few days in Hubbardston and to some he divulged the fact that he was Robert Sargent. He left again and never returned. Once or twice tidings from the far West told of his unusual prosperity, but never by letter did the family hear from him. A few weeks ago Simons and others of the relatives were notified by a Boston lawyer of an estate of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 which belonged to them and to which the lawyer had exclusive knowledge. He gave out enough information to prove the existence of the property, but refused to locate it until he was assured of 50 per cent. of the value of the recovered property.

The estates are supposed to exist on the borders of Texas and in Mexico. There are thirty-seven heirs. The property has been in charge of an agent several years, is free from debt. The heirs held recent meetings and chose one of their number, who is a lawyer, to represent them.

WHICH DIED FIRST.

A Fine Point Raised in a Contest Over an Iowa Estate.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SIOUX CITY (Iowa,) Dec. 31.—A remarkable suit is being tried at Riverside, Iowa, involving a large amount of property. Last summer a father and son named Hayes were drowned while bathing together, going down in each other's arms. The question is, which died first. If the father, then the widow is entitled to the entire estate; if the son, as he was an only child, the widow can have only half and the rest goes to the other heirs, the brother and sister of the husband. They have commenced suit for the half on this ground.

SHOT HIS TORMENTORS.

Two Youthful Snowballers Meet with Dire Punishment.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.,) Dec. 31.—A crowd of boys were snowballing in Cherokee county, near Center, last night, and when Fred Long and a young woman named Alice Cooper, passed, the boys began pelting them with snowballs. Long told the youngsters to stop, but they kept it up. He repeated his demand and they kept on. He pulled a revolver and fired into the crowd.

The first bullet struck William Winton, aged 14, and killed him almost instantly, while the second wounded Eddie Gray, aged 12. When Long saw what he had done, he bade his sweetheart good-by and has not been seen since.

A New Kingdom.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 31.—It is reported that the Tong-Haks of the Korean province of Chollado have founded a new kingdom named Kanian. It is added that a member of the Ming family has been enthroned as King.

'TIS VERY BINDING.

The Anti-secret Society Decree is On.

Satolli Gives Notice that it is to be Put into Effect Forthwith.

The Chancellor of the Minnesota Knights of Pythias Demands Proofs of a Reverend Gentleman's Charges.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Owing to the misapprehensions caused by the publication of the statement that the decree concerning secret societies was not final and was to be submitted to the bishops to secure from them their opinions thereon, Mgr. Satolli has authorized the Associated Press to make the following brief statement of facts:

"The archbishops of the United States have taken counsel with respect to three societies, namely: the Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and the Knights of Pythias. The archbishops decided that the whole question should be submitted to the apostolic see. In a communication from His Eminence, Cardinal Monaco to Mgr. Satolli, the action of the general congregation of cardinals, to whom His Holiness committed the question is made known. The congregation, after considering carefully the matter, made a decree. This decree His Holiness fully confirmed, and gave it complete effect. The decree is, therefore, transmitted to all archbishops, bishops and other ordinaries in the United States to be by them carried into effect. Mgr. Satolli has acted merely as a medium of transmission; but in view of contradictory and confusing reports emanating from various parts of the country the facts are thus briefly stated."

A RIGHT REVEREND CHALLENGED.

ST. PAUL (Minn.,) Dec. 31.—The following letter was mailed in this city today, being given to the Associated Press at the same time:

ST. PAUL, Dec. 31, 1894.

Rt. Rev. S. G. Messner, Green Bay Wis.—Right Reverend Sir: Your interview dated Green Bay, Wis., December 29, and reported in the Chicago Tribune in regard to the decree of the Roman church putting the ban on the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, is entitled to special consideration from the fact that you offer an argument in justification of the ban. Your argument is stated as follows:

"There never had been any objection to Catholics belonging to the lower degrees of any of these secret societies; in those degrees men are only banded together for mutual benefit and pleasure, but in the higher degrees the principles and teachings of these societies are distinctly anti-Christian and contrary to the principles of the Catholic church. If the lower lodges were separated from the higher circles of these orders, no objection would be made to them, but as all are a part of the same organization, they must all come under the ban."

Your words, right reverend sir, are clear and explicit, and if your argument can be sustained they explain fully the ban placed on these societies by the Pope. But I deny the charge you make against the order of the Knights of Pythias, and I publicly challenge you to prove your assertion. You owe this to the American public, to your own church and in a special manner to the societies on whom your accusation falls. My demands, made with the greatest respect, are: First, that you prove that a radical difference exists as to the principles and purposes between the lower and higher degrees of the Knights of Pythias, a difference such as to make the higher degrees worthy of condemnation, while the lower degrees are innocent; second, that you prove that in those higher degrees "the principles and teachings of these societies are distinctly anti-Christian and contrary to the principles of the Catholic church."

I may add that, though begging a reply to all these points, I hope that you will give special attention to your charges that the higher degrees are anti-Christian—a charge which certainly should not be made lightly. As your interview was given to the public press, I consider it my privilege and my duty to give this reply the same publicity. Respectfully,

(Signed) J. F. HILCHER,
Grand Chancellor K. of P. of Minnesota.

A STANDOFF.

PIQUA (O.,) Dec. 31.—W. C. Ritchie of Lima, Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and John C. Burns of Mansfield, Supreme Representative, were in this city today. The Supreme Chancellor said: "The church is able to take care of its own business. The Knights are able to run theirs. We do not propose to run theirs, nor will they be able to interfere with us."

IT DISCRIMINATES.

The Fee and Salary Act of Indiana Taken to Court.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.,) Dec. 31.—Atty.-Gen. William A. Ketchum of Indiana to day began suit in the Marion-county Circuit Court, praying that the Fee and Salary Act of 1891 be purged of its unconstitutional features, and restored to the manner and form in which it passed the General Assembly.

The suit is brought on the recommendation of Gov. Mathews, and the defendants' names are Secretary of State W. R. Myers and a number of county officers. The charges of the Attorney-General are, in effect, that a certain section of the bill, through carelessness or fraud, has been changed to a discriminating degree, when it finally reached the Secretary of State for filing and custody. All the persons who had to do with the bill after it passed the Legislature will be called as witnesses.

SMALLPOX VICTIMS.

Two Deaths and One New Case at Washington.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—There were two deaths and one new smallpox case today. Joseph Brannon and William Green, colored men, were the victims of the epidemic.

The new case is that of Millie Watson, a young colored girl, who was found suffering from an attack and promptly taken to the smallpox hospital. Extra precautions have been taken by the health officials in order to check the outbreak.

HATCHET AND RAZOR.

A Bloody Tragedy Enacted Yesterday Morning at Pittsburgh.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.,) Dec. 31.—This morning about 4 o'clock William McMullin, living at the Point, quarreled with his wife and almost severed her head from her body with a hatchet and then went into another room and cut his throat with a razor. Both died.

Starving Mobs at Lima.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A World special from Lima, Peru, says that the government is unable to suppress the rioting there, which is or daily occurrence. The people are starving and desperate. Some shops on the outskirts of town have been looted. Some of the soldiers threaten to go over to Gen. Peirola, the rebel leader, unless they get something to eat soon.

THE LAWLESS SOUTH.

An Ohio Judge Demands a Safeguard for a Prisoner.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CINCINNATI (O.,) Dec. 31.—Judge Buchwalter today refused to surrender Rev. A. H. Hampton, alias Alexander Jackson, a colored minister, to Deputy Sheriff W. W. Perin of Lebanon, Ky., until he had the assurance of Gov. Brown and of the Sheriff of Green county, Ky., that the man would be protected from a mob. Rev. Hampton was formerly a preacher at Waitewood, Ky., and had some words with J. C. Durham, a farmer, in June, 1893, because the pupils were stealing the latter's fruit.

Rev. Hampton shot Dunham, but not fatally, and fled. Deputy Sheriff Perin, a relative of Durham, last night arrested Hampton while preaching at Avondale. After an exciting time he was today brought before Judge Buchwalter on extradition papers. Hampton said that he was indicted, but Durham had recovered. He had received letters from prominent people there warning him that his life was not safe. A colored man and a colored boy had been lynched there, one for murder and the other for criminal assault, and he would be strung up if taken back by Deputy Perin.

"I have sent two colored men back lately," said Judge Buchwalter, "one to Georgia and the other to Kentucky. Although the offense of the latter was only shooting at somebody, he was taken by a mob out of Burlington jail and hanged to a tree. I determined then that I would never send another prisoner South unless I had assurance that he would be protected from mobs and given a fair trial. I must have a letter from Gov. Brown and the Sheriff of your county to me first."

Rev. Hampton, or Jackson, was taken back to jail until further orders of the court. Deputy Perin returned, and said he expected to be back with the letters required by Judge Buchwalter.

AWOKE 'MID SMOKE.

SIXTY PEOPLE NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH.

An Early Morning Fire in a Chicago Apartment House—Some of the Inmates Dragged Out Bodily.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Sixty persons were aroused from their beds in the Ohio apartment building, Sixtieth street and Wharton avenu, a few minutes before 2 o'clock, this morning, by an alarm of fire. They awoke to find their rooms full of smoke, to hear the bewildering roar of flames mingled with the snorting of steam engines and the shouts of firemen. Some of them were able to make their way to the streets in their nightclothes; others were so overcome by the smoke that they had to be dragged from their beds and carried out unconscious by the firemen and policemen.

The fire was discovered at 1:30 a.m. It was then only a little blaze in the basement. G. W. Cannon, a policeman, lived on the ground floor of the building and he was awakened by the smoke from the basement blaze. He ran to Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue and turned in an alarm, and then ran back to arouse the other inmates of the flats. Eleven families lived in the building and each family numbers from four to seven persons, more than half of them children. When the first detachment of engines arrived it was apparent that the Ohio building would be a complete loss. The flames were already playing around the eaves of the building in such fierce sport that it was a matter of saving adjoining buildings rather than attempting to preserve the burning structure.

A general call brought more engines and two patrol wagons loaded with police officers. The hardest task before the firemen and police seemed to be to save the inmates. A few had been aroused by Policeman Cannon's call and had escaped, but the greater number either slept soundly until the police arrived or were so bewildered and overcome that they were unable to save themselves. To add to the danger of the situation the flames were rushing through the hallways. Cannon had flung wide every door in the house, and the draught caused the flames to swirl through the corridors with fury.

Ladders were hoisted against the windows, and the firemen crashed through the windows and dragged from the blinding smoke limp forms that were passed down to the ground. Policemen made their way in, groping about through suffocating black smoke, and carried out children.

Twelve persons had to be carried out. They were taken to neighboring flats and houses and were soon revived. The loss on the building is $25,000. The tenants lost everything, estimated at $1000 to each family.

LABOR AND BEER.

The Temperance Question Discussed by New York Unions.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The question of labor organizations meeting in halls where non-union beer is sold came up again before a meeting of the Central Labor Union. After some discussion, Delegate Crane of the Iron-workers' Union offered a resolution, compelling all unions connected with the Labor Union to find meeting-places within three months where no intoxicating liquors are sold.

"I listened to David Holmes of England, a few weeks ago, in Cooper Union," said Perrine, "and I took to heart what he said about the necessity of our unions having full treasuries. I believe the reasons why the labor unions in this country are poor is because their members spend their money in saloons."

"I don't believe the Central Labor Union has power to adopt such a resolution," said Secretary John S. Henry, "and it would not be just to the brewers who are members of the union."

"Whether or not we have the power," replied Perrine, "we must take some stand on this matter. Let us amend the constitution, for, I tell you, that I know that the rank and file of our unions are being ruined by drink."

Delegate Edwards seconded the resolution, and, after a long debate, it was put to a vote and defeated by a small majority. Several delegations, however, announced their intention of urging their unions to carry out the resolution, and the announcement was made that the Painters' Union had secured a temperance hall to meet in.

TO ENFORCE CLAIMS.

A French Man-of-war to Proceed to San Domingo.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Dutch steamer Prinz Frederick Henrick, which arrived today from West India ports, brings news that at the time of leaving an entire change in President Hippolyte's ministers was about to take place. Everything was quiet, although a great scarcity of money and hard times has existed.

Three French men-of-war were in the harbor of Port Au Prince, and it was reported that they would proceed to San Domingo to enforce a claim of the French government against the government of San Domingo, owing to the arrest of a French subject, during the recent robbery, of a large sum of money from the Bank of San Domingo, in which President Hereaux was implicated. There was one Spanish gunboat at Cape Hayti, one English and another French war vessel was also expected at that port, apparently with the intention of backing up the claims against San Domingo.

SEVENTEEN MISSING.

Probable Victims of the Albany Fire.

Twenty Girls Supposed to Have Been in the Attic are not to be Found.

Chef Tomagni Has a Thrilling Experience in the Flaming Halls. A List of the Injured Inmates.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

ALBANY (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—Four ragged walls and a mass of smouldering ruins marked the site of the Delavan House today. Two hundred and fifty of its guests took quarters at other hotels. The list of casualties is as follows:

MRS. H. S. FOOKES, formerly of Dayton, O., dead.

HENRY F. FOOKES, injured internally, face cut and internally injured, will recover.

BEN. F. HEILMAN, Brooklyn, ankle instories by means of a rope."

EDWARD WALSH, face badly burned.

EDWARD MURPHY, badly burned.

E. A. MANCHESTER of Auburn, hands and arms badly burned.

W. ARNOLD of Rochester, bruised by jumping from a window.

D. P. BROCKAY of New York, right arm badly cut and both arms burned.

JAMES HENNESSY, fireman steamer No. 4, struck on head by a brick, when one of the walls fell, about midnight.

The police are unable to account for two maids and six guests. They say that while it is possible that these persons may now be in some hotel, it is quite probable that their bodies are in the ruins.

Chef Querana Tomagni was on the top floor when the cry of fire was given. "I was in my room," said he, "when some one yelled 'fire!' The hall was filled with smoke and the stairs were blocked with flames. I turned and ran the other way. On the floor of the corridor lay three persons shrieking for help. The flames were leaping along the corridor and I was losing my senses. They grabbed my legs. I pulled myself away and found a window, from which I lowered myself five stories by means of arope."

Following is a correct list of the missing: Record Tetesform, fireman in the kitchen; Bridget Fitzgibbons, employed in the kitchen; Nugenta Sturana, a vegetable cook; Amelia Tomagni, sister of the head chef; Thomas Connor, a carpet-sweeper; Simon Myers, a copperman; Mary Fitzgibbons, a chambermaid; Kate Crowley, employed in the kitchen; Fernando Bonlett, fireman in the kitchen.

THE LIST INCREASED.

ALBANY, Dec. 31. — The horrors of the Delavan House fire increase as the hours go by, and where this morning nine persons were reported missing, the list tonight is increased to seventeen. The full list of missing is as follows:

MRS. FRANCIS HILL of Chicago.
NORA SULLIVAN, chambermaid.
MARY SULLIVAN, chambermaid.
MARY CARR, chambermaid.
ANNIE DAILEY, employee.
BRIDGET FITZSIMMONS, employee.
AMELIA TOMASNA, chambermaid.
SIMON MYERS, employee.
ROSANTA STORNEY, chambermaid.
ELLEN DILLON, laundress.
AGNES WILSON, chambermaid.
RAE YOUNG, employee.
KATE CROWLEY, chambermaid.
TOM CANNON, hallman.
FERDINANDO BELLETI, fireman.
RICARDO TELESKONI, worker in the kitchen.

An unknown Italian worker in the kitchen.

About twenty girls were sleeping in the attic, which is on the Steuben-street side of the house, and the only exit was a narrow stairway leading to the third floor. The most reliable information that could be obtained was given by an employee of the house named Kate Monahan, who knew all the girls well, and who had been unable to find twelve of them who, she is positive, are dead. Besides these, she asserts that four men are in the ruins. Miss Monahan says she escaped through the basement, and that at that time the girls were lost in the attic. When she reached the last stairway the six lower steps were burned, and she had to jump the remaining distance. If the girls were in the attic, then it seems impossible for them to have escaped.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

A Berlin cablegram says that Richloveki & Sayet's great petroleum refinery at Batcum, on the Black Sea, has been burned. The loss is enormous.

The President has approved the act amending Sec. 3 of the Act of March 2, 1889, to withdraw certain public lands from private entry, and to perfect the title of a quarter section of land in Yuma.

A heavily-built man of 60 years, stoop-shouldered, grizzled and tanned, who styled himself as George Dougherty of Dakota, has been taken to the hospital at New York to be examined as to his sanity.

The appeal of Capt. Dreyfus, sentenced to be deported for life, and interred in a fortress, after having been convicted of treason in disclosing important military documents to representatives of foreign nations, was heard by a military council of revision at Paris yesterday, and unanimously rejected.

Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick, one of the best-known Western singers, died Sunday night at Morristown, N. J. She was born in Philadelphia in 1814, and, notwithstanding her advanced age, retained her voice to a remarkable degree until last summer, when she sang in public for the last time.

After being detained fifteen days at the quarantine station at Chester, the 465 steerage passengers of the steamship Southwark were released yesterday morning. The detention was for the period required for the development of smallpox germs, and as no cases developed, all danger is considered over.

The celebrated Patton murder case, in which Anderson Gray, a Kansas farmer, was convicted of murder and sentenced to hang for hypnotizing a farmer and causing him to murder Patton, has been appealed to the Supreme Court, Gray's attorney claiming that he has found enough errors to reverse the case.

Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts has written a letter to President Cleveland asking that the United States Marine Band be detailed to visit Boston on the occasion of the testimonial to be tendered Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D.D., author of the national hymn, "America," which is to take place in Mechanic's Hall in February.

Confidence men did a fairly good business in the levee district at Chicago Sunday night. Carl Carlson of Salt Lake, Utah, and James Uker of Marble Rock, Ill., helped the guild by contributing $210. Sike's saloon in Plymouth place was raided, but Carlson or Uker failed to identify any of the occupants as being their new-found friends.

Secretary Herbert has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of Lieut. E. D. Bostlick, suspended for one year by court-martial, for drunkenness, while attached to the Ranger at San Diego. About four and a half months of the time remains to be served, and as the officer had lost twelve months, the Secretary felt his punishment had been sufficient.

The Commercial-Herald of Vicksburg says: "Last Monday the Commercial-Herald, having, after many attempts to improve its telegraphic service, closed a contract with the Associated Press, began receiving the latter's report by the leased wire running into the editorial rooms. It covers every quarter of the globe, and is invariably fresh and up to date."

A dispatch from Carlyle, Ill., says that a diphtheria epidemic has assumed alarming proportions, six miles west of there among farmhorses. The animals are first afflicted with distemper and afterward the glands of the neck and jaw become very much distorted. There have been many deaths, and at present there are nearly one hundred cases. The disease is spreading rapidly.

The Business Men's Democratic Association will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans with a dinner at the Plaza Hotel on the evening of Tuesday, January 8. Invitations have been sent to President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary Lamont, Postmaster-General Bissell, Senator D. B. Hill, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Gov. Pattison, Gov. Morris of Connecticut, Gov. Werts of New Jersey, Senator Walsh and a number of prominent men.

A Burning Town.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—A special to the Post from West Winfield, Otsego county, fifteen miles south of this city, says that a big fire is raging there in the business portion of the town, and is spreading rapidly. The Utica fire department has gone on a special train with fire engines to the scene.

Los Angeles Times.

Annual Trade Number.

TRIPLE SHEET, 36 PAGES, JANUARY 1, 1895.

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PRICES OF THE ANNUAL:

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THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,
TIMES BUILDING, LOS ANGELES.

[COAST RECORD.]

...R HIGH STAKES.

...harlie L. Fair Makes a Desperate Play.

...e Will Contest His Father's Will—His Sisters Have no Love for Him.

A Rehearing in the Murphy Will Case Denied—A Diamond Swindle at 'Frisco—Death of George Hancock.

...y Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—(Special Dispatch.) From trustworthy sources it ...s learned that Charles L. Fair will contest ...he will of his father and that his two ...isters will not give him any assistance. ...hey are counting on Charlie's loss of his ...hird share of the income, in case the con...est goes against him, as they believe their ...ather received shrewd enough advice to ...ake his will proof against legal at...ack.

Besides they hate their brother so cordi...lly that they would give him no aid or ...upport. This hatred dates back to the ...ime when their mother sued for divorce. ...air's boys both sided with their father, ...nd Charlie was especially outspoken in ...ondemnation of his mother's course.

When his sisters were out here last ...all they never recognized the existence ...f their brother. They showed no love for ...heir father, either, though they were ...lainly told by several friends that the ...ld man had the mark of death on his ...ace and that if they had no real affec...ion for him, they ought to show some in ...rder to give him a little comfort. But ...hey didn't respond and they usually paid ...ormal calls on their father, keeping the ...arriage waiting outside and letting him ...ee that their visits were purely per...unctory.

This made Fair very bitter, and it is ...eported that he actually made a new will ...nly a few days before his death, giving ...ne-half of his fortune, without condition, ...o his son, and the other half to his two ...aughters. What has become of this will ...s a mystery, as Fair wrote it with his own ...and. He may have destroyed it himself, ...s he was given to sudden changes of pur...ose, due to the talk of any visitor who ...alled on him and worked on his suspi...ious mind.

Whether this will be found or not, ...harlie Fair will contest the published ...ill and this contest is sure to be full ...f sensational features. He has been so ...oundly abused by his sisters that he ...oes not care what family scandal may ...ome out in court.

THE QUESTION ASKED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31. — Charles ...air was asked the direct question today: ...Do you intend to contest your father's ...ill?"

"I know nothing about it," he answered. ...I have no personal attorney, and have ...ot advised with anyone. I have given ...ittle consideration to the will except to ...ead it over."

OTHER PEOPLE'S GEMS.

...Receiver for New York Diamonds in San Francisco.

...ssociated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—United ...tates Marshal Baldwin has been ap...ointed by United States Circuit Judge ...cKenna to take charge as receiver of ...e proceeds resulting from the sale of a ...aluable collection of diamonds, which re...ntly formed a part of the stock of Bra...man & Bostleman, jewelers doing bus...s in this city. The valuables in ques... have been deposited with the First ...onal Bank of this city in the name ...ouis Braverman, a relative of one ...e firm.

...his action is the result of a suit begun ...the United States Circuit Court by ... Freund, a New York diamond mer...t, who alleges that through fraudu... representations Braverman & Bostle... obtained from himself and other ...ew York merchants, whose claims have ...een assigned to him, diamonds valued ... $35,500; that these diamonds were con...erted into money and book accounts and ...e same fraudulently transferred to Louis ...raverman. Judgment in the sum of $35,...00 is prayed for and it is demanded that ...raverman and Bostleman be convicted ...nd punished for the perpetration of a ...aud. Braverman & Bostleman failed ...everal weeks ago.

The men composing the firm came here ...om New York, where they had been ...ngaged in the jewelry business, two ...ears ago. After securing a commercial ...ting of $60,000, they had little diffi...lty in procuring a big stock of goods.

A STRAY BULLET.

...rank King Struck by a Shot Meant for a Deer.

...ssociated Press Leased-wire Service.

MARSHFIELD (Or.,) Dec. 31.—Frank ...ing was accidentally shot by William ...awhorn while out deer-hunting. The ...tory of the accident which will probably ...ost Frank King his life, as told by both ...unters, is as follows:

The two men were hunting and, after ...roceeding into the hills several miles, ...ey started up a deer which they fired at. ...awhorn, who had separated from King, ...w the deer shortly afterward and opened ...e. He was horrified on hearing King ...y out. He ran to King's side, sixty ...rds distant. King was able to walk a ...ile and three-quarters. The bullet struck ...ing on the inside of the right shoulder...ade and ranged downward and through ...e right lung, remaining in the body.

THE MURPHY WILL.

...e Supreme Court Denies a Rehearing of the Case.

...ssociated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The Su...eme Court today denied a petition for a ...hearing of the famous Murphy will ...se. A few weeks ago the Supreme Court ...ndered a decision against Lady Wolse... and in favor of the three unmarried ...ughters of the late Mrs. Daniel Mur...y.

...Mrs. Murphy left an estate amounting ... about $500,000, most of which went to ...dy Charles Wolseley, a married daugh...r. Her three unmarried daughters con...sted and broke the will.

A CRIMINAL SCHEME.

...Savings Society Notified to Cease Operations.

...ssociated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The Cali...rnia Savings & Investment Company ...s been notified by Building and Loan ...ommissioner Fisher to cease business ...der pain of criminal prosecution. Com...issioner Fisher says that the concern ... not the capital it claims; it has no ...-laws and is operated on a plan which ... criminal in this State.

...he company issues certificates of a full paid-up value at the end of eight years on $5000 and asks the holder to pay $25 a month or a total of $2400 in eight years.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Gov. Markham Commutes the Sentences of Four Prisoners.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31.—Gov. Markham today commuted the sentence of William Phelps, sentenced in October, 1881, from Tulare county, to life imprisonment for murder, to twenty-one and one-half years.

The sentence of Nathaniel Greene, sent from San Francisco in December, 1892, for two consecutive terms of five years each, on charges of embezzlement, is commuted to two and a half years; that of Edward Langton, sentenced from Sierra county, in February, 1885, for thirty-two years for murder in the second degree, is commuted to sixteen years.

The twenty-five-year sentence, for murder in the second degree, of C. E. Blackburn, sentenced in Lake county, in March, 1891, is commuted to ten years.

HE WILL MARRY.

Capt. Saunders Seeks Relief from the Monotony of Prison Life.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SALEM (Or.,) Dec. 31.—Capt. W. W. Saunders, serving a life sentence, was pardoned from the penitentiary today by Gov. Pennoyer, on condition that he leave the State, not to return. He immediately took the train for Spokane, where, it is said, he will get married and proceed to Texas, where his mother resides.

Saunders was convicted of murder in the second degree, at Salem, on June 22, 1887, for killing Charles Campbell, at Albany, Or., in November, 1885. Some of the most influential men in Oregon signed the petition for his pardon.

DAVID ZILIOUX.

The Physicians Have Little Hope of His Recovery.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—David Zilioux, the Los Angeles pharmacist, who was found in a semi-unconscious condition Sunday morning at the corner of Mason and Market streets, is still at the Receiving Hospital and the doctors have little hope of his recovery.

His condition is due to a facture of the base of the skull, caused, it is thought, by a heavy blow on the point of the chin. Whether the man fell and struck his chin, or whether the blow was delivered by some unknown person, is the problem the police are trying to solve.

NO FIREWATER.

The Legislature Had the Right to Discriminate Against Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—In the case of the State against Bray, a saloon-keeper of Santa Rosa, accused of selling liquor to Indians, the Supreme Court today sustained the decision of the court below, fining the defendant.

The appeal was taken on the ground that the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians is unconstitutional, because it discriminated against Indians. The Supreme Court decdes that the Legislature had a right to so discriminate against Indians, as it is for the benefit and preservation of the race.

TROUBLESOME REDS.

They are Becoming Bolder Now that Fort Bowie is Abandoned.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

TUCSON, (Ariz.,) Dec. 31.—Word comes from the San Bernardino ranch in the mountains near Tombstone that a number of Apache Indians are in that vicinity, camping along Sycamore Creek, about fifteen miles from the ranchero. Now that Fort Bowie has been abandoned and the settlers are no longer afforded protection from that source, the savages are becoming bold and the ranchers are alarmed. Campfires seen nightly and the redskins are not hesitating about showing themselves.

NOT READY.

The Committee on Contest Against Budd Does not Report.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The Republican State Central Committee held a secret session here this afternoon. It was stated that the special committee appointed to contest the election of Budd as Governor, was now ready to make a report and that, after a general discussion of the proposed contest, the committee adjourned until Wednesday or Thursday next.

DUNN WITHDREW.

T. J. Carmichael Declared Elected Supervisor at Modesto.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

MODESTO, Dec. 31.—The election contest of John Dunn against T. J. Carmichael for Supervisor of the Third District of this county, in which the official count declared Carmichael elected by one majority, terminated suddenly today by Dunn's attorney making a motion to dismiss the proceedings. Judge Minor thereupon declared Carmichael elected.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Reported Capture of a Diamond Smuggler at Santa Rrosa.

SANTA ROSA, Dec. 1.—It was reparted here today that Mrs. Laigne, a New York diamond smuggler, had been arrested here by Mrs. Barraugh, a government agent. It is claimed that Mrs. Laigne got away with $10,000 worth of diamonds and that Mrs. Darraugh followed her acrass the continent. The police here claim to know nothing of the reported arrerst.

GEORGE W. HANCOCK.

The State Agricultural Director Dies from Old Injuries.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31.—George W. Hancock, State Agricultural Director, died at his home here this morning in his seventy-eighth year. Brain trouble resulting from a fracture of the skull received in a runaway accident, several months ago, was the cause of his death.

British Blood-suckers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The Shipowners' Association charges that every sailor who has left this port on a British vessel this year, had to forfeit from one-twelfth to one-fifth of his wages to the captain. British Consul Donohoe has made an inbestigation, but while convinced of the prevalence of the practice, he failed to substantiate it by proof.

Coast Steamship Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The steamer Coos Bay, which recently broke her crank shaft and was disabled in Santa Barbara Channel, has been repaired and will sail for Los Angeles and way ports on Wednesday. The Yaquina will be taken off. The steamer Pomona will be put on the Eureaka route after Wednesday next.

The Sacramento Butchers.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31.—This afternoon, at the request of Dist.-Atty. Ryan, Gov. Markham offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Groceryman Weber and his wife on Saturday night.

An Appeal to Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The California Miners' Association has issued an appeal to the miners of the State, asking for funds to effect changes in the Federal laws relating to quartz and drift claims, and to prevent further encroachment on public mineral domain by agricultural and railroad claimants. There are 13,000 miners in the State, and they are asked to contribute $1 each.

Baldwin's Orange Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31. — E. J. Baldwin has closed a contract with the Earl Fruit oCmpany of Los Angeles for his crop of oranges on the Santa Anita ranch, estimated at 130 carloads. Baldwin will receive for the crop in the neighborhood of $30,000. This, probably, is the largest orange sale ever made by a single grower.

Crushed Against a Snowbank.

DUNSMUIR, Dec. 31.—James McInerney, a laborer on one of the worktrains, was caught between the cars and a snowbank at Mott yesterday morning, and had his skull fractured from which he died today at the company's hospital. He had worked in Portland and had been a Pullman conductor. He was 20 years old.

Last of a Bad Lot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The final meeting of the present Board of Railroad Commissionrs was held here this afternoon. Only Commissioners Rea and Beckman were present and they did nothing but transact certain routine business necessary to close the commission's official year.

Both Legs Cut Off.

VANCOUVER (B. C.,) Dec. 31.—An unknown man was run over by a yard engine, this evening, both legs being cut off near the thigh. He was drunk and laid down on the trestle. His recovery is impossible. There was nothing on his person to establish his identity.

Frazer River Closed.

VANCOUVER (B. C.,) Dec. 31.—Navigation on the Fraser River, above Westminster, is now closed for the season, and steamers today were unable to reach Westminster, owing to floating ice. The bark Glendale, which arrived to load lumber at Westminster, has come here instead.

Called Him a Liar.

VANCOUVER (B. C.,) Dec. 31.—A sensational suit will come up in the Supreme Court next week, the prinicipal parties being the chairman of the school board and a well-known local pastor. Rev. W. W. Baer, pastor of the Princess-street Methodist Church, sues Trustee MacGowan for damages for slander, claiming that MacGowan called him a liar.

Did not Die to Win.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31.—The Chosen Friends of this city held a reunion tonight, the feature of which was the presentation to Samuel Rice of a check for his $3000 policy, he having reached the age of 75 years. This is the first instance of the kind on this Coast, in which a man did not have to die to win.

[RAILROAD RECORD.]

FOLLOW SUIT.

FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS ON THE GRAND ISLAND.

The Bondholders' Action Similar to that on Other Union Pacific Branches—A Tacoma Street Railroad Sold.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

OMAHA (Neb.,) Dec. 31.—General Solicitor Thurston of the Union Pacific, speaking of the suit in foreclosure, which has been brought by the Central Loan and Trust Company, on behalf of the first-mortgage bondholders of the St. Joseph and Grand Island, said:

"The bill is an ordinary foreclosure bill and is exactly in line with other bills of of the system. I am not advised whether foreclosure, brought on, various parts the bondholders will ask for the appointment of a separate receiver, or ask for a continuance of the present receivers, pending foreclosure proceedings. I do not suppose the Union Pacific, or the receivers, would care to continue the present receivership over the Grand Island, unless the bondholders desired it. As a matter of fact, the Grand Island road has really been under separate management for several years, and is today under the general receivership."

A TACOMA STREET LINE SOLD.

TACOMA (Wash.,) Dec. 31.—The Point Defiance street railway, extending from South Ninth street to Point Defiance, seven miles, was sold today to O. F. Paxton of Portland for $82,000.

AN OLD CONVICT.

Daniel Finley Released from Clinton after Serving a Long Term.

PLATTSBURG (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—Daniel Finley, the oldest convict in Clinton prison, if not in the State, as well in point of years as in service, has, through the clemency of Gov. Flower, ceased to be an inmate of that institution, his life sentence having been commuted after he served thirty-four years. Finley was convicted o fmurder in the second degree in New York in 1860.

His crime consisted of pushing his wife out of the window of the tenement-house in which they were living, the fall killing her. Since his conviction he has spent nearly the entire time of his imprisonment in Clinton prison, having been taken there in a draft from Sing Sing just after he was taken to that prison. Thus for over a quarter of a century has Finley expiated his crime on the bleak hillside of Dannemora Mountain. Finley was comparatively an old man when he arrived at the prison, but is a patriarch now, being nearly 90 years of age. No one, not even Finley himself, can tell exactly how old he is. In a conversation some four years gao, Finley said that as nearly as he knew he was 87 years old.

He expressed a great desire for a pardon, and when asked what he would do if one was granted him, as all his friends were dead, he said that he would go back to Ireland and die in peace. It is understood that he has two brothers living in New York.

A CORPSE AS SECURITY.

The Remains of Lieutenant-Commander Cressy's Son Held.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WEST POINT (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—Harry C. Cressy, formerly pay-clerk on the United States steamships Alert and Nipsic, is dead. Cressy was the only son of Lieutenant-Commander Cressy, U.S.N. He had lived here for the last few years, and owned a share in the hotel where he died. His mother died last year, and her large fortune was divided between Mrs. Hauxhurst, who is now in Vienna, and Mrs. Claude Barard of New York.

Young Cressy's share was turned over to G. W. Watson, a Wall-street broker, and to a brother of the deceased. Watson and Claude Berard came here last night to take the body to New York. The attending physician refused to issue a certificate of death until he was paid. Watson, who, it is said, holds all of Cressy's property, tried to put off paying, but the doctor was obdurate and the bill had to be settled. The undertaker now threatens to hold the body unless he is paid in advance.

Peixotto Ill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A special dispatch to the World from Montevideo says that Peixotto is reported to be very sick. Some say his illness was brought on by accident, but others believe he has been poisoned.

CHOICE GOSSIP.

[Continued from page 21.]

that Mr. Byrnes was furnishing information to the committee or counsel, and it was well known that he would not sanction any such action.

"Mr. Byrnes has frequently attempted to play the same game with the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but we have refused to ally ourselves with a man whom we believe to be, more than any other man, responsible for the condition of the department. If we had consented to do what the committee and its counsel has done, we would have thereby surrendered our point of vantage, sacrificed our prestige and the Lexow Committee would never have been heard of. We are not charging the committee nor its counsel with a dishonest intent, but they blundered and they blundered badly.

"Mr. Byrnes as a component element of the department, was to that degree a defendant. By being taken into the confidence of the prosecution, he would himself have got out of the box and onto the bench where he could kick against the very men who were no more the subject of indictment than he was. We are not saying that there was any understanding, or at least any written stipulation that if he would tell what he knew about the men in the department that were criminals he had not been called to the witness stand as an histrionic opportunity for criminating his official associates and celebrating his own personal and official innocence. But whether there was any such stipulation or not, the acceptance of his assistance practically involved the deal, and when the committee came down for the express purpose of investigating deals it ought to be punctiliously careful to avoid even the appearance of having a susceptible side for the sort of offence they were designed to detect and adjudge."

After complaining of the disinclination of the Lexow Committee to consult with their committee, the statement continues:

Dr. Parkhurst at this point incorporates the interview published last year with Superintendent Byrnes, in which the latter excoriated Dr. Parkhurst and tacitly charged that members of the doctor's church needed more watching than did the police force. The statement proceeds:

"Our agents acting in the legitimate discharge of their duties of representatives of a society chartered by the State, were mobbed a year and more ago by the toughs and thugs that sprang to the relief of Byrnes and his department when we pressed them uncomfortably at the Essex Market Police Court. The papers next morning were full of the outrage, but Mr. Byrnes, on examination, was unable to discover that any outrage had been committed, necessitating action on his part, and in that way claim was made that the agents need not look for official protection, and were to be considered as legitimate prey.

VILE OR AN EMBECILE.

"Now that is Byrnes. He is the man we have had steadily in our eye for three years, and he has had us as securely in his eye. The community knows our work meant nothing but the overthrow of misrule in this city. Byrnes has known that as well as the public, and yet he has fought us. Now why has not the Senatorial committee, through its counsel, made themselves familiar with these matters? We have urged that Mr. Byrnes should be asked whether prior to the Senatorial investigation he was aware of the rottenness of the police force. He was or he was not. If he was, and still kept his mouth shut, he was unspeakably vile, and if he was not he was an unspeakable imbecile. Now, why did not this committee insist that Mr. Goff, in his characteristic manner, should broil Mr. Byrnes on this bifurcate dilemma?

"I am nothing but a minister, but if I had been a lawyer of Mr. Goff's ability, I would have put Mr. Byrnes on that toasting-iron and would have guaranteed to broil out of him all his official reputability inside of one day's session, provided, of course, the committee would have allowed me to do so.

"Let me reveal, in conclusion, that I have no interest in the matter, save a profound and passionate desire to see that it is thorough. If Mr. Byrnes, with characteristic disposition to get his own neck out of the yoke, says he has been so handicapped as to be practically powerless, I want to say that all such excuses are evasive and cowardly. If he had wanted to turn the police department upside down, and exhibit it in the character he certainly knew belonged to it, he could have done it, and done it easily, and the public would have stood by him, and no body of men more solidly, or more heartily, than the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

"If I may be permitted to say it myself, I have been able to do something in that line the past three years, notwithstanding I was outside the department, and nothing but a minister, and if Byrnes had wanted to do anything he could have done it, and he could have accomplished more in the shape of earthquaking results than I have been able to do in twelve times three months. Men with as much influence as Mr. Byrnes, who has been in the midst of iniquity for thirty years, can fight iniquity if they want to, and if they are clean they want to.

"I am aware that many who are our friends will take exception to this statement. Some will say it is inexpedient. That is not a consideration that weighs with us. We are not prowling for promotion, nor burning for popularity, but the Society for the Prevention of Crime was here before the Senate committee came down, and will be here after the Senate committee has gone back, and the uncompromising line we have had in the past will be followed in the future."

PLATT CRITICISES PARKHURST.

WILKESBARRE, (Pa.,) Dec. 31.—Ex-United States Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, who is here visiting relatives, in an interview with a reporter for the Associated Press, discussed the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and his methods without reserve.

"I opposed Dr. Parkhurst," said he, "because I did not think his methods practical and because I looked upon his schemes as being visionary. His idea of a one-headed police force is simply absurd and would put in the hands of the man at the head of that department a power that he might use to the great disadvantage of the force. His intentions are sincere, but they are visionary and therefore of no use. He has done a great deal of good, of course, but I believe his head is swollen by the flattery of the New York papers. His ideas regarding the suppression of crime are no longer suggestions but orders. He is continually saying 'must' and to this practical men not only take exceptions, but they criticise it harshly."

Referring to the resignation of Superintendent Byrnes, Platt said: "I do not believe Mayor Strong will accept it. Byrnes is too valuable a man to lose and when the department is reorganized he will be at the head of it, I think."

THE SUPERINTENDENT MADE OVERTURES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Police Superintendent Byrnes's appearance before the Lexow Committee, his offer to Mayor-elect Strong to resign, and the accompanying tender of his service in reorganizing the police force are variously received. Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has intimated that the inquisition when Byrnes was on the stand, was not made sufficiently searching for practical purposes. Parkhurst insists that Byrnes is responsible for most of the corruption exposed by the Senate Committee, and he is indignant over the police captain's "pompous vanity and self-glorification," as he termed it.

Mayor-elect Strong is said to hold Byrnes in high estimation, and would be inclined to urge the withdrawal of the Superintendent's resignation were it not for his reluctance to antagonize the Parkhurst society. It is known that Messrs. Larouge, Smith, Taylor and the good-government element of the Committee of Seventy entertain a cordial dislike for the Superintendent. A statement by the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime is promised soon.

This committee, which consists of Dr. Parkhurst, Frank Moss, assistant to Committee Counsel Goff, and Kenneon, held a consultation this afternoon.

"I think," Moss said, just before his consultation, "that it will put Mayor-elect Strong in something of a hole. The action of this man who spent several hours on the witness-stand, narrating with the most absurd self-conceit his deeds of valor, and saying naught but bad for the other officials of the department."

Moss said that Superintendent Byrnes's allegation that he had frequently assisted the Lexow Committee in apprehending delinquent witnesses, and in other ways placed himself at the service of the Senators, was news to Goff and him.

"At the time of Capt. Devery's trial, and frequently since then," said Moss, "Superintendent Byrnes, Delaney, Nicoll and several other influential gentlemen, came to us and wanted to know why amicable relations could not be maintained between the society and the head of the police. The superintendent made numerous overtures in this direction, but all of them were rejected because, from the first, from the time of Agent Gardner's arrest, we were confident that we could expect little or no help from the police force."

Superintendent Byrnes has given this statement out:

"In my examination before the Lexow Committee on Saturday, when I referred to the police commissioners interfering with me, I said I did not include the members of the board. Since the latter have become commissioners they have done everything to assist me and have made it possible for me to take action, which I had hitherto been unable to take."

Gen. Kern, the newest member of the Police Board Commission and a Republican, said today that the board had not hampered Superintendent Byrnes during the period that he has been a member. Commissioner Kern also said he had no knowledge of the Superintendent's application for retirement, and that the recommendation of the Lexow Committee for the retirement of Capt. Creedon could not in the least affect his opinion in the matter.

FOLLOW BYRNES'S EXAMPLE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—James J. Martin, president of the Board of Police, will resign his position in a few days. He made this announcement just after his arrival at his office at police headquarters today. These are President Martin's words:

"I have read the evidence by the superintendent before the Investigation Committee of Saturday, as well as his niterview given in the newspapers. I have no desire to enter into any controversy with the Superintendent. My official acts have been under investigation for a year. I am willing to stand the result of the investigation. As my friends know, I have been anxious to retire from the department for some time. This has never been a congenial place for me and my resignation will, in a few days, be in the Mayor's hands. Now the investigation is over, now that I am no longer under fire I feel that I am justified in resigning and I hope that Mr Strong will accept it at once when he goes into office.

"Superintendent Byrnes was appointed to his present position on my motion; he has been supported by me and by the commission since he has been superintendent. Twice before the Investigating Committee I was examined on a dispute which I was said to have had with the Superintendent when he conferred with the captains; twice under oath I denied that I had any words or disagreement with him. I emphatically deny that I have, in any way, hampered him.

"Everyone who knows that I havo told the truth. I feel that the public believes what I say under oath, and that by no act of mine have I contributed to the abuses existing in the department.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ALERT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—It is settled that the Chamber of Commerce will demand from the incoming Legislature the appointment of a committee with full power to investigate the municipal departments of this city, as the Senate committee has investigated the police department. A meeting of the chamber has been called for next Thursday, and at that meeting ex-President Charles Stewart Smith, who is chairman of the Committee on Municipal Reform, will present a report making specific charges against several departments and a resolution asking for a legislative investigation. Smith, when seen last night, refused to say what the charges were, or even in what department, but made this statement:

"It has been said that the Commissioners of Accounts have authority to make all the investigation necessary. This is not so, The Commission of Accounts is an auditing committee; they can pass upon the books of a department. What we want is an open investigation which will show what members are honest and what men are not. We want to know in what other departments bribery and corruption exists and the Commissioners of Accounts are not in a position to find out. The matter has been discussed carefully, and we have come to the conclusion that for the public good further investigation must be had and that the Legislature is the proper body to carry it out."

A full meeting of the Committee of Seventy will be held today.

"OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION GONE."

ALBANY (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—Senator Lexow was shown the letter of Dr. Parkhurst, as sent out by the Associated Press tonight. He glanced through it and informed himself of its general character. Then he said:

"I shall have to read it carefully, and when I have read it I shall make an answer to it. I am not surprised at its tone of condemnation. I expected it, in fact. It is a sort of case of Othello's occupation gone. Other men are getting credit for the work of exposure. In the law we would call it professional jealousy. If the committee's work of reform goes on, Dr. Parkhurst will have nothing to do but to preach the gospel. As to his strictures upon the committee's attitude toward Superintendent Byrnes, I will answer that when I have read his letter through."

AN ART PILGRIMAGE.

A Party of Thirty-six Cleveland People "Doing" New York.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Twenty-six Cleveland ladies and ten gentlemen, who are on an art pilgrimage, arrived here last night, and registered at the Union Square Hotel. The pilgrims, who are under the special care of Hon. John G. Covert, editor of the Cleveland Leader and president of the Art Association, and Byron E. Holman, spent today resting, and will start out early in the morning to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where they will spend the major part of the day visiting, if time permits, the Lenox library in the evening. On Tuesday the artists will spend their time in the Academy of Design, and on Wednesday they will visit private galleries.

Fennimore Cooper's Daughter.

COOPERSTOWN (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—Miss Susan Fennimore Cooper, daughter of James Fennimore Cooper, died today of apoplexy, in her eighty-second year.

Trick Bicycle Riding.

W. S. Maltby, the trick bicycle rider, gave an exhibition at Illinois Hall last night, advertising the Keating wheels. He rode forward and backward in difficult positions with a safety bicycle and in conclusion did some highly skillful work with a large wheel with pedals but no handles or handle-bars. He rode both ways on it and, after starting it rolling ahead ran along the floor behind and jumped, landing with his feet firmly on the pedals but without touching his hands to it at all.

HOTELS—

Resorts and Cafes.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

275 Rooms; 75 Suites with Private Bathrooms.

POTTER & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

HOTEL GREEN, PASADENA.

The Most Magnificently Equipped Hotel in Southern California.

Accommodations for 400 guests. Spacious and sunny rooms, with private parlors and bath.

G. G. GREEN, Owner.

J. H. HOLMES, Manager.

HOTEL FLORENCE. SAN DIEGO, CAL. American Plan.

FLORENCE HEIGHTS. Finest view of city and ocean. Large, sunny rooms, spacious courts and parks. Three minutes from Postoffice.

For information apply to A. H. Prutt, 213 W. First st. GEORGE W. LYNCH, Manager. (Formerly manager Redondo Beach Hotel.)

HOTEL ARCADIA. SANTA MONICA, CAL. 150 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, HOT OCEAN WATER baths. For information as to rates, etc., apply at Los Angeles office, 231 West First St., opposite Nadeau Hotel.- S. REINHART, Proprietor.

THE DELAWARE 534½ South Broadway. Just opened; European plan; handsomely-furnished rooms, everything new, modern conveniences, strictly first class; plenty of sunlight and air. J. H. RODENBERG, Propr.

HOTEL LINCOLN SECOND AND HILL—FAMILY HOTEL; APPOINTMENTS perfect; electric cars to all points. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

CROWN VILLA PASADENA—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED; LARGE SUNNY rooms; clean, comfortable; prices moderate. Ad. WOOD & HILE

HOTEL SAN GABRIEL EAST SAN GABRIEL—BEST FAMILY HOTEL; Terms $10 per week and up. A. D. STRICKER, Prop.

GRAND PACIFIC 423 S. SPRING ST., FINEST SUNNY ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN suite, from $3 to $14 per week. Meals at moderate prices.

GRAND VIEW MONROVIA FAMOUS "GEM OF THE FOOTHILLS." FIRST-class; tourist parties a specialty. A. W. ETTER, Manrger.

LA SOLANA GRAND AVENUE AND LOCKE HAVEN ST., PASADENA, FIRST-class in every respect. GEORGE COOK, Manager.

TALMAGE'S PASTORATE.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle Following to Reorganize.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.,) Dec. 31.—The departure of Rev. T. de Witt Talmage for New York has practically put an end to the Brooklyn Tabernacle organization, which he built up and vainly tried to hold together in this city.

A meeting of the members of the tabernacle was held in the Centennial Baptist Church, on Adelphi street, last night, to consider the future of the organization. Propositions to unite with the Centennial Baptist Church and the Bedford Reformed Church were discussed, but did not meet with favorable consideration. The question being put to a vote, it was overwhelmingly decided to discontinue the Brooklyn Tabernacle and reorganize under a new name. Plans for a church home will be decided at a meeting in the near future.

Ballot Rights.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Hon. John C. Manning of Montgomery, Ala., has received communications from people throughout the South, urging him to call together as representatives from all the Southern States for the purpose of organizing ballot rights laws. Manning will soon issue a call for a conference of those favoring the movement to meet in New Orleans January 18, 1895.

U. S. S. San Francisco.

NEWPORT (R. I.,) Dec. 31.—United States cruiser San Francisco arrived here this morning and anchored off the torpedo station. She will at once receive her outfit of eight Whitehead torpedoes, and, after trying them, will return to New York.

THE SAN MARCOS HOTEL

Opens with New Management and Newly Equipped.

The Elegant Hotel and Tourist's Resort of Santa Barbara County—Its Advantages and Attractions.

L. J. Clark, a veteran hotel man, recently of Chicago, has leased the San Marcos at Santa Barbara and reopened it as a first-class tourist and commercial hotel.

Under Mr. Clark's supervision the entire interior of the large brick structure has been reconstructed, and it is now a commodious modern hotel, as fine as any in Southern California. Many of the rooms have been enlarged and newly and elegantly furnished. The hall and stairways have been remodeled and large windows put in several parts of the building, bringing the sunlight to rooms that were comparatively dark before.

The dining-room has not been overlooked in the general remodeling, and new china and silverware have replaced the old furnishings. The San Marcos, in charge of a man of twenty-five years of successful experience as a hotel proprietor, with its now perfect interior appointments, and situated in the most attractive portion of beautiful Santa Barbara, will attract tourists who are looking for "all the comforts of a home" while in Southern California for a few months in search of health or pleasure.

It is also the intention of the management to make the house particularly attractive to commercial men.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business yesterday was $153,022,?92; gold reserve, $86,870,145.

Burns. FOR MAN Bruises

MUSTANG LINIMENT

Rheumatism. AND BEAST. Stiff Joints

Pony Vehicles,

Consisting of Surreys, Phaetons, Wagons and Carts,

$60 UP TO $130

Juvenile Bicycles,

$40, $50 AND $65

New styles of the celebrated COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.'S Carriages, Phaetons and Traps just received. See them, style correct, price correct, quality correct.

Hawley, King & Co.,

210-212 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE

Combined in One Policy.

The Los Angeles Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Co.

Offers greater advantages and larger benefits at less cost than any other company. Reliable solicitors wanted. Principal office, 327 Bradbury Block.

Persons Wanting Insurance Please Call.

FRED HYNER,

Nurseryman.

House-grown Deciduous, Citrus and Olive Trees, Ornamental Plants.

212 W. FOURTH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

LINERS.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

A NEW LINE OF INSURANCE; $1 PER month secures $10 per week for sickness, $12 per week for accident, and $100 for death; either male or female. MUTUAL INDEMNITY CO., 121½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. 1

DIVIDEND NO. 21 OF THE LOS ANGELES Savings Bank for the six months ending December 31, 1894, is now due and payable as follows: On term deposits at the rate of four and one-half (4½) per cent. per annum; on ordinary deposits at the rate of three (3)per cent. per annum. W. M. CASWELL, Cashier. 15

NOTICE—A TRAVELED, EDUCATED PHYSICIAN now with invalid tourist in California, will accept ladies or gentlemen in party, or make new party; all details and conveniences attended to by PHYSICIAN, P, box 72, Times office. 1

"BIOCHEMISTRY" (LIFE CHEMISTRY) IS a new, scientific system of restoring health by supplying deficiencies to impoverished blood; at present only $3 per month; investigate. 229 WILSON BLOCK, 9 to 11, 2 to 4.

OPIUM, MORPHINE AND COCAINE HABIT successfully treated; no failures; no hindrance from business; consultation strictly confidential. 304 STIMSON BLOCK.

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM, SAVE DOCTORS' bills; magnetic foot batteries will do it; $1 per pair, $2 for 3 pairs. J. M'DANIEL, 453 S. Spring.

PIANO-TUNING—CUT RATES BY BLOOMFIELD, piano-maker. Leave orders Kohler & Chase, 233 S. Spring, or 522 Downey ave.

NEW YEAR'S DINNER; CHICKENS, ducks, delicacies, 15c. CLIMAX RESTAURANT, 206 S. Los Angeles st. 1

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S "AUTOMATIC," THE only automatic sewing machine on earth. 321 W. FOURTH ST.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER — OFFICE, No. 138½ S. SPRING, room 11.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 950 to 966 BUENA VISTA ST.

BEE RANCH — ALSO BEES WANTED. MACVINE, Sunland. 4

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR "LISTS OF Taxpayers" of Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange counties, just issued by The Times; 5 volumes; official and very useful information, never heretofore appearing in print; indispensable to business men; exclusive territorial rights for sale to reliable men. Apply TIMES BUILDING.

WANTED — LADY AGENTS; WE WANT active, intelligent, energetic representatives in every town and city to sell our hygienic toilet requisites; agents can, by devoting a few hours each day, clear from $10 to $20 per week; call, or write for circular. FRANCO-AMERICAN HYGIENIC CO., rooms 30-31, 203 S. Broadway. 1

WANTED — BOOK CANVASSERS AND others; active workers, male or female, to take agency for fast-selling publications of exceptional merit, Los Angeles and every town in Southern California. Address THE GREAT WESTERN GENERAL AGENCY AND DISTRIBUTING CO., San Diego. 1

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN TO TAKE ORders for enlarged portraits, city and country. Write or call on G. H. EVERETT, 666 S. Spring st.

WANTED — COMPETENT SOLICITOR TO travel with me through the State. Call room 10, 132½ S. BROADWAY, afternoons. 1

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED — THOSE THAT HAVE GOOD bargains in real estate and wish to make quick sales to call at our office, 110 S. Broadway, Los Angeles; headquarters for Chicago buyers; over 20 years' experience in handling real estate. W. P. LARKIN & CO. 1

WANTED—A TRACT OF 15 TO 40 ACRES, inside or close to city limits, between south and west; party wants to subdivide and make first-class improvements; submit offers at once. D. R. CLAY, 138 S. Spring.

WANTED— LOT FRONTING EAST BET. Main and San Pedro and Fifth and Tenth sts.; give cash price. Address M, box 84, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE TRACT OF land with good water-right to be developed. Address LOCK BOX 363, Pasadena, Cal. 3

WANTED—FOR CASH, ALL KINDS OF second-hand goods; 617 S. Spring st. ETCHISON & LANE.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE ACREAGE near center of city. Address P.O. BOX 635, Pasadena. 3

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED—A POSITION AND ¼ INTEREST in the best proposition in the State only $1500; gentleman or lady capable of doing office work; answer quick if you want it. Address P, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED—PARTNER IN MANUFACTURing a specialty; $500 for ½ interest; California. Address Z, box 85, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPITAL IN a good-paying business. Call at once at 230½ S. SPRING ST., room 3. 1

WANTED—
Rooms and Board.

WANTED — FURNISHED ROOM AND board by young married couple and child of 3; must be cheap; state price and full particulars. Address W. S. D., 820 HAWKINS ST., East Los Angeles. 1

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM, $3 TO $4 per month. Address P, box 38, TIMES OFFICE. 2

PHYSICIANS—

DR. J. ADAMS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, in charge of medical and surgical dispensary; chronic diseases a specialty; special attention given to the treatment of all female diseases, both medical and surgical. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m. Office, 320 N. MAIN, opp. St. Elmo Hotel.

DR. EDWARD J. HADFIELD, LATE OF Philadelphia, physician and surgeon, Bradbury building, rooms 210-211; hours 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8. Special attention given to diseases of nose, throat, chest and all chronic diseases; consultation free.

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 129, 130, 131 Stimson Block. Special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1227.

LIT M. E. RAYMOND, M.D., LADY PHYSIcian; diseases of women and children a specialty. Office and residence, 2511 S. Main st. Tel. 182, west. Office hours, 3 to 5 p.m.

K. D. WISE, M.D., OFFICE 226 S. SPRING— Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., and 1 to 5 p.m. Diseases of women a specialty; graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

DR. LYDIA A. MUMA, GRADUATE IN MEDicine and surgery; consultation free; 15 years in continuous practice. 138½ S. SPRING. 20

DR. GEO. C. SOMERS, 304-305 STIMSON Block; nervous and chronic diseases, and diseases of women; electrical treatment a specialty. 1

MRS. DR. WELLS, REMOVED TO OCEAN View ave., Santa Monica, nearly opposite Arcadia Hotel. Car-fare deducted.

SPECIALISTS—
Diseases Treated.

HAIR POSITIVELY GROWN ON BALD heads and rheumatism treated by electricity. MRS. L. H. PHELPS, 238½ S. Spring st., room 11.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, ETC., PERmanently removed by electricity. MRS. SHINNICK, 94 and 95, Potomac Block.

DR. B. G. COLLINS, OPTHALMIC OPTIcian, with the L. A. Optical Institute; eyes examined free. 125 S. SPRING ST.

WANTED—
Help, Male.

PETTY, HUMMEL & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS,

300-302 W. Second st., in basement California Bank Building. Tel. 509.

—1-8-9-5—

Another year has closed, and this morning we open the unblotted and unmarred book of 1895, and extend our hand with the familiar but significant "Happy New Year." The last year has been a trying one for the banker as well as the bootblack, and will be noted by the future historian as the panic of 1894, and the year of "Industrial Armies," "Coxeyism" and "Strikes."

Petty, Hummel & Co. congratulate themselves that while banks have been closed and old and reliable firms of all businesses have succumbed to the waves of financial depression, that our business was built firm enough to come out safe and sound with greater hopes than ever for the future. Today, notwithstanding the varied and blighting experiences of 1893 and 1894, our business is 40 per cent. better than when the clouds first lowered over our bright and happy "Union." We present ourselves today to you as the greatest help center, the most widely known Employment office and the most truly trusted concern in our line west of the Missouri River. Intelligent men, who have been in all the employment agencies west of Chicago, tell us candidly, for model business methods and efficiency in our line, that they have not seen our equal. In the coming year we expect to greatly enlarge our facilities and augment our patronage.

We have constantly on hand the very best help in all lines in Southern California, and we are so widely and favorably known that the great current of new help that will arrive in Los Angeles from this on will come direct to us. Where orders do not specifically state otherwise, we send only English-spoken, white help, and yet where employers want any kind of

FOREIGN HELP.

We can supply them readily even with references when required. Foreigners of all classes have their respective headquarters in Los Angeles, and with these centers we are on the most friendly terms and intimate business relations. If you want a German, Italian, Swede, Frenchman, Swiss, Slavonian, or in fact, an "old-country man" of any nationality, send to us and we will supply you promptly, and we think satisfactorily.

COLORED HELP.

A great many people prefer colored help. We have a large list of the best class of this help for the home, the ranch, the hotel, and the livery. Write directly to us, giving particulars, and we will send you an acceptable servant.

JAPANESE HELP.

The Japanese, by their kindness and sobriety and competency, have ingratiated themselves into the good esteem of many employers. Those who prefer this class of help need go no farther than Petty, Hummel & Co. We have the complete confidence of the Japs, as well as all other classes of help, and not a one seeking work in Southern California but what come and register their names with us. We always write and get references from former employers, and are therefore prepared to tell you about their capabilities.

CHINESE HELP.

We have long ago quit trying to reform people's notions about what class of help they shall employ. Our position is to conform to and not reform our patrons on this point. Our own personal wishes are, that every Chinaman's place should be given to deserving white help in the same line. But our personal wishes are not to regulate our business action on this matter. It cannot be denied that many of our best employers are constrained to employ Chinese help, and indeed are very partial to it—so partial we realize that if we do not supply them with it they will go elsewhere. We want to say, then, most emphatically, that we can supply the best Chinese help in the country, much better than the Chinese companies can do, who always send out to you, not the most competent men, but the one who owes them the biggest bill.

HOUSE HELP.

We want to lay especial stress, also, on our household department. We have, no doubt, the best ladies' department of any employment office in the country, from the fact that we are the best known among the old help, and that we are so widely advertised that all the new help, practically, comes to us first. Of course there are exceptions to this, but it may be truthfully said that 9-10 of the best new help reach Petty, Hummel & Co. before any other agency. The result is, that we always have on hand an excellent line of home servants, when they are at all attainable in the country, and we can supply you promptly and effectually. We have the confidence and well wishes of all the pastors in the city, and as a result we have, from all of these sources, good girls who work out sent to us by their pastors.

If you will give us your orders for help, you will find it much better than any other way. The fact is, that we are a great cosmopolitan center for help. No one is barred by nationality or class; all kinds of help can be supplied, and every avenue is open to us in bringing together all classes for their mutual good. No effort at browbeating either employer or employees. All one has to do is to tell us what he or she wants in the way of help, and then we go about to supply it.

AMERICANS.

There is one class of help at present, that some employers seem to overlook. We refer to the "true blue" American. Just now it is unpopular in help circles to be an American (with many people) and ¾ of the orders that come in are for Germans, Swedes, Chinese, Japanese, and what not. But after all, we are sure that there is no better class of help than the straight, true-blue American. We have an abundance of this kind of help on hand. While if you employ them, you may have to make some concessions that you would not to others, we feel sure that in other points they would abundantly pay you for any concessions that you make. In ordering your help, do not forget that Uncle Sam's sons and daughters are among the very best.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Where help is sent to the country, they must be given a chance, or their expenses paid. We guarantee all railroad fare to help going out from this office where they are not given a trial at the situation; therefore we must insist that when employers order us to select help and we select it and send out to them, that they must give that help a chance or pay their expenses. Orders are considered open until countermanded. It is customary to pay railroad fare one way for women who go to the country and remain one month in the situation. Always give us plenty of notice when you want help. The longer time you can give us, the better opportunity we have to select what you want.

CLOSING WORDS.

And now a closing word to the help. It is to your interest, financially, and every other way, to come and trust your interests in our hands. The fact is, you save money and worry by coming direct to us. We have a standing among employers of which we are proud. They know we will not, intentionally, send them bad help and, as a result, our word has great weight in securing situations; and if you are good help (and if you are not, we don't want you) we will soon learn of that fact, and, to use a phrase more expressive than elegant, will "never give you up." We never allow a good man or woman, who is in the least-wise reasonable, feel justified in turning against us. Save your street-car fare, room rent, and all the worry and trouble and brow-beating that comes from going from employer to employer seeking work, by coming to us. You will have to pay a fee, a good, round, solid fee, but you will be dealing with a reliable firm and be making money in the long run, to say nothing of the worry you save.

—1-8-9-5—

We are glad to feel that the next year is going to be a big improvement on this in business, in every way. No thermometer feels the effects of cold or heat, no barometer is more susceptible to fierce or fair weather, than is Petty, Hummel & Co. to all the fluctuations, rises and falls in business depression and improvement. Some of the best business men in Southern California have learned and are profiting by their knowledge that there is no place where they can find the true pulse of the financial condition of the country better than at our office. We are happy to say that the prospects are bright, and the business pulse is beating high for 1895. For this we feel truly grateful, and bid you "Good Morning."

PETTY, HUMMEL & CO.

All help furnished free except female house help, for which we charge the sum of 50 cents.

Elderly man to chore, etc., $10 etc.; married man for ranch, $25 and house; German or Swede ranch hand, $20 etc.; printer out of city; general merchandise clerk, $40 etc., (references;) first-class nurseryman, Southern California experience, $30 etc.; salesman for general merchandise store, must have A1 references and Southern California experience, $40 etc.; an all-around cook for good hotel, $60 etc.; a good second cook who can do pastry, $40 etc.; a good second cook for good hotel, $35 etc.; all good hotel help should come and register with us at once.

Nice, light place, Altadena, no wash, $15 and fare paid; light place, city, $15; light place, country, $15; good place, general housework, city, very light wash, $20; colored girl to assist, city, $10; good girl to assist, city, $10; German woman for country, very nice place, $15; see party in our office; excellent place, city, $20; woman for bath-house, $25 etc.; waitress for good hotel, $20 etc.; another waitress for good country hotel, $20 etc. Call early.

PETTY, HUMMEL & CO.

Help addressing this office for reply must inclose stamp; so must all Eastern correspondents.

WANTED— A SALESMAN TO SELL TO the wholesale trade on commission in Southern California. Address, stating experience and references, P, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED— TRAVELING MAN, MECHANics, ranchman, deliveryman, teamster, officeman, salesman, assorted situations. EDWARD NITTINGER, 319½ S. Spring. 2

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN for ribbon and hosiery department; state experience and salary wanted. Address P, box 71, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED — A GOOD SEWING MACHINE salesman; salary and commission. Apply 8 to 9 Wednesday morning, 216 S. BROADWAY. 1

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED — LADIES TO LEARN MILLInery or dress-cutting; positions guaranteed, $10 to $15 weekly; come at once; open evenings. HARVEY, 212 S. Broadway.

WANTED — REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYment for 5 ladies of good address. Call at office, 501 STIMSON BUILDING, 11:30 to 12:30 Wednesday or Thursday. 1

WANTED— SALESLADY, HOUSEKEEPER, $25; cook, laundress, chambermaid, office worker, assorted situations. EDWARD NITTINGER, 319½ S. Spring. 2

WANTED— GERMAN GIRL OR WOMAN for housework; call after 11 o'clock a.m. MRS. J. ARNOLD, 233½ E. First st., upstairs. 1

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS CLOAK AND suit saleswoman; must have A1 references. Address P, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED — BOSTON FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 353 S. Broadway. Tel. 1325.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 730 W. 32D ST. Call Wednesday afternoon. 2

WANTED—
Help, Male and Female.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN OR WOMAN TO do general house and yard work. Address P, box 77, TIMES OFFICE, giving qualifications and references. 2

WANTED—HELP FREE AND WORK. E. NITTINGER, 319½ S. Spring. Tel. 113.

WANTED— HELP. MRS. SCOTT & MISS M'CARTHY, 101½ S. Broadway.

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED—SITUATION BY DANISH MAN and wife, no children; woman experienced laundress and chambermaid; man is good waiter; care for horses and do general work in city. Address P, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 3

WANTED— SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN as book-keeper, accountant or salesman; good business ability; unquestionable references and some capital. Address P, box 14, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED— SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN as book-keeper or salesman or some similar capacity; unexceptional references. Address C., BOX 655, Pasadena. 2

WANTED—BY YOUNG CHRISTIAN MAN, work; will accept anything; understands the care of horses. Address P, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED— SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN as book-keeper, accountant or salesman; best of references. Address P, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED — SITUATION BY A LONG-EXperienced, practical horticulturist. Address F. BRANDT, Morris Nursery Co., San Bernardino. 2

WANTED — POSITION AS BUTCHER BY young man of good family; country preferred. Address P, box 64, TIMES OFFICE. 3

WANTED — SITUATION BY JAPANESE first-class cook, in private family to do housework. Call 301 COMMERCIAL ST. 2

WANTED—ENGINEER WANTS SITUATION as engineer, fireman or machinist. Address P, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED— SITUATION TO WORK FOR expenses by young man attending school. Address P, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—BY JAPANESE, GOOD COOK, A place in the city or country; good reference. 211 W. FOURTH ST., T. M. 1

WANTED—BY JAPANESE, POSITION AS first-class cook in family, city or country. S. S., 609 UPPER MAIN ST. 1

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED —SITUATION; MIDDLE-AGED lady, competent, best reference, desires position in hotel as housekeeper, or linen-room or private family; would make herself useful; would take full charge of infant or sick child. Address P, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—BY REFINED LADY, POSITION to take care of widower's home and children or companion to grown children or invalid lady. Address P, box 63, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—BY A LADY OF SOME EXPErience, position as housekeeper; furnished rooms preferred. MRS. CLARKE, 138½ N. Spring st., room 3. Please call afternoon. 1

WANTED—POSITION AS COMPOSITOR BY a lady with some experience; compensation not so much an object as practice. Address P, box 68, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN with some business house; speaks Spanish and English; has had experience. Address P, box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED — A STUDENT WOULD LIKE work for her board in a refined family of not more than one or two adults. Address P, box 69, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—BY GERMAN LADY, POSITION as nursery governess or companion to lady. Address MISS ACKERMAN, 807 Garfield ave., Pasadena, Cal. 1

WANTED — POSITION IN GOOD HOTEL for woman cook; first-class in meat and pastry; country preferred. Address C. M. D., P.O., city. 2

WANTED — WORK BY MOTHER AND daughter, in hotel or restaurant; girl as waitress, city or country. L, 233 E. FOURTH ST. 1

WANTED— BY ENGLISH LADY, SITUAtion as lady help; excellent references. Address MISS DURHAM, San Luis Rey, San Diego county. 3

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED EASTERN dressmaker, work at home or by the day. 519 TEMPLE ST. 1

WANTED— WASHING AND IRONING AT home, 50c dozen. Apply in rear of 335 SAN PEDRO ST. 1

WANTED — LADY WISHES HOUSEKEEPing for elderly couple. Room 15, 340 BUENA VISTA ST. 4

WANTED— DRESSMAKER WILL SEW IN families; terms reasonable. 102 S. HILL.

WANTED—
To Rent.

WANTED — TO RENT OR BUY SMALL, nice cottage, close in; must have good yard; hills preferred; limit $25 per month. Address H. A. D., 413 N. MAIN ST. 1

WANTED—TO RENT ALFALFA RANCH, 10 to 20 acres close in; what have you got? Address M, box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, HOUSEkeeping privileges. P, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED — TO KNOW OF A THRIFTY town in Southern California in need of a well-stocked harness store and shop. Address HARNESS, P. O. box 672, New York. 2

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR 2; I have a good piano to exchange for same. Address W. HOGUE, 659 S. Hill st.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN TO RENT SEVeral hours daily in central office. Address P, box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 2

WANTED—2 OR MORE PARTIES TO OCcupy elegant rooms opposite Westlake Park. Apply at 336 W. 22D ST. 5

WANTED—PEOPLE TO READ THE MAGnetic garment ad on another page and find the fountain of youth. 1

WANTED — GOOD COTTON RAGS FOR wiping machinery. Call at TIMES PRESSROOM, 7:30 a.m.

ATTORNEYS—

M. J. NOLEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 113 W. Second st. Advice free.

FOR SALE—
Real Estate.

FOR SALE—

GRIDER & DOW, REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT BROKERS, 109½ S. Broadway.

——CITY LOTS.——

$175—Lot 40x150 on graded street, close to double-track electric car line, on monthly payments; see this at once.

$350—Large building lot on 14th st., close to electric line; all set to bearing trees; this is a bargain.

$400—50-foot lot on 27th st., close to 2 electric lines; street graded, curbed, cement walks; 6 large, bearing walnut trees on lot; see it.

$450—Fine building lot, 53x150, near Adams st. on Central ave., which is 80 feet wide, graded, cement walks and curbs; double-track electric line; worth $800.

$1150 each for 2 lots on west side of Trenton st., in the Kincaid tract.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

We have some of the finest lots in the city in the Bonnie Brae, Urmston and Nob Hill tracts, also on Grand ave., Figueroa, Adams and Olive sts.; great bargains; select your lot and for a small cash payment we will build your house; with the rent you pay you can own your home.

HOUSES.

$550—Lovely 4-room cottage and 2 large lots, 2 blocks of electric cars, west of the city; a great bargain.

$700—5-room cottage near the corner of Ninth and Central ave.; see this before you buy.

$850—Fine 6-room cottage on highly-improved lot; this is a lovely home; see it.

$1400—A 5-room modern house that has just been completed, which contains every convenience and is finely finished throughout; only ½ black from electric cars, on one of the finest streets in the city; this is one of our greatest bargains.

$1600—6-room cottage on highly-improved lot, set to choice fruits and flowers, on 15th st.; cement walks and curbs, ½ block of electric line.

$1850 will buy a new 8-room, modern house with all conveniences, located on 12th st., close in; $350 down, balance can run 4 or 5 years.

$2800—Fine 8-room residence on 25th st., close to Main; street is graded, curbed, cement walks.

DO YOU OWN YOUR OWN HOME? WHY NOT?

We will sell you one with from 5 to 8 rooms cheap, and require only a small cash payment down, the balance in monthly payments of from $15 to $20, or what you pay now for rent; be independent and own your own home; see us at once.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

$175—6 acres choice land within one mile of the city and close to the electric road, only $175 per acre on easy terms.

$1050—10 acres alfalfa land, all fenced and cross-fenced; new barn, house, corncrib, chicken and stock corrals, artesian well and water-right with place; ¼ mile of depot and creamery; close to store, postoffice, churches and schools; will make terms; this is a bargain.

$1600 buys, on easy terms, 4 acres, just south of the city, highly improved; 2 acres set to choice fruits in bearing; 2 acres in alfalfa; close to electric cars, school and church; an excellent bargain.

$1600—8 acres inside the city; choice, level land; cost the owner $8000, but he is a non-resident and has instructed us to sell for $1600.

$1300—10 acres set solid to gum trees; $2500 worth of wood sold off place 3 years ago; same amount can be sold off inside of 6 months; choice soil; located just south of the city.

$2500—5 acres highly improved, new, 4-room cottage, 2½ acres in bearing lemons; a variety of other fruits; 2 blocks from store, postoffice and depot; 35 minutes' drive from the city.

$3400—5 acres set to choice fruits and berries all in bearing; roses, flowers, vines and ornamental plants; fine, 2-story, 8-room residence, grand view; no frosts or fogs; 25 minutes' drive from city; close to two railroads, school, church and stores; mountain water piped to house and land; see this at once; a great bargain.

$12,500—Walnut grove; 50 acres; 35 acres set solid to bearing walnut trees; a variety of oranges and other choice fruits; good house and outbuildings; 10 miles of the city; this place will yield an enormous yearly income; owner must sell on account of declining health.

We have choice income orange, lemon and walnut groves; the finest fruit and farming lands in all parts of Southern California for sale and exchange; give us a call before you buy.

GRIDER & DOW,
30-1 Tel. 1299. 109½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE— 150x175 ON MADE STREET, and a choice corner that fronts on Westlake Park; for a home it has no equal, for speculation it is hard to beat; $2400.

50x160 to 20-foot alley, on a beautiful 80-foot street; adjoins an $8000 residence and has the benefit of 40 feet of flowers and lawn; we offer this very low.

65x168 on south side of 30th st., close to Hoover double electric car line; best in the city; fine house going on adjoining lot; all street improvements made and paid for; $1325.

60x165 on a double clean corner, close in and on the highest rise of the first hill; streets made and paid for; $5500.

102x141 on a graded street, close in, and close to double electric line; cement walks all around; corner; this is cheap, $900.

50x160, close in on S. Olive st., near Tenth st.; $3000; make us offers.

MEEKINS & SHERWOOD,
1 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—BY E. A. MILLER—

Lot 50x200 in beautiful Ellendale palce, west side, east front, only $1050; am sorry, but cannot hold it long.

Also that beautiful lot, 80x170, on corner of Ninth and W. Beacon sts.; don't miss this.

Only 3 lots left in Fitzgerald tract, but they are large, $1000 each.

Good lot on W. Pico st., $650.

Also good 10-room house on W. Beacon st., lot 114x160 to alley (a corner;) if you want a fine place, see this.

2 fine lots in the beautiful Harper tract, only $2500 for both.

I have only good property for sale, so see me if you want good property.

1 E. A. MILLER, 227 W. First st.

FOR SALE — THE TRACT OF HOMES— GRIDER & DOW'S ADAMS-ST. TRACT.

300 50-foot residence lots, corner of Adams st. and Central ave.; Adams st., 82 feet wide, and 28th st., 100 feet wide; both lined with palm trees; streets graveled; cement walks and curbs; water piped; 175 lots sold and over 40 houses built in the last four months; rich, sandy loam; no mud; the healthiest portion of the city; examine this tract now and compare it with other properties; lots are $300 and up, on easy terms; special inducements to those who will built at once; Central-ave. double-track electric car line runs through this tract. Take the Central-ave. cars at corner of Second and Spring sts.; the ride takes only 12 minutes. Agents at our branch office on the corner of Central ave. and 29th st., will show the property; for views of the tract, maps, and all information, write or call on us. Free carriages at all times. GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway; telephone 1299.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PIECE OF INcome property, fronting on Sixth-st. Park, paying now 9 per cent. on present lease; more has been offered; we are sole agents for this and can recommend it.

We can offer a splendid modern 9-room house, new and in the bon ton; splendid furnace, fine lawn, etc.; $5500.

See what a choice modern 9-room residence we have for sale on S. Flower near 16th st., on large lot and car line; $4500.

We have a 6-room cottage, southwest, 1¼ miles, on an east-front lot, near Pearl and Tenth sts., for $1000.

MEEKINS & SHERWOOD,
1 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—WATER; THERE IS A LARGE amount of water that can be developed and sold to the people of Los Angeles; if you are interested in water and have cash, it will pay you to investigate this. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — ON JANUARY 2 WE WILL offer for sale those beautiful residence lots between 12th and Pico sts., fronting on Pearl and Flower sts.; remember, these lots are close in; 50x150 to 20-foot alley. BRODTBECK & M'CONNELL, 113 S. Broadway, sole agents. 30-1

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—

SMITH & O'BRIEN, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS, 147 S. Broadway.

City lots for sale.
Houses for sale.
Country property for sale.
For exchange.
Business chances.
Wanted to purchase.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

88 lots close to electric cars; list price of these lots is over $10,000, which is just about one-half price at which similar lots in same locality are held; these lots, if taken in a body, can be bought at a price which admits of a speculation.

Many other lots in different sections of the city at prices ranging from $100 to $2000; surely we can suit you if you will let your wants be known.

50x170, 18th st. between Cherry and Oak; make an offer.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Do you want to buy a house on monthly installments? We have a number we can sell in that way.

The following houses can be bought for cash or on reasonable terms at following prices:
5-room house, Maple ave., $950.
6-room house, Hoover st., $1900.
6-room house, W. 23d st., $1800.
6-room house, Central ave., $2000.
6-room house, Bonsallo ave., $2300.
6-room house and 3 lots, southwest, $2800.
7-room house, 29th st., $2700.
8-room house, 18th st., $4000.
Many others. It will pay you to let us show you what we have before investing.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Ranches, large and small, and orchards in different sections of Southern California, at prices ranging from $25 to $600 per acre.

Several 5 and 10-acre tracts close to the city on the south, cheap.

20 acres rich bottom land, ¼ mile from electric cars; part or all of this, $200 per acre.

20 acres oranges and lemons near Redlands, $15,000.

42 acres, Eagle Rock Valley; independent water supply; 28 acres fruit in bearing; good income from this property now, and each year growing better; $15,000.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Have you $75,000 worth of city property that you would trade for a ranch of equal value, clear?

If you have good property, either here or elsewhere, that you wish to trade, list it with us; tell us what you want and we will find it for you.

Have you $24,000 of city property to trade for same value in ranch, clear?

A fine foothill home, good value for $8000, clear; wants city property or good income property in Chicago, Omaha or Kansas City.

Have you $25,000 of California property that you would exchange for a like amount of clear Eastern property, bringing an income of about $1200 per year?

Nursery and fruit farm in Northeastern Kansas, value $20,000; wants equal value in Southern California.

6 acres good land southwest of city; 3 acres in alfalfa, small house and barn; value $3000, mortgage $1000; would take house and lot, Pico Heights, for equity.

16½ acres, fine improvements, at Vineland; value $4000, mortgage $1800; would take house and lot in Los Angeles for equity.

35 acres fine land near Elsinore, good for alfalfa or deciduous fruits; $2000; wants city property.

$2500 clear Los Angeles property to exchange for Pittsburgh, Pa., Evansville, Ind., or Nashville, Tenn.

6-room house, modern, never been occupied, $2000; would take a lot as part pay.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

We have some very good openings for sale. If you want to buy, call and see us. Let us know what you want, and we will take pleasure in showing you what we have.

TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

We have a purchaser for 4 or 5 lots in vicinity of Hoover and 16th sts.

List your business and residence property with us and secure advantage of wide advertising and in fields where it will do good. We have 200 California agents and over 300 Eastern agents, who take every opportunity of introducing prospective buyers to us.

SMITH & O'BRIEN,
1 147 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS—

Olive st.	$3000
Eleventh st.	650
Hill st.	2700
E. Second st.	365
Thirtieth st.	1500
Pico Heights	325
Adams st.	800
Fifteenth near Figueroa	1200
Twenty-eighth near Main	900
Hope near Twenty-eighth	850
Byrom st.	300
Thirty-first near Grand ave.	1200
Sycamore Grove tract	100

CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
30-1 224 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—350 FEET FRONTAGE, ONLY ½ mile from center of city; best of switch facilities; very deep lots, on a corner, and only $3000; a real bargain for a speculator or manufacturer; think of it! less than 10c per square foot for property close in; worth 30c.

We have the best business lots, improved or unimproved, offered for sale on our books at bottom prices.

MEEKINS & SHERWOOD,
1 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALE OF SOME OF the finest residence lots on the hills will take place Saturday next; the lots are on the line of electric cars and not far from Westlake Park; the sale is peremptory, without limit. Get particulars of C. A. SUMNER & CO., 134 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE — FINE LOT ON WALL ST., south of Tenth, $950.

Fine lot and good, 4-room house, Jefferson st., just east of Grand ave., bon ton neighborhood, $1650; also 10 acres at Azusa, 5 in oranges 3 years old, balance in lemons 1 year old; California house; a bargain; $3000.

Two fine cottage homes near in and pleasantly located at a bargain.

J. P. LAMOREE,
1 Room 1, 229 W. First st.

FOR SALE—
60 beautiful feet of Broadway business property, clean side; look it up.

W. M. GARLAND & CO.,
6 207 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — "WOODLAWN;" THOSE beautiful lots, covered with bearing orange trees; street graded and stone walks; only $500 each. See TAYLOR; biggest snap in city. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—W. P. LARKIN & CO., BUY and sell real estate; 22 years' experience in the business; 110 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. We offer special bargains in our own property in large villa lots and 5-acre blocks on electric road at Highland Park, bet. Los Angeles and Pasadena; houses built to order; headquarters for Chicago buyers. W. P. Larkin is at the Hollenbeck Hotel evenings. 1

FOR SALE—½ PRICE; FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, lot on W. 16th st., just off of Grand ave.; street graded and sewered; price $850. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First st. 1

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—

By JOHN H. COXE, 207 S. Broadway.

50 feet S. Grand ave	$ 2,000
70 feet S. Spring st	17,000
60 feet W. Sixth st	30,000
30 feet E. First st	4,800
40 feet S. Broadway	25,000
100 feet E. First st	20,000
70 feet San Pedro st	10,000
40 feet E. First st., brick block	22,500
30 feet S. Hill st	6,000
50 feet Alpine st	700
50 feet W. 11th, corner	2,500
45 feet S. Hill	3,000
50 feet W. Twenty-eighth st	1,200
50 feet Iowa, corner	575
50 feet W. Sixteenth st	400
60 feet S. Broadway	15,000
60 feet W. Seventh st	15,000
60 feet N. Broadway	6,000
25 feet E. First st	6,000
50 feet Santee st	1,500
60 feet Figueroa st	4,000

8-room house W. Washington at your own price; must be sold; lot 77x300.

Make offer on house and large lot on Pearl st., near First.

8-room cottage near Temple, cost $18,000; will sell for $10,000; go and see it; this is a great bargain.

41-acre ranch highly improved, one of the finest places in Southern California; worth $44,000; will dispose of it for $12,000; reason for selling it so cheap, owner not a rancher.

7-room cottage, Bonnie Brae st., on installments.

7-room house, Bellevue, near Pearl, $3500.

FOR EXCHANGE—

60 acres near Fresno, improved; everything complete for ranching; will exchange for anything in Los Angeles; will give a good trade for unincumbered property.

40 acres ten miles from the city, for vacant lot.

Fine residence, Boyle Heights, for other property.

JOHN H. COXE,
207 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
CALKINS & CLAPP,
—Real Estate and Investment—
—B-R-O-K-E-R-S—
105 S. Broadway.

BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE.

Below you will find property that is new on the market.

—LOTS—

Broadway, between Third and Sixth sts., 60x165, $21,000; you will have to go beyond Seventh st. to equal this; the present income is fair.

Olive st., near Second, 60x165, for $3600; you can build flats on this which will net you 15 per cent.

Figueroa st., between Pico and Washington, 100x155 to 20-foot alley, $4750; if you want a speculation on a fine street, buy this; it is worth $6000 today.

South Hope st., 150 feet on a corner, this side of Pico st., $6000.

Flower st., 50x155 to alley, between Tenth and 16th, $1550.

Ingraham st., near Witmer, $900.
30th st., near Hoover, $450.
Seventh st., near Union, $1500.
Shatto st., near Union, $850.
Orange st., near Vernon, $1250.

—HOUSES—

Near the corner of 23d st. and Union ave., we have an elegant, new house of 8 rooms, complete and modern in every particular; you should see this and buy it; price $4250.

On Seventh st., near Union ave., we can sell you a cottage and 60-foot lot for $2300; why should you look further.

21st st., close to Grand ave., 5-room cottage and 60-foot lot only $1500.

—EXCHANGES—

A beautiful corner on west side of Figueroa st., between 15th and Washington; size 200x200 feet, to exchange for a foothill ranch; have you had an opportunity like this before?

Eastern correspondence solicited.

$650—FOR SALE— BEAUTIFUL LOT ON 11th st., west of Pearl.
$700—Elegant lot on Winfield Heights.
$650—San Julian st. near Ninth.
$500—Clinton ave. near Adams.
$1000—Union ave. near Tenth.

A. K. CRAWFORD,
1 205 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
$700—35-foot lot, Wolfskill tract.
$800—San Julian, near Eighth.
$900—San Julian, corner, near Tenth.
$1250—Wall and Maple, near 11th.
1 G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE— 40 FEET ON BROADWAY near First st.; "a bargain."

60 lots in one piece, with water, electric cars, very cheap.

7 or 15 acres at $250 per acre, half a mile from electric road, with water.

1 A. PIRCH, 203 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE — IF YOU WANT A GRAND bargain in one of the finest corners in Bonnie Brae, 130x170, see me at once; this is something good, so don't wait, as I am going to sell this corner in the next few days. E. A. MILLER.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET NEAR FIRST street cable, for $100; also 50 feet improved on First street at a sacrifice; also $100 a month income property near Santa Fe Depot. W. H. WHEELER, No. 120 S. Vignes street.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE 50-FOOT LOTS on Norwood st. and on Park Grove ave. near 20th st.; if you want a fine location, see these at once. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 110 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—INVESTIGATE THOSE CHOICE lots sold only to parties building good homes; Washington, Maple ave., 20th st. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN ALL PARTS of the city; ranches of all descriptions for sale or exchange. K. P. CULLEN & CO., Minnesota headquarters, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE — TWO LOTS, 48x141, HIGHLY improved, southwest; only $600 for both; lawn, shrubbery and covered with fruit trees. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — FINEST RESIDENCE LOTS on Alvarado st.; small payments; balance on long time. Address P, box 67, TIMES OFFICE. 2

$6500—FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN INCOME property near Courthouse; $700 per annum; easy terms. C. C. LAMB, 212 W. First st.

FOR SALE — $200; LOTS ON INSTALLments, close to electric car line. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 134 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — INSIDE CITY LIMITS, 7¾ acres; finest orchard in county; 6-room cottage. P. O. BOX 411, city.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—AT POMONA.
I SELL THE EARTH.

Pomona Valley for climate, soil and water or as a pleasant place to live, is one of the finest valleys on the Pacific Coast. I say this after a residence of 21 years on the Coast, and I tell you today you can pick up some of the best bargains ever offered for sale. You are now "between seasons," but let me tell you within a month you will see real estate moving quite rapidly. The following are the best bargains in this valley, and are all less than market price, and less than actual value. Say, if you hear my gentle voice, let me tell you that olives in the near future will be one of, if not the leading, industries in California. This is just as sure as you are a living sinner, and that—George, you know you are, for didn't Gen. Booth tell you so—for I have 10 acres set solid to 2-year-old olives southeast of Pomona 3½ miles; good water right; for $3000; it is today worth $4000, but party must have money.

174-3—10 acres 1½ miles southeast of Pomona; about 7½ acres in bearing prunes, balance in general variety of fruit trees, mostly in bearing. Good 6-roomed house, barn, windmill and tank; also good irrigating water right. Price, $5500; according to all other property of this kind, this place is good value at $6500.

10 acres 1¾ miles east of Pomona, facing on two good streets. Holt avenue on the south and Kingsley avenue on the north; about 4 acres in olives, balance oranges and apricots and a variety of fruits for family use; good hard finished house of 4 rooms and screen porch, good barn, 2 horses, wagon, plow, cultivator, harness and chickens. Price, $3250; worth $4000.

210-4—20 acres 2½ miles northeast of Pomona, 1½ miles southwest of Claremont, unimproved; good water right. Price, $130 per acre; this is a snap; good value at $200 per acre.

210-5—30 acres 3¼ miles southeast of Pomona, joining government experimental station; about 45 feet to water. No property joining this can be bought for less than from $100 to $125 per acre (now planted to barley.) Price, $75 per acre; $850 cash, balance in 4 years.

10 acres, only 1½ miles southeast of Pomona, set to walnuts and peaches; this place must be sold; mortgage has been foreclosed; in a good neighborhood, all surrounded by orchards; none for sale for less than $330 to $600 per acre; only short time to redeem; can give good title for $2250.

20 acres located just 1 mile east of town, right at the end of Second st., our business street; this orchard extends from the S.P.R.R. on the north to Fifth ave. on the south, ¼ mile north and south, ⅛ mile east and west; First, Second and Third sts. butt up against it, or rather against Reservoir st., which runs along the west side of the property; let me tell you this property has a speculative value. But, outside that, if you have no time for speculative property, let me tell you that right now and for the future it has a positive intrinsic value, being planted, mostly to bearing fruit, as follows: About 9 acres olives, 6 or 7 acres in full bearing; has large crop now on the trees; balance of the olives are young trees; balance of the orchard set solid to prunes, [illegible] acres in full bearing; I have known this orchard to pay over $3000 in 2 different years; has a good water-right; price $11,[illegible] on very easy terms.

10 acres 1½ miles southeast of Pomona; 7 acres in full bearing apricot trees, balance in variety of deciduous fruits; house of 8 rooms, hard finished, domestic and irrigating water. Price, $5000, easy terms.

30 acres about 1¼ miles from Pomona; 14 acres to 2-year-old olive trees, balance, excepting about 5 acres, set to prunes, peaches, apricots, etc; well, windmill and tank; got a very fine crop from place this year. This place should pay for itself in 3 years. Price, $175 per acre.

If you want something above the average, there is now in the market 9½ acres about 1½ miles northeast of Pomona in what is known as the "Kingsley tract," all set to trees in bearing; about 4 acres prunes, 4 acres oranges and balance set to general variety of deciduous trees; a beautiful lawn, flowers, winding driveways, walks, etc; two good water rights, irrigating water in cement pipes and domestic water from artesian wells in pressure pipes; a fine house of 9 rooms, good bath, cellar, closets, etc., hot and cold water; house finished in white pine and redwood; ⅛ mile from schoolhouse; one of the best places in Pomona valley. Price, $12,000; easy terms; will send you pictures of place if desired.

R. S. BASSETT,
Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—

If you intend buying a home in Southern California, do not fail to write or call on us.

We have properties located in all parts of the southern part of the State for sale in all-size tracts.

We have connections in all the southern counties and will cheerfully give information regarding any section.

Orange and lemon land in the best citrus section of the State, unequalled water-right, fine location, only $100 per acre.

We are prepared to sell on 5-years' time in tracts of 10 acres up the best deciduous fruit land in California, planted to any fruit desired; if you want a fine orchard don't fail to call or write us; our land is located in the choicest fruit section of the State, and where greater returns are made than anywhere known.

This land planted and cared for will cost you less than unimproved land elsewhere.

To investigate this is to buy.

Photographs and reports at our office.

No better proposition is on the market today.

PIRTLE REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.
229 W. Second st.

FOR SALE — IMPROVED RANCHES BY J. B. BAINBRIDGE.

Near San Bernardino, several 5 and 10-acre tracts, all producing income; fine soil; plenty of water; '95 crop included.

Covina, one 10, one 20-acre home place, bearing trees; Azusa water right; good residences and outbuildings; price low; easy terms.

South Ontario, 30-acre home place, all wire fenced; 6-room house, bearing trees; 10 acres in olives; price low.

La Canada, 10-acre home place; 25 shares of water; neat residence; price low, or exchange for city property.

Eagle Rock Valley, 28 acres set to orange, fig; good, fine land with plenty of water and water right; $280 per acre.

Unimproved ranches, 5, 10, 20, 75, 90 acres of fine land with ample water in Azusa, Covina, La Canada.

J. B. BAINBRIDGE,
1 230 W. First st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE — 46 ACRES OF LAND ON Vermont ave., ½ mile Gardena; only $[illegible] per acre; adjoining land, $125; [illegible]. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway.

LINERS.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARMS—
$5500—20 acres in softshell walnuts, located six miles west of the city limits; a good, modern cottage of 5 rooms and bath; barn; good water right; the soil first-class; this place is very cheap for the price asked and will bear inspection.
$1700—10 acres in bearing fruits; 6 acres in apples, the balance variety; close to railroad depot, postoffice, schools, etc.; located 12 miles from the city.
$3000—20 acres located 12 miles from Los Angeles; 8 acres in bearing apples; 10 acres in peaches; balance a variety of fruit; soil a sandy loam.
$7000—10 acres in bearing navel oranges and lemons; good house, barn; water right; located at Covina.
$10,000—The most perfect 20-acre softshell walnut grove in Southern California, situated at Fullerton; good water right.
$4500—10 acres located near Azusa, planted to oranges and lemons; good water right; house of 6 rooms, barn, etc.
$6000—10 acres all in bearing oranges, near Covina; house, barn; good water right.
$12,000—80 acres near Burbank; 40 acres in bearing deciduous fruit; 20 acres in young trees, balance grain land; good house, barn, etc.
$3500—5 acres in bearing fruit; good water right; nice cottage of 7 rooms; barn; located on Figueroa st., south of city limits.
$2250—2½ acres southwest, 1 block from electric car.
$4000—2½ acres highly improved, located on Vermont ave., south of city limits; ½ mile from electric car line.
$30,000—40 acres, 35 acres in full bearing navel oranges; 5 acres in lemons; barn; small house; A1 water right; soil first-class; located at Fullerton; this is one of the finest orange groves in Southern California, and must be seen to be appreciated.
$7000—10-acre orange and lemon grove in bearing; good water right; located at Duarte.
$8000—10 acres located 1 mile west of Covina; 6½ acres in full bearing navel oranges; 1½ acres in bearing lemons, the balance in assorted fruits and alfalfa; good house; windmill and tank; 20 shares of water.
$15,000—27½ acres near Azusa; 11 acres in bearing orange trees 12 years old; 12 acres in navels and Mediterranean sweets, balance in alfalfa and assorted fruits; good house of nine rooms; barn and outbuildings.
$5600—10 acres in Azusa; 650 orange trees, bearing, balance in peaches, apricots and an assortment of deciduous fruits; good house of 8 rooms, new; barn and outbuildings; first-class water right.
GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.,
1 143 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—

2-room cottage in Downey, lot 50x150, cedar hedge in front, $200.
8 acres in cultivation, 5-room house, $800.
11 acres, 8 to alfalfa, 5-room house, $2000.
26 acres in corn and tomatoes, no house, $110 per acre.
5 acres, 2 acres to 10-year-old oranges, 4-room house, $1600.
35 acres in cultivation, no house, $100 per acre.
40 acres, 30 to alfalfa, 5-room house, $100 per acre.
25 acres alfalfa, land under fence, no house, $125 per acre.
20 acres, 6 to alfalfa, 5-room house, $2250.
22½ acres, 2 to alfalfa, 7-room house, $2500, easy terms.
40 acres, 20 to alfalfa, with all improvements, $125 per acre.
40 acres walnut land, 5 to 10-year-old walnuts and all improvements, $6500.
49 acres, 40 to alfalfa, 3-room house, $8000, $2000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.
88 acres, 58 to alfalfa, 7-room house, 3 artesian wells, 65 shares water stock, $100 per acre.
105 acres, 40 to alfalfa, 2 small houses, $85 per acre, easy terms.
Don't be deceived; a water-right goes with every ranch I sell.
B. M. BLYTHE, Downey, Cal.

FOR SALE—

—WOODLAWN—

Special sale lots southwest in the beautiful tract known as Woodlawn; situated on Jefferson, 35th, 36th, 37th, Main st. and Maple ave.; all lots 50-foot frontage on graded street and stone walks; shade trees and orange trees loaded with fruit.

3—CAR LINES—3

Main st., Grand ave., Maple ave.

This strictly first-class property; restrictions as to small houses, etc.; very fine houses now under construction.

One of the best investments in city.
Lots ranging in price from $300 to $1500.
Come and see and you will be convinced.

J. M. TAYLOR & CO.,
Sole Agents, 102 Broadway.

—WOODLAWN.— 1

FOR SALE — ORANGE COUNTY IS IN many respects the garden-spot of Southern California; 16,500 intelligent, industrious people live within its boundaries, and there is room for many more of the same class; the county is four years old, but does not owe a dollar; schools, railroad facilities and water systems not excelled in the State; Orange, a neat little city of some 1200 people, is the favored spot of Orange county; ocean 12 miles south; foothills 4 miles north and east; her climate is nearly perfect; Orange, as the "Junction City," has more trains daily than any town in the county; there are six churches and no saloons; in the vicinity of Orange, oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, walnuts, grapes, berries, corn, alfalfa, peanuts, potatoes, horses, cattle, hogs and chickens are raised successfully; we have ranches of all sizes and at all prices, representing the above products, and we have some special bargains just now, too; a beautiful 10 acres, fully watered, $1000; an especially desirable income 20 acres, with good house, for $3600; 5 acres fine land close in for $750; 22 acres, first-class, partly improved, $3000; and 100 other choice bargains; write or call and see us before buying elsewhere. Office opp. postoffice, Orange, Cal. CRADDICK & SMITH. 30-1

FOR SALE—EL MORO, THE NEW PORT in San Luis Obispo county, is most favorably located on Moro Bay, a fine land-locked harbor, admirably adapted for a shipping point for the rich, fertile country adjoining; 2 railroads now under construction, and a $30,000 hotel being built; large government appropriation for harbor improvements already voted; lots from $75 upward for sale on easy monthly payments. Call or write for circular and map to branch office MORO BAY IMPROVEMENT CO., 121½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles. 1

FOR SALE—10 OR MORE ACRES, LESS than 2 miles south of city; plenty of irrigation water and good land for alfalfa, at a sacrifice; $250 per acre; we want to show you this bargain; come in.

7½ acres on beautiful Figueroa st., 2½ miles south of city, fenced, with small house, only $1000.

Elegant alfalfa land, close to city, on the south; artesian water; $200 per acre; see it.

MEEKINS & SHERWOOD,
1 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — GOVERNMENT LAND $1.25 per acre; this is about the last chance to secure good government land at government prices, and 25 years' time to pay for it; fine location, rich soil, climate and health unsurpassed; no cold winters; no cyclones; a land of sunshine, and great future; just the place to invest a little money. For full particulars call or address E. T. LOY, 338 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. 1

FOR SALE — 378 ACRES CHOICE FRUIT and grain land located 3 miles from Ontario; the finest fruit growing section in Southern California; land perfectly level and strictly first-class; price $21.50 per acre; terms $6.50 per acre cash, balance 5 years at 6 per cent. net. C. W. MAXSON, 138½ S. Spring st. 3

FOR SALE—

ACRES IN FROSTLESS
ORANGE SECTION,
SET TO ORANGES AND LEMONS,
IN LOTS FROM $5500 TO $65,000;
PART EASTERN PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE.
WE WANT AN EASTERN REAL ESTATE MAN TO WORK WITH US.
H. R. HANNA & CO.,
101 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A PAYING fruit ranch at Glendale, containing 36 acres in fruit, as follows: 600 bearing oranges, 500 bearing apricots, 500 bearing peaches, 300 bearing French prunes, 700 apricots 3 years old, 250 French prunes 2 years old, 150 Kelsey Japan plums; an abundance of water for irrigation piped over the land; this is a place that can be had at a bargain, and one, too, that there can be money made on; the location is the best; house 4 rooms, barn and plenty of eucalyptus for fuel; price only $12,000, easy terms. A. K. CRAWFORD, 205 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—AT POMONA.
I SELL THE EARTH.
If you want a stock ranch,
If you want an orange orchard,
If you want an olive orchard,
If you want a business opening,
If you want mountain lands,
If you want alfalfa lands,
If you want a chicken ranch,
Or if you want a rest call on the "old man," and you will get whatever you want.
R. S. BASSETT, Pomona.

FOR SALE—
Excellent fruit and grain lands in Antelope and San Gabriel Valleys at lowest prices; special bargains in Boyle Heights cottages; I have several lots in choicest location on Figueroa st.; also a corner lot in Judson tract on Hope st., near 28th, only $900; also a large number of bargains in city and country property; correspondence invited; no trouble to show property.
JOHN P. P. PECK,
227 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LANDS ARE generally the dearest; if you wish, however, to buy land that will raise all of Southern California products, with absolute water-right and more water to the acre than any other tract, on railroad, with perfect climate, good schools, churches and markets, near Los Angeles, at low prices, write or call at office of the SESPE LAND AND WATER CO., room 28, German-American Savings Bank building, First and Main sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE — ONE OF THE BEST-IMPROVED homes in the famous Cahuenga frostless foothills, 6 miles from Courthouse on line of cars to Hollywood, and a short distance from proposed electric road to Santa Monica; place consists of 10 acres, good water supply, house, large barn, bearing orange, fig and other trees; 5 acres in choice lemons; fine drive, flowers, etc.; at a bargain. For particulars apply or address FRED J. MOLL, SR., 211 E. First st., Los Angeles. 1

FOR SALE—BURBANK LANDS—
In subdivisions of 10 to 40 acres; moist, saidy loam soil, now producing the finest alfalfa, corn, potatoes, etc., at $66 to $95 per acre.
Deciduous fruit orchards, from 10 to 40 acres, in choice selected trees in bearing; peaches, prunes, apricots, apples, etc., at $75 to $150 per acre.
BURBANK & BAKER,
1 114 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ½ THE APPRAISED VALUATION, 360 acres of first-class level fruit and vineyard or alfalfa land on S.P.R.R., ½ mile from Fowler, 9 miles south of Fresno, new ditches made, cheapest water in the State for irrigating, and surrounded by some of the best-paying orchards, vineyards and alfalfa fields in the State; location healthful. For particulars, inquire of HUGH B. RICE, 124 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—JUST WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for; fruit lands in Ventura county, of the highest quality, on terms to suit the times, at from $25 to $50 per acre; to parties making immediate improvements, 10 annual payments; no cash down; you will regret it if you lose this opportunity. For full particulars, address F. H. VALLETTE, Pasadena, or L. A. ROSS, agent, 207 W. 30th st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 7, 6½, 5, 3½, 2½ AND 1-acre tracts on electric railroad between Los Angeles and Pasadena; if you wish the best acre tracts or large residence lots and rapid transit now on the market, call upon the owners and be shown the property. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 110 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. P. S.—Houses built to order; headquarters for Chicago buyers. 1

FOR SALE—400 ACRES KERN CO. DAIRY farm; price $25,000; gross income over $6000 per year; nets over $4000; cows, horses, stock, cattle, hogs, harness, wagons; complete dairy outfit all included; owner returning to home in Switzerland; unexcelled property for good business farmer; place would rent for $2500 a year. R. B. SWAYNE, Bakersfield, Cal. 1

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES in Riverside county; large 2-story house and 108 acres, partly in fruit and alfalfa; an income of $2500 yearly from the latter; in consequence of late owner's decease, for sale on very favorable terms; would take part in good city property. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First. 1

FOR SALE—I OWN SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL tracts of land in Los Angeles for subdivision; for sale on easy terms; these tracts will double in value inside of two years; also 400 building lots for sale on installments, and 21 houses to rent; 12 of them furnished. S. A. MATTISON, 911 S. Hill st. 1

FOR SALE — COMPULSORY SALE OF land to close up an estate; 320 acres of grazing and farming land in Tulare county, Cal., 10 miles northeast of Visalia; one mile distant from Kaweah station on S. P. R.R. Apply at once to JOS. MESMER, administrator, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—NO. 92—20 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED and fruited, $1875, near Santa Ana, Cal.; all fine land; good house, barns, fine mixed orchard, bearing; plenty wood; 5 acres fine alfalfa; near good school and town; write for my list of bargains. S. H. COLVIN, Santa Ana, Cal. 1

FOR SALE — 5 AND 10-ACRE LOTS IN Curson tract at Hollywood, on car line; finest location for homes in the world; no frost; the home of the lemon and tomato; $300 to $450 per acre in trees. BRODTBECK & M'CONNELL, sole agents, 113 S. Broadway. 30-1

FOR SALE—160 ACRES 2 MILES FROM railroad station; all smooth and tillable; in good neighborhood; we can sell this at the extremely low price of $12.50 per acre—1-3 cash, balance long time at low rate of interest. HUBBARD & LOVE, 228 W. Fourth st. 2

FOR SALE—10 ACRES BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED near the depot at Arrowhead Springs, with 14 shares of water, all graded and ready to be planted, at a bargain, or will exchange for cottage in Los Angeles. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 108 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FIVE-acre home, one mile and three-quarters south city limits; good buildings; abundance of fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., etc.; to see it is to like it; price $5000. Inquire of C. A. ROBINSON, 422 E. Seventh st.

FOR SALE — RELINQUISHMENT ON 160 acres 2 miles from Lancaster; good fruit or alfalfa land; 20 acres plowed; cheap house; stable and chicken-house; well; $800 takes it, as party must go East. Address J. E. PETERSON, Lancaster, Cal. 3

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES in Redlands; 6½ acres bearing navel oranges adjoining Smiley Heights; unobstructed view; modern, 10-room house, ornamental grounds; all varieties fruit for family use. Address BOX 496, Redlands, Cal.

FOR SALE— $1500; 40 ACRES IN HIGHland; just the place for man with family and small capital; 6 acres in bearing orchard, with good income from the start; part cash, balance to suit. Address BOX 19, Redlands, Cal. 7

FOR SALE — $2500 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL little ranch at Glendale, all set to fruit; 250 bearing lemon trees; house 4 rooms, an abundance of water; near railroad depot, schools, churches, etc. A. K. CRAWFORD, 205 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—CHOICE PIECE,
26 ACRES, 6 MILES WEST;
A BARGAIN.
H. R. HANNA & CO.,
1 101 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE — IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, cheap homes; superior fruit land; watered by Lake Hemet Water Co., the largest water system in Southern California. Call HEMET LAND CO., Baker Block, L. A.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND FARMING LANDS in small tracts on very easy terms to settlers; 1 year's advance interest the only cash payment required. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second st.

FOR SALE — $2150; 6 ACRES, 2 MILES south of city on Figueroa st.; good house and city water for irrigation; ¼ cash, balance on easy terms. M. N. SHELDON, N.E. cor. Second and Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO INVALIDS. GREAT BARgains in best of lands for olives, oranges, etc. Invalids who settle here get well. Address F. B. NORTON, Fernando, Los Angeles county, Cal.

FOR SALE—HOMESEEKERS CAN BUY AS good land as any in the State, on railroad, $35 per acre; no saloons. Address SAN MARCOS LAND CO., San Diego, Cal.

FOR SALE — 26-ACRE ORANGE GROVE; oldest and best in Redlands; good water-right; magnificent crop; must be sold. Address W. H. VORIS, Redlands, Cal.

FOR SALE — RELINQUISHMENT TO A fine quarter section of land; small house; some timber; part under water ditch. Address P. box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE— 5 ACRES IN ORANGES 5 years old, good location; large water-right; only $2500. S. J. W., BOX 571, Pasadena. 1

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, terms to suit, 20 acres finest land in Perris, with water. COURTNEY, builder, 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — FOR FIRST-CLASS FRUIT, grain or alfalfa lands, with water, in any size tracts, write BISHOP BROS., owners, Tulare, Cal.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS adjoining Pasadena from 1 to 300 acres with water. Address BOX 28, South Pasadena. 1

FOR SALE— EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFfered settlers at Rochester; best land, best water, cheap. SMITH BROS., 145 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF ORANGE AND lemons; full bearing; blocks 777 and 796, Ontario. Address BOX 28, South Pasadena. 1

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE—11 ACRES good improvements near city. Particulars 502 SOLANO AVE., near Buena Vista st.

FOR SALE—$2500; 5 ACRES ORANGES A year old; water plenty; must sell. J. S. LA FARY, owner, South Pasadena.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A NICE PASADENA property? Address GEO. N. SROAT, 19 W. Colorado st., Pasadena. 1

FOR SALE — AN IMPROVED 20 ACRES with water cheap. A. C. STEVENSON, Gardena. 7

FOR SALE—I SELL THE EARTH. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—
$375—4-room cottage, Kane st.
$800—3-room cottage, Millard ave.
$800—3-room cottage, Overton st.
$850—6-room cottage, Hoover st.
$1000—6-room cottage, E. Second st.
$1000—4-room cottage, Millard ave.
$1000—4-room cottage, N. Pearl st.
$1050—5-room cottage, Bartlett st.
$1050—5-room cottage, Ohio st.
$1100—4-room cottage, B st.
$1150—4-room cottage, Bryant st.
$1200—6-room cottage, Electric st.
$1200—4-room cottage, Maple ave.
$1200—5-room cottage, Falsom st.
$1200—4-room cottage, Turner st.
$1250—5-room cottage, Birch st.
$1250—4-room cottage, Birch st.
$1300—4-room cottage, W. 11th st.
$1300—4-room cottage, Trinity st.
$1300—5-room cottage, E. 23th st.
$1400—5-room cottage, Chicago st.
$1450—5-room cottage, Bryant st.
$1500—6-room cottage, Orleans st.
$1500—5-room cottage, Patten st.
$1500—5-room cottage, Central ave.
$1500—4-room cottage, Alpine st.
$1500—5-room cottage, Kane st.
$1600—6-room cottage, E. 31st st.
$1650—5-room cottage, W. Pico st.
$1700—6-room cottage, W. 11th st.
$1700—4-room cottage, Overton st.
$1700—6-room cottage, Elmore ave.
$1700—5-room cottage, Vermont ave.
$1750—5-room cottage, W. 14th st.
$1800—5-room cottage, 18th st.
$1800—5-room cottage, B st.
$1850—5-room cottage, W. 28th st.
$2600—6-room cottage, E. 25th st.
$2000—5-room cottage, Turner st.
$2000—5-room cottage, E. Third st.
$2000—6-room cottage, W. 11th st.
$2000—7-room cottage, E. 23d st.
$2000—5-room cottage, Overton st.
$2000—5-room cottage, Aliso st.
$2000—5-room cottage, W. Pico st.
$2000—5-room cottage, Pasadena ave.
$2100—7-room cottage, Winfield st.
$2100—5-room cottage, E. Eighth st.
$2100—5-room cottage, Hoover st.
$2150—6-room cottage, W. 23d st.
$2250—5-room cottage, Birch st.
$2300—5-room cottage, Winfield st.
$2250—8-room house, E. 27th st.
$2300—5-room cottage, E. Sixth st.
$2300—5-room cottage, W. Adams st.
$2300—8-room house, E. Third st.
$2400—5-room cottage, Barronne st.
$2500—5-room cottage, 16th st.
$2500—6-room cottage, E. Sixth st.
$2500—4-room cottage, Winston st.
$2500—10-room house, King st.
$2500—5-room cottage, S. Olive st.
$2500—5-room cottage, Winfield st.
$2500—8-room house, W. 31st st.
$2600—8-room cottage, Bunker Hill ave.
$3000—6-room cottage, W. 23d st.
$3000—6-room cottage, E. Seventh st.
$3000—5-room cottage, W. Eighth st.
$3200—7-room cottage, W. 12th st.
$3400—6-room cottage, Ingraham st.
$3500—5-room cottage, Georgia Bell st.
$3500—6-room cottage, Ottawa st.
$3500—8-room house, W. 11th st.
$3800—6-room cottage, S. Main st.
$4000—8-room house, 23d st.
$4000—7-room house, S. Olive st.
$4100—5-room cottage, Burlington ave.
$4250—6-room cottage, S. Flower st.
$4500—7-room residence, S. Main st.
$4500—8-room house, 30th st.
$4750—7-room house, Soto st.
$5000—8-room house, E. Jefferson st.
$5000—6-room cottage, Burlington ave.
$5000—12-room residence, S. Main st.
$5000—8-room cottage, W. Washington.
$5000—8-room cottage, S. Olive st.
$5000—7-room house, W. Pico.
$5000—10-room house, W. First st.
$5000—8-room house, Lovelace ave.
$5000—8-room house, 30th st.
$5500—8-room house, S. Flower st.
$5500—9-room house, W. 24th st.
$6000—9-room residence, Hope st.
$6000—7-room cottage, S. Olive st.
$6250—10-room residence, 28th st.
$6500—9-room house, W. Pico st.
$7000—11-room house, 23d st.
$7000—8-room residence, S. Main st.
$7500—8-room residence, W. 16th st.
$7500—10-room cottage, Orange st.
$7500—9-room house, Rockwood ave.
$8000—8-room house, S. Hill st.
$8000—10-room house, Sixth st.
$8500—10-room house, Alvarado st.
$9000—11-room house, S. Hill st.
$9000—12-room residence, S. Grand ave.
$10,000—2 five-room cottages, S. Hill st.
$14,000—11-room house, S. Hill st.
$15,000—7-room house, Spring st.
$18,000—15-room residence.
GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.,
1 143 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—

$3000—A fine modern 9-room home, barn, finely improved yard, W. 16th st.
$3000—Pretty house of 9 rooms, E. 30th st.; nice yard.
$3500—A nice home on W. 30th st.; cement walks, large and well-improved lot; modern place in all respects.
$3500—A good buy; 9-room house, modern, W. 22d st.
$4250—A neat home on Bonsallo st.; house 5 rooms; yard in fine condition.
$6500—A 9-room, 2-story house on Alvarado st.; a well-located home, in the finest part of the city.
$7000—7-room, 2-story home on Bonnie Brae st.; finely improved yard.
$7000—A fine modern improved place on Flower st.; 9 rooms, beautifully finished.
$7000—2-story, 9-room new home, modern in all respects; furnace, electric lighting, gas, etc., on Alvarado st.
$7700—Beautiful home on S. Hope; modern place; large lot.
$7500—A fine 9-room house on Seventh st.; modern-built, barn, etc.; furnished complete.
$7500—A fine modern 8-room new home on S. Flower st., furnace, etc.; a pretty place.
$8500—A new 10-room, 2-story modern house, large corner lot, on 23d st.; this is a buy.
$9000—12-room, 2-story fine home on Alvarado st.; house finished in oak and white cedar.
$9500—Cheapest place in the city; 9-room modern home on S. Flower; fine yard.

If the above list does not suit, call and see us, as we have a fine list of pretty places in all parts of the city, from $1500 up; good terms.
PIRTLE REAL ESTATE AND TRUST CO.,
229 W. Second st. 1

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—
13-room house, rented all the time, for $30 per month, situated 4 blocks west of First and Spring; on electric car line; lot faces Hope and Bunker Hill ave.; price $3250.
7-room house at 210 N. Alameda st.; lot 45x150, rented for $25; price $3000.
Nice lot on Pennsylvania ave. near San Benito st.; 50x150 to an alley; all street work paid; only $800.
3 lots on Belmont ave., north of Temple st., 40x140 to an alley; street graded, curbed and sidewalked, and sewer laid, and all paid for; these are extra-nice lots; only $750 each.
20 acres nice, level land, south of Inglewood, on one of the laterals of the outfall sewer; cheap.
Horses of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged, and all kinds of street improvements done on short notice in first-class manner.
MILES DODD, JR.,
213 W. First st.

FOR SALE — TERMS $500 DOWN, $40 A month, without interest; purchase price $4500; a beautiful 6-room cottage, bath and splendid stables, in one of the finest locations in Santa Barbara; uninterrupted views of the bay and mountains; street graded; frontage of lot, 221 feet. Apply J. P. LAWTON, Santa Barbara, Cal.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COLONIAL 2-STORY house, bathroom, complete, for $960. COURTNEY, builder, 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—

HOUSES————LOTS
AND LANDS,
BY KLOKKE & DARLING,
INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL AND LOANS,
242 S. Broadway.

HOUSES.

On Figueroa st., between Washington and Adams, one of the handsomest residences on the street; all modern conveniences; large grounds, rare flowers and shrubbery; if you want a comfortable, ideal California home in the finest residence part of the city, and to be in the swim, come and see us.

On Pico st., west of and close to Figueroa st., a desirable home; house has 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 60x140 to alley; fine lawn and shrubbery, and on electric car line; can be bought for $6000—which is a bargain.

On Sixth st. opp. the park, a handsome residence, containing all modern improvements; lot 66x150 to alley; this is a desirable place for a home; a good, safe investment with a promising future; $16,000.

Income property, now paying 7 per cent. net; 3 stores in the best business part of Downey ave., on lot 40x150; price $5000; desirable and a bargain.

$2800—On 27th st. near Grand ave., a 6-room cottage, modern improvements; barn, cement walks and coping; lawn and shrubbery; a cosy home.

On 21st st., west of and close to Figueroa st., a 6-room cottage in excellent neighborhood; barn, fine lawn and shrubbery; lot 50x150; if you want a nice place, investigate; price $3300.

$2300—On 13th st. near Main, a 7-room cottage, newly decorated; barn in rear; lot 50x150; fine lawn and shrubbery; easy terms.

LOTS.

One of the choicest lots on Figueroa st.; a southwest corner, 76x190, for $75 per front foot.

Lot on Bonnie Brae st., bet. Seventh and Eighth, 50x150, $1900.

Lot on 18th st. near Oak; very choice; 50x170; $1200.

Lot on 17th west of and close to Figueroa st., 50x175; $1100.

Lot on Maple ave. bet. 11th and 12th, 40x150 to 20-foot alley, $1025.

Lot on Los Angeles st. near Washington st., 51x152½, with barn, which rents for $5 per month, for $1000; buy it quick; it is cheap.

A bargain in Ellendale Place, on west side of street; lot 50x200; you can have for $1050; way below value; do not let it slip.

A southwest corner on Flower st.; lot 40x155 to 20-foot alley; very choice and desirable; $2200.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

230 acres first-class orange and lemon land in Riverside's frostless belt, with 40 inches constant flow of water; within 3 miles of the postoffice; the owner is a non-resident and is anxious to sell; the greatest bargain in the county; easy terms.

In the center of the beautiful town of Tustin, a 7-acre orange grove in full bearing; handsome house and barn; this is one of the most desirable homes in the country; street cars pass the place; price $8500.

Between Northam and Buena Park, a first-class dairy and hog ranch; 150 acres; within ½ mile of 2 railroad stations; price $40 per acre; cheap.

A fine 30-acre orange grove in the famous Placentia district, near Fullerton, Orange county, in the frostless belt; soil a rich, sandy loam; trees 5 years old; 30 shares of water stock; present crop, 1500 boxes; a desirable investment; will bear close investigation; price $16,000.

Near Fullerton, Orange county, in the frostless belt, 40 acres of strictly first-class land; soil a rich, sandy loam; 6 acres in 9-year-old walnuts; 40 shares of water stock; can be bought for $7500; this is an A1 place for a bargain.
KLOKKE & DARLING,
Investment of Capital and Loans,
1 242 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—
Hoover and 30th sts., 6 rooms, $1900.
Philadelphia st., close in, 7 rooms, $3000.
Beaudry ave., 6 rooms, $1875.
Olive near Ninth, 14 rooms, $11,000.
Hill near Eighth, 12 rooms, $13,000.
Walnut st., 5 rooms, $1500.
30th st., 7 rooms, $2300.
Pico Heights (new), 6 rooms, $1700.
Flower st., 10 rooms, $7000.
And over 100 others.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
224 S. Broadway.

We have 5 lots on W. Fourth st., Boyle Heights, on which we will build 3 to 5-room cottages and sell on easy terms; $50 cash, balance monthly.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
30-1 224 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — DO YOU KNOW A GOOD thing when you see it? You can buy the fine residence property, southwest corner of Jefferson and Main sts., with over 1½ acres of land, fronting 251 feet on Main st.; house 9 large rooms, 2 baths, cellar, closets, gas house, manufacturing your own gas at $1.25 per M; laundry-house, splendid well of water, with tank and windmill; city water if you want it; good barn and chicken-yard; grounds not surpassed in Los Angeles; my father made these fine improvements for a home, containing every comfort and convenience; owing to his death, this property will be sold at much less than its real value; opposite 'Woodlawn tract." To see this property, call on E. H. CRIPPEN, 229 W. Fourth st.

FOR SALE—$6000; IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a bargain in a ready-made home don't miss the opportunity of your life, but buy that lovely little 9-room house in the South Bonnie Brae tract; lower story all finished in hard wood; fine grates and mantels; Arabesque arches, and all the modern conveniences; must be seen to be fully appreciated; beautiful lawn and flowers; charming view, and located in the most desirable portion of the city; call early before the rush begins. CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN; WE OFfer for quick sale a beautiful home, elegantly furnished, and situated right in the finest part of the city; the furniture (practically new) cost over $3500; everything as fine as silk; will be offered for a few days at $2500 less than its value; investigate this.
ALSO
An elegant home of 8 fine large rooms, surrounded by modern homes; everything designed for comfort and convenience; this will please any one looking for a model home; is just receiving the finishing touches; price $6000.
FRASER & JENKINS,
1 132 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — A COMFORTABLE LITTLE home near Figueroa and 16th sts. on a 50-foot lot, at only $800; lot worth more money, but owner must sell at once, and price is but little consideration; this means business. CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st. 1

FOR SALE — FOUR OF THE HANDSOMest 6-room colonial cottages in city; every modern convenience; sewered, gas, etc.; (this is a fine investment and will pay 10 per cent. net on price.) These cottages are situated corner Adams and Hoover sts.; electric cars pass the door. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE — $1850; BEAUTIFUL NEW house, 765 Kohler st., 6 rooms, bath, patent water-closet, large pantry, china closet, solid oak mantel; jewel of a home; cement walk, street graveled, curbed, shade trees; easy terms; a bargain. W. J. FISHER, 227 W. Second st.

FOR SALE — A VERY HANDSOME 8-room, modern, colonial house; halls, bath, mantel and large pepper shade trees; orange trees and lawn, etc.; $500 cash, balance $25 monthly; if you want a fine home cheap investigate this. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 2

FOR SALE — TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 4 6-room cottages, corner Wall and Eighth; large, double parlors, grate and mantel; plenty of closets; front and back porches; bathroom with hot water, closet and sewer connection. Inquire 636 WALL ST.

FOR SALE — OR RENT; ONE 5-ROOM, house furnished, good well of water, poultry, 160 head, out houses and fence, all around; one block from electric car line. Information given at 263 N. CHESTNUT ST., East Los Angeles; price $350. 2

FOR SALE—NEW 5, 6 AND 8-ROOM COTtages, all modern, with large lots; easy payments; some on Sixth st. and some southwest on car line. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 110 S. Broadway. P. S.—Houses built to order. 1

FOR SALE — ONE 5 AND ONE 6-ROOM house, just completed; bath, water closet, hot and cold water; right on University electric line; monthly payments. THOMAS S. EWING, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — $1500; 5-ROOM MODERN COTtage; hall and large lot; lawn, stable; southwest; terms, $200 cash, balance $20 monthly; fine location. See TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — ½ PRICE; FINE, 2-STORY residence southwest part of city, fine corner, 105x150 to alley; lovely views; price $6250. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First. 1

FOR SALE — $3100; A FINE 7-ROOM, NEW colonial cottage, hall, bath, etc.; 60-foot front lot, on Ingraham st.; bargain. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — $2550; A NEW 2-STORY, 8-room modern house, southwest; lawn, stone walks, orange trees and easy terms. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — 9-ROOM HOUSE AND 60-foot lot on Hill st., between Fourth and Fifth sts.; only $14,000. See TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—$6000; 10-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 31x165, on west side of Olive bet. First and Second sts. M. D. JOHNSON, 213 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$7000; 8-ROOM HOUSE, ALL modern improvements; make an offer; owner leaving city. 730 W. 16TH ST. 2

FOR SALE— HOUSES ON THE INSTALLment plan; will build to suit purchaser. EDWIN SMITH, 264 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — INSTALLMENTS, 5-ROOM cottage close in, $1100. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES SOLD, EASY terms. SMITH BROS., 145 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Hotels and Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—ASSOCIATED HOTEL INVESTMENT BUREAU, hotel brokers, 102 S. Broadway, Los Angeles; buy, sell and lease hotels in any locality; also sell first-class rooming-houses; have correspondents in all Eastern cities and are prepared to place hotel-men readily.

FOR SALE—
Business Property.

FOR SALE—20, 30 OR 50 FEET ON SPRING, close in, cheap; 40 feet Main, near postoffice, $350 front foot; 70 feet Main, near Fifth, $300 front foot. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First. 1

FOR SALE — BARGAIN; BROADWAY property; 60 feet improved, present income $1000; price $16,000. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 [illegible] 1

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—STRAWBERRY AND ASPARAGUS plants. We have about 100,000 strawberry plants, both Jessie and Australian Crimson, we are offering at bottom prices; also a big lot of asparagus plants, Barr's Mammoth. From our experience the above varieties are the best to put out in this country. AVIS & ELLSWORTH, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY at THIRD-ST FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 118-120 W. Third st., including linen-warp mattings at reduced prices, felt and opaque window shades, bedroom suits, springs, mattresses, chairs, extension tables, Japanese rugs, linoleum, oilcloths, office furniture and general household goods; we pay highest prices for second-hand household furniture in any quantity.

FOR SALE— REMOVAL SALE FOR ONE week only; buggies, carts, harness, saddles, organs, musical instruments, various rifles, shotguns, incubator, horses, cows, spring motor ¼-horse-power engine and boiler, corn-sheller, striking and lift and grip machines, Barnes's hand-power circular saw, one oak 2-seated s[illegible], nearly new. Yours for bargains, E. MOAT, 401 S. Broadway. 2

M'CLENNY & CO.—
Wholesale dealers in California fruit and produce; also full line of nursery stock of all descriptions at lowest prices. Write or call and see us before placing orders.
Fine oranges and lemons a specialty. Orders for carload lots solicited.

FOR SALE— THE NEW HOME SEWING Machine Company offer for the next 30 days the following bargains—Whites, Standards, Automatics, Singers, Domestics, Davis, Households, etc., from $12 to $15, on payments of $1 per week. 349 S. SPRING ST. Branch, 85 E. COLORADO, Pasadena.

FOR SALE — AND EXCHANGE; 100,000 olive trees, choice and clean; will take some good land or Los Angeles city lots. L. L. NEWERF, 226 S. Spring st., Stowell Block, rooms 19 and 20. 1

FOR SALE—BICYCLE, MODEL '95, NEW; will take part cash and balance in trade; what have you? Also second-hand wheel to sell. 127 W. THIRD ST., room 94, hours 9 to 12. 1

FOR SALE—A FORTUNE IN IT; PATENT push screwdriver; every carpenter wants it; will sell or trade for Los Angeles property. Call at 321½ W. FOURTH ST., room 4. 3

FOR SALE—$20 BUYS A SPLENDID, NEW, improved sewing machine at WILLIAMSON'S MUSIC STORE this week; a good piano, $75. 327 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, VERY cheap; will take part cash, balance 6 and 12 months, no interest. Address P, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 6

FOR SALE— 2 SECOND-HAND PEARSON wax-thread harness machines, in good condition. Apply to J. JEPSEN & SON, 116 S. Main st.

FOR SALE — LARGEST-SIZE CABINET grand upright New England piano, 3 pedals, good tone, $195 cash. KOHLER & CHASE.

FOR SALE— AN UPRIGHT PIANO, USED only short time; will take ½ cash, balance trade. Address P, box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 2

FOR SALE—DESK, BOOKCASE, CARPETS, dishes and other household goods; also folding bed, $75, cost $125. 308 S. HILL. 1

FOR SALE—COMPRESSED FUEL; CHEAPest in the city; try it. 139 S. BROADWAY. Tel. 420. COMPRESSED FUEL CO. 3

FOR SALE — UPRIGHT PIANO, NEARLY new, very cheap for cash or ½ cash. Inquire 629 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 6

FOR SALE — A HANDSOME IVERS & Pond piano, slightly used; a snap bargain; $285 cash. KOHLER & CHASE.

WANTED—BIDS ON BRICK WORK AND plastering. J. H. COURTNEY, builder, 139 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND BRADbury square piano for $80. KOHLER & CHASE.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS, 2-seated surrey. Address P., TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — AT 526 S. MAIN, FULL SET of blacksmith tools; also set of oil-well tools.

FOR SALE— AN ANTIQUE OAK OFFICE desk and chair. 805 S. GRAND AVE. 1

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS FRUIT TREES. A. C. SHAFER, 434 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—HAY AND STRAW. ROOM 1, FREEMAN BLOCK.

PATENTS—
And Patent Agents.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS IN ALL countries obtained, bought and sold, by S. J. DAY & CO., who since 1849 have acted for leading inventors, manufacturers and others. Los Angeles office, rooms 222-223 BRADBURY BLDG.

KNIGHT BROS., PATENT LAWYERS AND solicitors; Est. 1843. 308 STIMSON BLK.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE— ONE OF THE BEST stock, grain and fruit-ranches in California, consisting of 1400 acres; 500 acres in alfalfa, good farm buildings; choice land, good location; price $50 per acre, clear; would exchange for good income Chicago or California property.
10 acres in Santa Ana; good buildings, first-class location; choice home place; price $6000; would exchange for Northeastern Kansas land.
10 acres, 5 miles from Santa Ana; fine house of 9 rooms, good barn; a choice place; price $4000; would exchange for a first-class improved place in Southeastern Kansas and put in some cash.
46½ acres close to Santa Ana; 20 acres in bearing walnuts; first-class water-stocked land; 5 acres in alfalfa; large buildings; price $12,000; would take good Eastern land for ½ or 2-3 value of place.
35 acres, 5 miles from Santa Ana; highly improved; good house, large barn; 5 acres in bearing walnuts, 6 acres apricots, 4 acres prunes, 8 acres oranges, 5 acres alfalfa; variety of fruit; everything in first-class shape; price $10,000; will take good income Los Angeles or Pasadena property.
I have for sale the best income property in Southern California for the price; 160 acres; 35 acres in walnuts; last year's crop was nearly 30 tons of nuts; 80 acres under irrigation; no expense for water, as it belongs with the ranch; good buildings; first-class land; in a highly-improved part of Orange county; this is one of the best walnut groves in Southern California; this is choice in every respect; if sold soon, $22,000 will buy it, and from $10,000 to $12,000 can remain on mortgage on the place.
I have a large list of California and Eastern property for sale or exchange, and would be pleased to correspond with any one wishing to buy or exchange property.
GEO. HUNTINGTON,
1 Santa Ana, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—
If you have property to sell or exchange, only on a reasonable basis, however, it will pay you to consult W. R. BURKE & CO., 213½ N. Spring st. We have requests for property in the southwest, south of Second and east of Main st., with cold cash to back them up.
We have also offers of trade for both city and country property, and if you have anything whatever, backed by reason, in this line, don't forget to call, and call quickly. Very many people could be vastly benefited some by exchanging for city property and so others by exchanging for country property, and that is what we are here for in this connection.
In the matter of exchanges, we have parties who have money to put in as well as other property, whenever it is warranted by values on the other side; it will cost you nothing to call, and may be the means of benefiting you greatly.
We also act as agents for owners of houses and have excellent facilities to secure good tenants and close collections.
We negotiate loans of money from $250 to $500,000. Yours until we see you,
W. R. BURKE & CO.,
1 213½ N. Spring st.

FOR EXCHANGE—ORANGE COUNTY IS IN many respects the garden-spot of Southern California; 16,500 intelligent, industrious people live within its boundaries, and there is room for many more of the same class; the county is four years old, but does not owe a dollar; schools, railroad facilities and water systems not excelled in the State; Orange, a neat little city of some 1200 people, is the favored spot of Orange county; ocean 12 miles south; foothills 4 miles north and east; her climate is nearly perfect; Orange, as the "Junction City," has more trains daily than any town in the county; there are six churches and no saloons; in the vicinity of Orange, oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, walnuts, grapes, berries, corn, alfalfa, peanuts, potatoes, horses, cattle, hogs and chickens are raised successfully; we have ranches of all sizes and at all prices, representing the above products, and we have some special bargains just now, too; a beautiful 10 acres, fully watered, $1000; an especially desirable income 20 acres, with good house, for $3600; 5 acres fine land close in for $750; 22 acres, first-class, partly improved, $3000; and 100 other choice bargains; write or call and see us before buying elsewhere. Office opp. postoffice, Orange, Cal. CRADDICK & SMITH. 30-1

FOR EXCHANGE—
L. L. NEWERF,
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE,
226 S. Spring st., Stowell Block,
rooms 19 and 20.

$6000—96 acres choice land, with water; house, barns, fences, windmill, tank, etc.; in Riverside county; want good Eastern property, clear; Chicago preferred.
$30,000— Choice Pomona orange grove, close in town; $4000 average annual income past 4 years; want good Chicago income or Los Angeles city income; choice acreage tracts with water to suit in any good locality in Southern California; trees furnished and planted if desired; will take Chicago houses or Los Angeles city property.
$13,000—Fine Fresno county fruit and grain ranch; want good Eastern farm.
Have choice properties, city, town and country, throughout Southern California, for sale and exchange. If there are any special properties desired not on my list, will find them. Call on or address
L. L. NEWERF,
1 Rooms 19 and 20, 226 S. Spring st.

FOR EXCHANGE— IN EXTENDING OUR New Year's greetings to our friends we will call attention to the fact:
That we have a long list of desirable Eastern property to exchange for Southern California, improved or otherwise.
We have choice lands from $5 per acre up, suitable for colonies, alfalfa ranches or homes, and can in many cases put in other properties in part payment.
We have the choicest orange, lemon or deciduous fruit lands to be found, with first-class water-rights.
We have a magnificent ranch near Fresno, best water-right; over 500 acres now in fine alfalfa; good houses and other buildings; price $75,000; will exchange for Chicago property.
Our list of city property is long and varied, among which are many bargains.
FRASER & JENKINS,
1 132 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—
40 acres at Redlands, $4000; will trade for city property.
87 acres at Riverside county, $6000; will trade for city property.
160 acres at Kings county, $1440; will trade for city property.
2½ acres, Adams and Lillian sts., $5500; 13 kinds of fruit; will trade for business property.
33 acres Rancho San Pedro, $3150; will trade for city property.
10 acres at Neta station, $2500; sandy loam, first-class, assorted fruits in bearing; highly cultivated; will trade for house and lot.
$100,000 Texas property to exchange for California lots and acres.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
224 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES AT NORTH Ontario; 18 acres bearing oranges, 2 acres bearing lemons; irrigating water piped to the corner of each 10-acre tract; house of 5 rooms, barn, buggy shed, chicken corral and alfalfa sufficient to keep a cow; domestic water piped into the house and around the grounds; a fine crop of oranges now ripening on the trees. This is a beautiful location, free from frost or fogs, and all in first-class condition; will exchange for improved Chicago or Kansas City property. Call on or address FRANK P. FIREY, Pomona, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—HOTEL, CATALINA ISland; 40 acres bearing fruit at Rialto; 25-acre fruit ranch at Elsinore; also 26 acres in bearing fruit and several pieces of unimproved land at Elsinore; house and lot, Santa Monica; house and 6 lots at Alosta; hotel in Pasadena for acreage; 160 acres adjoining town of Perris; also 160 acres 3 miles from Perris; farms in Dakota, Oregon, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kansas, Oregon; income property in a number of Eastern cities. TOWNSEND, BILES & CO., 34 Raymond ave., Pasadena. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—
6-room cottage on Bunker Hill, for property in southwest part of city.
11-room house on 23d st., near Grand ave., for smaller house in good location.
5-room cottage on Temple for grocery or small ranch; price $3000.
Fine farm in Vermont for city property or choice fruit ranch.
J. A. MORLAN & CO.,
228 W. Fourth st., Chamber of Commerce building. 30-1

FOR EXCHANGE—
10 acres 2 miles south of city; house, barn, fenced; water piped over 1½ acres; there is fruit of all kinds for family use; price $4500; wants house in city.
We have Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other Eastern properties to exchange for Los Angeles property.
MEEKINS & SHERWOOD,
1 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES FINE, LEVEL fruit land near Ontario and Chino, value $1800, mortgage $800; will take Eastern property for equity; this is a good opportunity for some one to get a California home. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second.

$5000 TO $10,000—FOR EXCHANGE—WANT to trade good unincumbered land for a good business in Los Angeles; shoes preferred; this will bear investigation. Apply to H. B. RICE, 124 W. Second st., Los Angeles.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE — $5000; A FINE NEW 8-room colonial house, hall, bath, mantels; finished in white pine, on 23d st.; large lot, front and back lawn; stable; will take a smaller house and lot as part pay; look this up. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway. 3

FOR EXCHANGE — 320 ACRES IN ARTEsian belt, Kern county, at Miramonte Colony; fine level fruit land; will take Eastern property. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD-PAYING CALIfornia properties for good Eastern property; good Eastern property for good California property; write for full list. S. H. COLVIN, Santa Ana, Cal. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—A LOT ON FIRST ST. IN [illegible] ave.; price $1000; and $800 cash for a house of 5 or 6 rooms in good location. See F. A. HUTCHINSON, 213 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE — A LOT ON W. 11TH ST. and cash for house of 4 or 5 rooms north of 15th and between Hill and Wall sts. See F. A. HUTCHINSON, 213 W. First st. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR LOT IN LOS ANGELES, 15 acres of fine, cultivated land in Vineland, joining the famous Baldwin ranch. Address J. N. G., BOX 224, Pomona, Cal. 5

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW MODERN HOUSE, 8 rooms and stable, in best residence part of city, for good alfalfa ranch or land near Cahuenga. POINDEXTER, 305 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—LODGING-HOUSE, FURnished, for clear property, or will sell.
H. R. HANNA & CO.,
1 101 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE— LOTS IN LOS ANGELES, $250 to $350 each, mortgaged for ½ value, for Eastern property. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE — PROPERTY IN OREgon, Colorado and Nebraska to exchange for California property. GEO. N. SROAT, 19 W. Colorado st., Pasadena. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS IN KANsas, Nebraska and Dakota for incumbered California. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—$20,000; LOS ANGELES city, unincumbered, for San Francisco or Oakland. R. D. LIST, 125½ W. Second. 3

FOR EXCHANGE—WANT TO TRADE FOR fruit trees. SMITH BROS., 145 S. Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—AT POMONA.
I SELL THE EARTH.
The best bargains in California.
I wish for a few moments to have the attention of that person, or of those persons who are looking for a safe and profitable investment. I can show you today, I believe, where you can get hold of one of the very best paying investments on the Pacific Coast. I am aware of the fact that this is a bold statement, but I believe it true, and that it will bear the strictest investigation. I refer to the Howland olive plant, near Pomona. There are 150 acres, and one of the best olive mills on the Pacific Coast that cost over $5000. There are 120 acres of this tract in one body; 115 acres solid to olive, mostly 4 years old trees next spring, located about 10 miles from Pomona; and 30 acres located about 1½ miles north of Pomona; and ¼ mile from the Santa Fe depot at North Pomona; 20 acres set to olives, balance mostly to bearing oranges. The oil mill is located on this tract. Most of this 30-acre tract is in bearing, and today the trees are full of fruit. The income from the 30 acres this year is estimated from $6000 to $8000; enough fruit has been picked to show how the orchard will run, and the oil has already been sold at $5 per gallon. This 30 acres home orchard will alone pay interest on the whole investment; then imagine if you can the enormous income when then whole 150 acres comes into full bearing. "The proof of the pudding," you know, "is in chewing the string." If you wish to investigate the olive business in general, and this proposition in particular, I can give you plenty of strings to chew, or in other words, definite incomes from reliable olive growers, that I think would satisfy any reasonable person of the fact that there is "big money" in the olive business. Mr. Howland has made a national reputation on his olive oils, having taken the first premium at the World's Fair at Chicago; also a first, second and third premiums at the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, besides many other premiums of less importance. This complete plant can be bought for $65,000 on easy terms if desired. If you would like to examine these orchards and mean business, if you can prove to your entire satisfaction that it is an extremely good investment, take a run out to Pomona and I will hitch up "the insects," and show you one of the finest valleys that the sun shines upon, and which today is the center of the olive industry of America. I can show you the Howland olive mill in full blast, where the olive oil was pressed, which took the first premium in competition with olive oils of the world. I can show you a man in the olive business an enthusiast on pickled olives, who is furnishing one hotel on the Pacific Coast a standing order of 50 gallons of pickled olives per week; I can also show you another pickle man who sent samples East, and in the past month has received numerous orders, among them a single order from one house in Boston for 50 barrels of 50 gallons each of pickled olives, or 2500 gallons. I firmly believe that in a very few years the olive business will be one of, if not the leading, fruit industries of the State. There are many good reasons for this belief, but I cannot go into full details in a newspaper advertisement.
BUT
Come out if you mean business, and I will show you over the valley, and through the olive mill and pickling establishments, and if you are not satisfied with your day's trip you will have had a good ride and it will cost you nothing.
R. S. BASSETT,
Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—
$8000—Shoe store, Spring st.
$4000—Hotel, 61 rooms.
$3500—Hotel furniture; cost $6500.
$1750—Rooming-house, very cheap.
$2500—Grocery and commission business.
$2000—Grocery on Spring st.
$1500—Grocery on Hill st.
$500—Furniture store; a bargain.
$400—Fruit store; splendid location.
$250—Notion store; very cheap.
$150—Fruit stand in good location.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
224 S. Broadway.

$1700—For sale — Rooming-house; $1000 cash; rooms all full; cheap rent; the furniture cost $1900.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
224 S. Broadway.

$1500—For sale—Rooming-house, 20 rooms, on Hill st.; elegantly furnished; good location; owner is going to leave the city; price very low.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
224 S. Broadway.

$1275—For sale—Grocery, fuel and feed store; this place is located on good corner; doing a cash business; established trade; full value in stock and fixtures; sickness cause of selling.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
224 S. Broadway.

$350—For sale—Restaurant, delicacy and fruit business on Broadway; making money; location good.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
224 S. Broadway.

For sale—We have a large list of grocery, dry goods, shoe stores, furniture store, also some special bargains in hotels, rooming-houses, restaurants, etc.; see our list before you buy.
CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.,
30-1 224 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$250,000; ORANGE ORCHARDS, walnut orchards, dairy or farm ranches, fine city residences, hotels, lodging-houses, grocery stores, hardware business, fruit stands, cigar stands, meat markets, saloons, bakeries, restaurants and all kinds of mercantile business; prices from $100 to $250,000; we neither advertise nor try to sell anything that will not stand the strictest investigation. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

LINERS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—
Miscellaneous.

$900— FOR SALE — AN ESTABLISHED fruit and shipping trade, doing a good-paying business, and can be doubled in 60 days; owners must sell and have decided to sacrifice same; horse, wagon, harness, stock fixtures and in all one of the best-equipped and most central locations in Los Angeles. Address M, box 41, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—SAW MILL, TOGETHER WITH box factory, with 960 acres of timber land in Riverside county, Cal., with houses for superintendent and hands; fine water right, etc., etc.; plenty of timber land adjacent; elevated, healthy climate. Address STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO., Los Angeles, Cal. 1

BIG SNAP FOR DRUGGIST; AS INDUCEMENT for druggist to open in my building next first-class grocery, on principal business street, will rent the room for 1 year for $50. Address GEO. N. SROAT, 19 W. Colorado st., Pasadena. 1

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED RESTAURANT in the city; fine place doing nicely; good trade; will sell ½ or whole to a good, responsible person; if you want a good thing come and investigate. Address P, box 43, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE— $2200; BEST BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY in the city; clearing $150 per month; no opposition; investigate at once. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FRUIT AND PRODUCE business; sacrificed if sold New Year's day; price $125; make offer; commission to agents. 619 S. BROADWAY. 1

FOR SALE—$1000; HOTEL IN PASADENA; 26 rooms; all full; very best location; investigate this at once. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway. 1

$225—FOR SALE— A WHOLESALE AND retail fruit store, thriving town close to city; pays over $65 a month profit. BEN WHITE, 221 W. First st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT, CIGARS, TEA AND canned goods; an extra fine location; is a snap; look this up. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS good seller and money-maker; just out. For territory call for MR. MAXWELL, Natick House. 2

FOR SALE—BUTTER, EGG AND CREAMERY business; unequalled for desirability; price $250; splendid bargain. Apply at 327 TEMPLE ST. 1

FOR SALE— $300; MEAT MARKET, FIXTURES complete, horse; doing good cash business. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—$550; ½ INTEREST IN GOOD-paying hand laundry; investigate this. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — $200; A FRUIT STORE ON Spring st., doing good cash business. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—A GROCERY DOING A GOOD trade; selling on account of retiring from business. Inquire at 251 E. FIFTH ST. 3

FOR SALE—WHOLE OR PART INTEREST in an established printing office. Call JONES'S BOOK STORE, 226 W. First. 4

FOR SALE—FAMILY HOTEL, 47 ROOMS; richly furnished; choice location; $3500. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CREAMERY; A genteel, profitable business; only $500. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE— CHOICE GROCERY, CLOSE in; fresh goods; price $600, or by invoice. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE, 17 ROOMS; part cash; well furnished; bargain; $850. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE— A NOTION AND VARIETY store; 2 good living-rooms; bargain; $225. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—FINE RESTAURANT; CHOICE location; making big money; bargain; $700. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 1

$125—FOR SALE — FRUIT, CANDY AND cigar store; 1 rooms connected; bargain today. BEN WHITE, 221 W. First st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESTAURANT ON MAIN st., cheap; $400; rent $30; daily receipts $28. Address P, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 1

IF YOU WISH TO DISPOSE OF YOUR business without delay for cash, go to I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE—$350 CASH, GROCERY; SNAP; best of reasons for selling. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE— $350; A GOOD-PAYING BUSINESS, well established; a fine bargain. Inquire 523 S. SPRING ST. 1

FOR SALE— $175; FRUIT, CIGARS AND tobacco; very cheap. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway. 1

WANTED— STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE for cash; confidential. Address M, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE — SALOON VERY CHEAP IF taken at once. LINDENFELD & KOENIG, 232 W. First st.

TO SELL YOUR BUSINESS QUICK FOR cash, see ERNST & CO., 113 W. Third.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT STORE, 114 E. FIRST ST. 2

PERSONAL—
Business.

PERSONAL — COFFEE, FRESH ROASTED on our giant coffee roaster; Java and Mocha, 35c. lb.; 24 lbs. brown sugar, $1; 5 lbs. good Japan tea, $1; 10 lbs. cornmeal, 15c.; 6 lbs. tapioca, 25c.; 10 lbs. raisins, 25c.; 6 lbs. apricots, 25c.; 5 lbs. figs, 25c.; 5 lbs. prunes, 25c.; 6 lbs. buckwheat, 25c.; 8 lbs. beans, 25c.; can deviled ham, 5c.; brook trout, 15c.; 3 cans oysters, 25c.; 50 bars soap, $1; 50-lb. sack flour, 85c.; bacon, 11½c.; pork, 9½c.; orange marmalade, in bulk, 5c. lb. ECONOMIC STORES, 305 S. Spring st.

PERSONAL— RALPHS BROS. —GOLD BAR Flour, 90c; City Flour, 75c; brown Sugar, 23 lbs. $1; granulated sugar, 21 lbs. $1; 4½ lbs. Rice, 5 lbs. Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 2 cans Tomatoes, 15c; 7 bars German Family Soap, 25c; Germea, 20c; 7 lbs. Rolled Wheat or Oats, 25c; can Salmon, 10c; 3 cans Corn, 25c; 5 boxes Sardines, 25c; 5 gallons Gasoline, 65c; Coal Oil, 60c; 3 cans Oysters, 25c; Lard, 10 lbs. 75c, 5 lbs. 40c. 601 S. SPRING ST., cor. Sixth. Tel. 516.

PERSONAL—PROF. LEE— DO THE DEAD return? If you doubt, come and be convinced by Prof. Lee, the slate-writing medium; messages given from your loved ones written on slates cleaned by yourself and held in your own hands; sealed messages answered while in a dead trance; a medium by the gift of God. 242½ S. BROADWAY. 11

PERSONAL—MRS. PARKER, LIFE-READING clairvoyant; consultations on business, mineral locations, lawsuits, removals, disease, love, marriage, etc. Take University electric car to Forrester ave. and Hoover st., go west on Forrester ave. 3 blocks to Vine st., second house on VINE ST. west of Vermont ave.

PERSONAL — THE FIRM OF BUTCHER & Richmon, cement and general contractors, has been dissolved today by mutual consent; each contractor in business for himself. ROBERT BUTCHER, P. J. RICHMON. 3

PERSONAL—FANNIE GREEN, GREATEST living healer of the age; no religious creed; instantaneous cures for all organic troubles, chronics excepted; no cure, no pay; come everybody. 144 S. MAIN, room 3.

PERSONAL — E. H. RYDALL, SHORTHAND reporter, teacher, press correspondent; fiction, poems, press matter wanted to prepare for publication; typewriting. STIMSON BUILDING, city.

PERSONAL—PALMISTRY; 1 HAND READ free; every hidden mystery revealed; life read from cradle to grave without a mistake; 2 to 8 p.m., 111½ W. THIRD ST. 2

PERSONAL — THE DEAD TRANCE MEdium, Agnes H. Pleasance, gives private sittings daily; satisfaction guaranteed. Permanently located 634 S. BROADWAY. 1

PERSONAL—WILL MR. V. M. HATFIELD, who, in his communication of yesterday to P, box 42, forgot to give address, kindly do so. P, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 1

PERSONAL — WANT SOME ONE WITH money to help establish a manufactory; have some A1 patents. Address P, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. 1

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE; LAdies' wearing apparel bought and sold. Call 646 S. SPRING.

PERSONAL—TEST CIRCLE TONIGHT BY Miss Kate Lampman, "Starlight." 422 W. SEVENTH ST.

PERSONAL — LIFE-READING, $1; SATISfaction given. F. GREEN, 144 S. Main. 13

TURKISH—
Russian and Other Baths.

"THE HAMMAM" HAS CHANGED HANDS and been thoroughly renovated; vapor, medicated, sulphur, salt, tub and other baths, massage and electricity given ladies and gentlemen at "baths," or in your homes; the physician in charge is a graduate of a medical and electrical college; open day and night. 230 S. MAIN ST.

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET — HOTEL JOHNSON, ADJOINING Westminster Hotel on Fourth st.; European plan; hot water in general and private baths at any hour; the most unique dining-room; large social hall; general parlor; the finest beds manufactured; a perfect model of convenience; call and be convinced that this is the finest house in the city.

TO LET— SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY going direct to 811 W. SIXTH ST.; 24 finely furnished rooms, single or en suite; modern conveniences; home comforts; private or general kitchen; lowest prices. 6

TO LET—FINEST ROOMS IN THE CITY; large and sunny; all modern improvements; newly furnished. THE NEWPORT, 140 E. Fourth, nearly opp. the Westminster.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF TWO rooms, close in, fronting on Temple st., in private family. Inquire of A. C. HARPER, Harper & Reynolds Co. 1

THE LOS ANGELES ROOM-RENTING AGENCY, M. E. Churchill proprietor, 119 N. Broadway; furnished and unfurnished rooms; information free.

TO LET— ROOM-RENTING AGENCY, 115½ N. MAIN. Furnished and unfurnished houses and rooms in all parts of city; information free. 5

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM in private family, suitable for 2; gas and bath; gentleman preferred. 640½ S. OLIVE ST. 3

TO LET — FLATS IN THE VICKERY Block; rooms in the Vickery Block 501-505 N. Main st. R. G. LUNT, 227 W. Second st.

TO LET — 3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. 543 FREMONT AVE., behind Bellevue Terrace Hotel, near Sixth. 1

TO LET— THE FRANCIS; NEWLY FURnished rooms by day, week or month; $2.50 a week and upward. 322 S. SPRING ST.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; all conveniences; grate, bath, hot and cold water; close in. 822 S. BROADWAY. 1

TO LET— A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM; new furniture; private cottage; fine locality. 553 S. FLOWER ST. 1

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED, SUNNY rooms; housekeeping privileges allowed. HOTEL PULLMAN, E. Fifth st. 2

TO LET — THE IRVING, 220 S. HILL; large, sunny rooms, with or without housekeeping privileges.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for light housekeeping, at 363 S. MAIN and 445½ S. SPRING. 2

TO LET—3 LOWER FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, for housekeeping. Apply 931 MAPLE AVE. 1

TO LET — 2 FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSEkeeping; close to cars; bath, etc. 225 N. UNION AVE. 1

TO LET— 1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, south and east exposure. 953 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET — A NICE SUNNY ROOM ONE-half block from Courthouse. Inquire 318 COURT ST. 1

TO LET — UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; also single rooms. 2010 S. MAIN ST. 3

TO LET—SUITE ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR; bay window; other cheap rooms. 630 S. HILL. 3

TO LET—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED, cheap, close in. Room 11, 139 N. SPRING ST. 2

TO LET—ROOMS AT "GRAND PACIFIC," $3 per week and upward. 423 SPRING ST.

TO LET— AT THE WINTHROP, 330½ S. Spring, furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO LET—2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, UNfurnished, $10. 530 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 2

TO LET—SUNNY, FRONT ROOM WITH connecting bedroom. 109½ S. OLIVE ST. 2

TO LET— FURNISHED, SUNNY ROOMS; housekeeping privileges. 525 SAND ST. 2

TO LET—8 GOOD UNFURNISHED ROOMS, private residence. 628 S. PEARL ST. 2

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping January 1. 826 S. HOPE. 1

TO LET— PART OF COTTAGE, UNFURnished; no children. 224 W. TENTH. 1

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, SUNNY, PARlors and kitchen. 1047 S. MAIN ST. 1

TO LET — LARGE ROOM WITH GRATE; board if desired. 1012 S. HOPE ST. 2

TO LET — NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS; private family. 1016 S. HOPE ST. 5

TO LET—2 SUNNY ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board. 937 S. BROADWAY. 1

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM IN private family. 113 S. OLIVE ST. 2

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED, SUNNY suite, $15. Apply 1135 S. HILL. 1

TO LET—ROOM SUITABLE FOR DRESS-making. 339 S. SPRING ST. 1

TO LET—FRONT PARLOR WITH KITCHEN if desired. 1116 S. OLIVE. 2

TO LET—2 UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 652 S. SPRING ST. 2

TO LET — FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 433 S. MAIN ST. 1

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 1339 S. UNION AVE. 1

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOM, 518 W. SIXTH ST. 2

TO LET—
Rooms With Board.

TO LET — ROOMS AND BOARD; HOME cooking; nicely furnished, sunny rooms. 600 W. PICO, corner Flower.

TO LET—THE ABBEY, 232 S. HILL, SUNNY rooms; table regular or single meals; moderate rates

TO LET—CHILDREN BOARDED; TERMS reasonable. MRS. A., 717 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 10

TO LET—SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, WITH or without board. 1206 S. HILL ST. 10

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—HOUSES—
10-room house, close in, $65.
5-room house, $12.
8-room house, close in, $30.
7-room house, Pico st., $23.
8-room house, Pico st., $37.50.
8-room house, Pico st., $40.
8-room house, St. Julian st., $22.
7-room house, San Pedro st., $15.
8-room house, Tenth st., $40.
8-room house, Ninth st., $30.
SPEARS & MONTAGUE,
1 117 S. Broadway.

TO LET—
$15—5-room cottage, 2624 Michigan ave.
$15—5-room cottage, 2628 Michigan ave.
$10—5-room house, Staunton st., south of Ninth. BARLOW & SHERWOOD,
123 S. Broadway.

TO LET — 8-ROOM HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements, in perfect order, S.W. corner of Pearl and Tenth sts., $40 per month with water. Call on J. H. LILLIE, at Hotel Lillie, No. 534 S. Hill. 1

TO LET — WE HAVE SEVERAL NICE houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished; if you are looking for anything in that line, please call. WEEK & MILLS, 237 W. First.

TO LET — HANDSOME 8-ROOM HOUSE, southwest; bath, etc.; modern finish throughout; also other houses. CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO., 224 S. Broadway. 1

TO LET — $65; LARGE 10-ROOM HOUSE, No. 17 Barnard Park, southwest corner Grand ave. and Washington st. BARLOW & SHERWOOD, 123 S. Broadway.

TO LET—9-ROOM HOUSE, W. SEVENTH st. near Westlake Park, $40; also 7-room cottage, 12th and Union, $25. BRADSHAW BROS., 139 S. Broadway.

TO LET—NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE, UNFURnished; hot and cold water, bathroom; rent $17; on Tenth st., in Clark & Bryan tract. Inquire 514 S. SPRING. 3

TO LET— LARGE MODERN 8-ROOM COTtage, 1921 Park Grove st., near Estrella ave. and Washington. Apply at COTTAGE across street.

TO LET—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 213 N. GRAND ave. near Temple st. Apply NEXT DOOR, or COULTER'S, cor. Second and Spring. Rent $25.

TO LET—ELEGANT 10-ROOM FLAT, MODern, new; gas, bath, etc.; suitable for subletting; price $50. 630½ S. HILL ST. 1

TO LET — MODERN HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, completely furnished; piano; choice location; adults only. 1230 S. MAIN ST. 2

TO LET—MODERN NEW 8-ROOM, 2-STORY house, near Ninth and Pearl; rent $25. R. D. LIST, 125½ W. Second.

TO LET—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, LAWN, flowers, hedge, stable; pleasant home. Inquire 745 S. PEARL ST. 3

TO LET—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, LAWN, flowers, hedge, stable; pleasant home, Inquire 745 S. PEARL ST. 3

TO LET—1970 BONSALLO AVE., 2-STORY, 9-room house; modern. Inquire at 324 S. BROADWAY. 3

TO LET—5 OR 7 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; no children. 315 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 31

TO LET—6-ROOM HOUSE, RENT $10, INcluding water. Inquire 641 S. SICHEL ST. 1

TO LET—4-ROOM HOUSE WITH WATER, $3. 326 MOZART ST.

TO LET—
Furnished Houses.

TO LET—LARGE 8-ROOM MODERN COTtage, completely furnished, including piano, dishes, bedding, etc.; large barn, lawn and flowers; for rent to responsible party for 3 to 5 months. Apply at place, 120 E. ADAMS.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOME, with piano, 7 rooms, cor. Sichel and Hawkins sts.; rental low. Call at RESIDENCE, or H. C. SIGLER, room 1, 139 N. Spring st.

TO LET— NICE MODERN 8-ROOM COTtage, fine location, near Estrella and Washington st.; rent $30. Apply to A. M. EDELMAN, cor. Third and Main, Wells-Fargo building.

TO LET—
Lodging-houses, Store Rooms, Offices.

TO LET—WE WANT AN INSURANCE OR any first-class agency (no real estate agent need apply) to rent a beautiful, centrally located office at 207 S. Broadway; vacant today. W. M. GARLAND & CO. 6

TO LET—TO GROCERYMEN, A NEW CORner store in good location for groceries, fruit and confectionery. Apply to C. A. SUMNER & CO., 134 S. Broadway. 2

TO LET—A CHOICE LODGEROOM SUITAble for banquet or lodge purpose. Inquire GEO. P. M'LAIN, Elk's Hall, 254 S. Main st.

TO LET—LARGE HALL, SUITABLE FOR society or club meetings; light, airy, central. H. R. HANNA & CO., 101 Broadway.

TO LET—CORNER NINTH AND TENNESsee, good for butcher shop or grocery. Address M'GARRY, 1624 E. Eighth st. 1

TO LET — CHOICE STOREROOM ON S. Spring cheap to permanent tenant. H. R. HANNA & CO., 101 S. Broadway. 1

TO LET—FINE STOREROOM, 521 S. BROADway; immediate possession. WM. H. AVERY, 113 S. Broadway.

TO LET — OFFICE SPACE, GROUND floor, 224 S. BROADWAY, for other than real estate business. 1

TO LET—DESK ROOM; LIGHT, WARM OFfice. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway.

TO LET—
Miscellaneous.

TO LET—20 ACRES; 14 FOR CORN, BARley or alfalfa; 6 in pasture; 6-room house, barn, crib and stable; 2 wells and a good water-right; to rent for 3 years at $100, $125 and $150 respectively, cash in advance. B. M. BLYTHE, Downey, Cal.

TO LET—5000 ACRES OF GRAZING LAND for cattle or sheep; running water and all under fence; terms reasonable. Apply to LOUIS JONES, Los Alamos, Cal. 10

TO LET—OIL LANDS ON ROYALTY OR drilling outfit wanted. Address H. E. KETCHUM, Hotel Pullman. 2

TO LET — FINE CAHUENGA FOOTHILL ranch; 6-room house, barn. Apply 232 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET—12 ACRES ALFALFA LAND NEAR the city. Apply 232 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

TO LET— STABLE FOR 2 HORSES AND carriage. 515 W. SEVENTH ST. 1

TO LET—POULTRY RANCH. APPLY 232 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

MONEY TO LOAN—

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY,
(Incorporated.)
Loans money in any amounts on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, merchandise, etc.; also on pianos, iron and steel safes and furniture in lodging-houses, boarding-houses and hotels without removal; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private office for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, sealskins, etc.; also on pianos, merchandise, iron and steel safes, furniture in lodging-houses, boarding-houses and hotels without removal; also on city and country property; low interest; can have money at once; business confidential; private office for ladies. GEO. S. ROBINSON, 233 W. First st., rooms 2 and 3.

TO LOAN — UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF money to loan on real estate security. W. E. DEMING, 211 W. First st., room 15. 1

UNION LOAN COMPANY LOANS MONEY on all kinds of collateral security, watches, diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, and furniture in lodging and boarding-houses, and on pianos without removal; private office for ladies, room 112; business confidential. CLARK A. SHAW, manager, rooms 111 and 112, Stimson Block.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOciety of San Francisco will make loans on good inside city property. Apply to
R. G. LUNT, Agent,
237 W. Second st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON any good collateral; business strictly confidential; loans negotiated on city and country property. W. E. DEMING, 211 W. First st., room 15.

MONEY TO LOAN—SEVERAL SUMS, large and small, to loan on Los Angeles city property at lowest rates and without delay. M. F. O'DEA, 103 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN — $1,000,000 ON LOS ANGELES business property in sums of $5000 and upward at 8½ and 9 per cent. gross. M'GARVIN & BRONSON, 220½ S. Spring st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHes, jewelry, pianos, live stock, carriages, bicycles, all kinds of personal security. LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring st.

TO LOAN — UNLIMITED AMOUNT FOR loans of $5000 or less; no commissions; light expense. SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO., 223 S. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT., REpayable in monthly installments. JOHN A. WEIR & CO., 312 Stimson building.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second, lend money in sums to suit; reasonable rates; prompt attention.

CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO.—
224 S. Broadway. Stock and bond brokers; money to loan on real estate.

TO LOAN—$60,000, IN SUMS OF $1000 AND upward; come and see us. FRASER & JENKINS, 132 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LEND IN SUMS TO SUIT AT reasonable rates. WM. F. BOSBYSHELL, 116 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—$25,000 AT 6 PER CENT.; SMALL loans preferred. GEO. LAWRENCE, 20 Potomac Block.

TO LOAN — $500 TO $5000 AT RULING rates. See S. P. MULFORD, attorney, 223 N. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—MORTIMER & HARRIS, attorneys-at-law, 78 Temple Block.

TO LOAN — MONEY; PERSONAL NOTES. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES. BARLOW & SHERWOOD, 123 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. SMITH & O'BRIEN, 147 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. W. R. BURKE, 213½ N. Spring.

TO LOAN—$100 TO $100,000, 5½ TO 8 PER cent. net. 220 W. FIRST.

TO LOAN — MONEY; PERSONAL SECURity. 220 W. FIRST.

MONEY WANTED—

WANTED — $7000 FOR 2 YEARS ON 320 acres in Kern Co., 9 miles from Bakersfield; mostly improved and worth $20,000; 10 per cent. will be paid. R. B. SWAYNE, Bakersfield, Cal. 1

WANTED—TO BORROW IN SUMS FROM $500 to $10,000; best of security. SMITH BROS., 145 S. Broadway. 3

DENTISTS—
And Dental Rooms.

DR. L. W. WELLS, SPRING AND FIRST, Wilson Block; elevator. Gold crown and bridge work a specialty; teeth extracted; no pain. Room 1.

ADAMS BROS.' DENTAL PARLORS—
239½ S. Spring st. Filling, $1; plates, $6, $8, $10; all work guaranteed; established 10 years.

DR. URMY, DENTIST, 124½ S. SPRING st. Painless extracting, new process; first-class work, at lowest prices.

W. H. MASSER, M.D., D.D.S., OFFICE 245 S. SPRING ST. Moderate prices.

DR. C. V. BALDWIN, DENTIST, ROOMS 1 and 2, 125½ S. SPRING ST.

ASSAYING.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING AND ASsaying; old gold and silver bought. 430 S. SPRING ST., Los Angeles, Cal.

SWAPS—
All Sorts.

IF YOU HAVE—

A SEWING MACHINE,
A LAWN-MOWER,
A BICYCLE,
A TYPEWRITER,
AN OVERCOAT,
A WATCH,
AN OPERAGLASS,
A LOCOMOTIVE,
A LOUNGE,
A SPRING WAGON,
A PLOW,
A COW,
A GOAT,
A LOT OF GARDEN TOOLS,
A FLOCK OF CHICKENS,
A SHOTGUN,
A PUP,
A REVOLVER,
A PIANO,
A FIDDLE,

Or anything else you don't want and have no use for and are anxious to trade it for something else, advertise the fact in our
"SWAP COLUMN."
—It will—
Pay you handsomely.

Try it. Send or bring your advertisement to this office, addressed
"SWAP COLUMN,"
The Times,
Times Building,
Los Angeles.

It will cost you only from 15 to 50 cents for the experiment.

FOR EXCHANGE— 20 ACRES OF FINE land near railroad in San Bernardino county for $100 cash, or exchange for $100 worth of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, or for painting and paper-hanging; this land is worth $20 per acre. Send your address to P, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR EXCHANGE—LAND CLOSE TO LOS Angeles for stock of dry goods. For particulars address LOUIS F. VETTER, 105 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. 2

FOR EXCHANGE — 18K. SPLIT-SECOND, stop watch; silver, slide trombone, or coin collection 500 pieces, for bicycle. E. HANSELL, 522 Downey ave. 1

FOR EXCHANGE— EQUITY IN NEW, 5-room cottage for vacant lot. Inquire 545 TOWNE AVE., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts., Wolfskill Orchard tract. 3

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE, STOCK OF merchandise for real estate, either city or near Los Angeles. Address P, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 1

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges and Private Tuition.

THROOP POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND Manual Training School, the only institution in Southern California providing thorough industrial and art training in connection with classical, scientific and literary education; excellent shops for wood, iron, pattern and machine work; studios for modeling, carving, casting and drawing; laboratories for chemistry, physics and biology; departments for cooking, sewing and garment-making; Sloyd school for younger pupils; good homes for students; winter term opens January 8, 1895, at which time twenty additional students can be admitted to the Sloyd school, forty to the manual-training Academy, forty to the Technical College classes; tuition, $30 per term. For catalogues and full information, address PRESIDENT CHARLES H. KEYES, Pasadena, Cal.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE (INCORporated,) 226 S. Spring st., is the oldest and largest commercial school in Southern California; the most beautiful college-rooms and equipments to be found in the State; elevator for pupils' use; a large faculty of experienced and able instructors; open the entire year; both day and evening sessions; a practical English course, a thorough business course and a course in shorthand and typewriting, under an experienced stenographer. Write or call for illustrated catalogue and full information. G. A. HOUGH, Pres.; N. G. FELKER, Vice-Pres.

THE LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE (incorporated) located at 144 S. Main st., is the largest and best equipped institution in Southern California. It provides a thorough business training in the most practical way; the shorthand department leads all competitors, and is a great success. Its department of penmanship is conducted by E. K. Isaacs, a teacher of national reputation. Send for catalogue.
E. R. SHRADER, Pres.; F. W. KELSEY, Vice-Pres.; I. N. INSKEEP, Sec.

PARKER SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND dramatic expression, 455 S. Broadway; oldest school in Southern California devoted to the study of spoken language; C. C. Parker, director; Edith F. Ashmore, assistant; educational in character; literature and rhetoric incidentally taught; special department of physical culture, Swedish and Delsartian; also for the study of pantomimic art; winter term begins Friday, January 11; call or write for catalogue.

THE LOS ANGELES CUMNOCK SCHOOL OF Oratory. Thorough and practical courses for teachers and public speakers; intellectual and emotional training in expression; rhetoric and English literature; physical and vocal culture; second term, Jan. 2. For catalogue and further particulars, address ADDIE L. MURPHY, 107 N. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal. Engagements made for public and parlor readings.

ST. HILDA'S HALL—
Glendale.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Seventh year will open September 26.
Beautiful home; excellent teachers.
Three miles from Los Angeles limits.
Circulars on application.
MISS K. V. DARLING, Principal.

FROEBEL INSTITUTE, CASA DE ROSAS, Adams st., cor. Hoover, will reopen September 18, 1894; day pupils, $100; boarding pupils, $500; no extras. Applications for all departments made to the principals,
PROF. LOUIS CLAVERIE.
MME. LOUIS CLAVERIE.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Bryson Block, Second and Spring; all the common English branches; higher mathematics and classics; the school prepares thoroughly for business or college. ANSELM B. BROWN, A.M. (Yale,) principal, 33 Potomac Block, city.

CASA PIEDRA RANCH SCHOOL, OJAI VALley; preparation for college; out-of-door life; each boy has charge of a horse of his own; terms $700 a year; highest references given and required. Address SHERMAN DAY THACHER, A.B., LL.B. (Yale,) Nordhoff, Ventura county, Cal.

SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING, ELOcution and dancing, 226 S. Spring st.; scientific training for health, development, grace; preparation for stage, platform, society. MISS NAOMA ALFREY.

GIRLS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—
416 W. Tenth st.
Boarding pupils received. MISS PARSONS and MISS DENNEN, principals.

MISS MARSH'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND young ladies (incorporated,) 1340 and 1342 S. Hope st.; seventh year begins September 19; kindergarten connected.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN ACADEMIC branches by college graduate; best of references. R. L. ASHLEY, 1228 S. Olive st.

BOYNTON NORMAL, ESSENTIALS FOR teachers; preparation for county examination, January 17. 120½ S. Spring.

LOS ANGELES TEACHERS' AGENCY, 7TH year; supplies tutors, governesses and teachers. 120½ S. Spring.

LONGLEY SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Bradbury Block is reliable. Get our terms.

MLLE. E. MOLLE, FRENCH TEACHER, 319 E. SEVENTH ST., cor. Wall.

HARP STUDIO—MRS. J. M. JONES, ROOMS 95 and 96, BRYSON BLOCK.

EXCURSIONS—
With Dates and Departures.

BURLINGTON ROUTE EXCURSIONS, PERsonally conducted, leave Los Angeles every Wednesday, via Southern Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande and Burlington routes, for Chicago, New York, Boston and other Eastern points; upholstered tourist cars, with all conveniences. See any Southern Pacific agent, or write to T. H. DUZAN, agent, 117 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

PHILLIPS'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED excursions, via Southern Pacific, Rio Grande and Rock Island route, leave Los Angeles every Tuesday; cross the Sierra Nevadas, pass the entire Rio Grande scenery, and make 10 hours' stop at Niagara Falls, all by daylight; also via the Southern route, El Paso and Fort Worth, every Thursday. Office, 138 S. SPRING ST.

JUDSON'S POPULAR EXCURSIONS EVERY Monday over the Rio Grande Western and Denver and Rio Grande Railways, scenic route, personally conducted; newly upholstered cars through to Chicago, New York and Boston; finest equipment; best service; quick time. Office, 212 S. SPRING ST.

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY — FOR TIMEtable see TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—
And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE — JUST ARRIVED AT THE California stock yards, three carloads of fine broke work and driving horses and mules, fit for any purpose, and you can buy them right, and you know who you are dealing with when you hear the name of ALLEN & DEZELL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON ACCOUNT OF moving, fine young Jersey cows, coming fresh; mammoth bronze turkeys, ever-bearing blackberry plants, white Leghorn laying hens, at 457 E. WASHINGTON ST. 2

FOR SALE—A FINE, YOUNG COW, ½ JERsey, with third calf by her side 1 day old; will give 16 quarts of milk per day; never goes dry. Inquire of J. W. CLARK, Rosedale ave., bet. Pico and Washington sts. 1

FOR SALE—AUCTION; SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1895, I will sell to the highest bidder a fine lot of horses and mules; a lot of harness and wagons, at No. 116 N. Los Angeles st. CHARLES MINEHARDT. 4

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY a new ranch harness; we make a dandy for $20; we are still making those $15 single harness; all work guaranteed. W. F. MANN, 107 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE— CARLOAD OF FINE WORK and driving horses, all young and sound and guaranteed to be as represented. J. M'PHERSON, Blue Front Barn, cor. Third and Los Angeles sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BAY MARE 5 YEARS old, well bred, stylish and perfectly gentle; any child can drive her; you must see to appreciate her. 220 W. FIRST ST. 1

FOR SALE—FAMILY WORK AND DRIVING horses well broke, sound, young; price, $30 upward; great bargains; horses clipped for $1.50. 232 E. FOURTH ST. 3

FOR SALE — GENTLE PONY FOR CHILdren or lady; handsome and a good saddler; for sale cheap. SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway. 1

FOR SALE — 2-SEATED SURREY, HARness and fine Cleveland Bay 5-year-old horse, sound and gentle. Address P, box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—DO YOU FEED CATTLE? WE have some choice bargains in feeders; come and see them. UNION STOCK YARDS, East Los Angeles. 2

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED POLAND CHINA males, ready for service; very fine; sample pedigrees on application. W. S. PALMER, Ontario, Cal.

FOR SALE—HORSES FOR $10, $20, $30 AND $40; sound and gentle; intend to close them out. Cor. SECOND and SAN PEDRO STS.

FOR SALE—FINE DRIVING HORSE; ALSO gentle, safe family horse; new 2-seated carriage. R. D. LIST, 125½ W. Second. 3

FOR SALE — $55; NO. 1 FAMILY COW; large milker; make 7 pounds butter weekly; kind and gentle. 743 W. 18TH ST. 1

FOR SALE— FRED HYNER HAS ORNAmental and deciduous fruit trees, large variety. 212 W. FOURTH ST.

FOR SALE—COWS FRESH AND COMING fresh. Cor. CHESTNUT AND DARWIN AVE., East Los Angeles. 1

FOR SALE—BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS, 75c and $1. Cor. 16TH and TOBERMAN STS. 5

FOR SALE — BROOD SOWS AND FRESH cows. Address M'GARRY, 1624 E. Eighth st. 1

FOR SALE—YOUNG COW; GOOD MILKER; cheap. 795 E. 18TH ST. 1

LIVE STOCK WANTED.

WANTED—PARTY HAVING A GOOD, SAFE horse and respectable looking rig, can find a responsible person to take it for keeping. Address P, box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 1

WANTED — FOR HIS KEEPING, HORSE and buggy; very best of care and light driving; may purchase later. P. B. SPEARS, 117 S. Broadway. 1

WANTED—A HORSE ABOUT 1000 TO 1100 pounds; gentle, good traveler and cheap, for cash. Address C. H. MARTIN, 141 S. Belmont ave. 2

LOST STRAYED
And Found.

LOST — 1 WHITE AND LIVER-COLORED pointer bitch; liver head, with 4 or 5 circular markings on body; answers to name Lulu; 1 white and liver-ticked pointer dog, liver-head, with white streaks between eyes running to point of nose; answers to name of Hope. Five dollars reward for return to R. J. WIDNEY, 336 W. 28th st., or room 310 Bradbury Block. 2

LOST — SATURDAY EVENING, ON SIXTH st., bet. Olive st. and Bellevue Terrace, black silk bag containing two pair of glasses and purse, and other small articles. Finder return to BELLEVUE TERRACE, room 32; suitable reward. 1

LOST—IF THE PERSON WHO WAS SEEN to pick up a knit silk purse containing a $20 gold piece, some silver and three keys, will return same to TIMES OFFICE, no questions will be asked and reward given. 1

LOST—$5 REWARD; A PUG DOG, NEAR corner of Seventh and W. Beacon sts., with harness on and white ribbon attached. Return to 1532 INGRAHAM ST.

LOST — SUNDAY, ENGLISH MASTIFF pup 3 months old. Return to 760 CLEVELAND ST.; liberal reward. 1

FOUND— SAM, THE CHAMPION HORSE-clipper, N. BROADWAY.

MASSAGE—
Vapor and Other Baths.

TO LADIES — VAPOR AND HIP BATHS, massage and electric treatment; also chiropodist work done. MISS C. STAPFER, 211 W. First st., opp. Nadeau, rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6.

MASSAGE INSTITUTE, 341½ S. SPRING st.; Swedish movements; electric treatment; electro-thermal; vapor and hot-air baths. MR. AND MRS. L. B. LARSEN. 14

HYGIENE INSTITUTE, 121½ S. BROADway. Scientific massage; electric, shower and vapor baths. MRS. LOUISA SCHMIDT.

MRS. M. ANWAY, FORMERLY OF BOSTON, alcohol baths; select patronage solicited. 355½ S. SPRING ST., rooms 11 and 12.

MME. BEAUDRY, GRADUATE OF PARIS and Chicago; scientific massage; vapor and electric baths. 415½ S. SPRING ST. 14

MME. DE LEON — MEDICATED VAPOR baths, massage; electro-magnetic treatment. 416½ S. SPRING ST., room 3. 10

MRS. DR. EVANS, WONDERFUL MAGnetic treatment. 120 N. Main st., room 8. 1

FRENCH LADY, MAGNETIC HEALER. 355½ S. SPRING ST., room 8. 26

MISS MARY STONE, 138½ N. SPRING ST.—Massage. Room 22. 3

STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES

NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT Company loans money on all kinds of collateral security; jewelry, diamonds, sealskins, pianos, safes, professional libraries, lodging-house and hotel furniture, without removal; merchandise, bonds and mortgages bought and sold; low-interest money quickly; business confidential. 121 Temple st., room 7, corner Temple and New High sts., opp. Courthouse. JOHN MITCHELL JONES, manager.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, BROKERS, 305 W. Second st., buy and sell mortgages, stocks, bonds, and any good securities; if you wish to lend or borrow or invest in real estate, call on us; collections made and property managed for non-residents.

HYDROPATHIC—
And Hygienic Treatment

LOS ANGELES CURE, BATH AND MASSAGE INSTITUTE, 630 S. Broadway, bet. Sixth and Seventh sts. Hydropathic and hygienic treatment of acute or chronic complaints, after the renowned system of Father Kneipp and Louis Kuhne, Leipzig, Germany. This institute is the cleanest place in town for steam and sun-baths. We give first-class massage only; first-class attendants. Prospectus sent free.

NOTARIES—

R. D. LIST, NOTARY PUBLIC; LEGAL PAPERS carefully drawn. 125½ W. SECOND.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the California Portland Cement Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 145 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the election of five directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it.
By order of the board of directors.
FRANK H. JACKSON,
Secretary.
Los Angeles, Dec. 22nd, 1894.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—
TIME-TABLE, DECEMBER 29, 1894.
Arcade Depot, Los Angeles.

Leave for	DESTINATION.	Arr. from
2:10 am	"Sunset Limited," Fri....New Orleans..Sat. See foot-note.	8:10 pm
8:40 pm	Sat..San Francisco..Fri.	1:30 am
2:00 pm	San Fran. & Sacramento	7:30 am
7:45 pm	San Fran. & Sacramento	1:48 pm
2:00 pm	.Ogden & East, 2d class.	7:30 am
7:45 pm	.Ogden & East, 1st class.	1:48 pm
7:45 pm	....Portland, Or......	7:30 am
8:30 am	....El Paso and East....	7:00 pm
8:30 am	....Deming and East....	7:00 pm
8:30 am	........Banning........	7:00 pm
	........Redlands........	**9:20 am
8:30 am	........Redlands........	*10:10 am
10:30 am	........Redlands........	4:58 pm
4:30 pm	........Redlands........	7:00 pm
	........Colton........	**9:20 am
8:30 am	........Colton........	*10:10 am
10:30 am	........Colton........	4:58 pm
4:30 pm	........Colton........	7:00 pm
	........Riverside........	**9:20 am
8:30 am	........Riverside........	*10:10 am
10:30 am	........Riverside........	4:58 pm
4:30 pm	........Riverside........	7:00 pm
	....San Bernardino....	**9:20 am
8:30 am	....San Bernardino....	*10:10 am
10:30 am	....San Bernardino....	4:58 pm
4:30 pm	....San Bernardino....	7:00 pm
8:30 am	........Chino........	*8:45 am
	........Chino........	**9:20 am
4:30 pm	........Chino........	*10:10 am
*5:25 pm	........Chino........	4:58 pm
8:50 am	........Monrovia........	8:20 am
*2:15 pm	........Monrovia........	*12:45 pm
5:15 pm	........Monrovia........	4:20 pm
7:30 am	....Santa Barbara....	1:48 pm
2:00 pm	....Santa Barbara....	8:35 pm
9:40 am	.Santa Ana & Anaheim.	8:44 am
*1:55 pm	.Santa Ana & Anaheim.	*1:09 pm
5:10 pm	.Santa Ana & Anaheim.	4:29 pm
5:10 pm	........Tustin........	8:44 am
9:40 am	........Whittier........	8:44 am
*1:55 pm	........Whittier........	*1:09 pm
5:10 pm	........Whittier........	4:29 pm
9:25 am	.L. Beach & San Pedro.	8:15 am
12:55 pm	.L. Beach & San Pedro.	11:54 am
5:03 pm	.L. Beach & San Pedro.	4:20 pm
9:30 am	....Santa Monica....	8:00 am
	....Santa Monica....	8:51 am
1:10 pm	....Santa Monica....	12:12 pm
5:15 pm	....Santa Monica....	4:56 pm
6:00 pm	....Santa Monica....	
9:30 am	....Soldiers' Home....	8:51 am
6:00 pm	....Soldiers' Home....	4:56 pm
9:30 am	..Port Los Angeles..... and	12:12 pm
1:10 pm	..North Beach Station..	4:56 pm
*8:30 am	....Chatsworth Park....	2:40 pm

Chatsworth Park—Leave from and arrive at River Station (San Fernando st.) only.
*Sundays excepted. **Sundays only.

CATALINA ISLAND.
Connecting with W. T. Co.'s steamers at San Pedro.

Leave for	ARCADE DEPOT.	Arr. from
9:25 am	........Saturday........	
	........Monday........	4:20 pm

"Sunset Limited," east-bound, arrives and departs River Station only; west-bound, arrives and departs Arcade Depot. Passengers can board vestibuled sleeper of Sunset Limited at Arcade Depot Thursday evenings from 8 until 12 o'clock (midnight.) Tickets can there be bought and baggage checked until midnight, after midnight at River Station.

All of the seaside and local interior trains stop at the new station, corner of First and Alameda streets.

The train arriving from Santa Monica at 8 a.m. stops only at The Palms and University, between Santa Monica and Arcade Depot.

General passenger office, 144 S. Spring st.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY—
(Santa Fe route.)
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 4, 1894.
Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles (La Grande Station,) First street and Santa Fe avenue.

Leave for	LOS ANGELES.	Arr. from
7:00 am	....Overland Express....	6:30 pm
5:00 pm	....Chicago Limited....	9:35 am
8:15 am	..San Diego Coast Line..	*1:15 pm
*4:20 pm	..San Diego Coast Line..	6:45 pm
7:00 am	....San Bernardino	*9:55 am
9:00 am	via	*9:55 am
*4:00 pm		*1:35 pm
5:00 pm	........Pasadena........	6:30 pm
7:00 am	....Riverside, via....	*1:35 pm
9:00 am	....San Bernardino....	6:30 pm
*11:00 am	Riverside and San Bernardino, via Orange..	10:15 am
4:20 pm		6:45 pm
*11:00 am	Redlands and Mentone,	10:15 am
4:20 pm	via Orange and Riverside	*6:45 pm
7:00 am	Redlands, Mentone and	*9:35 am
9:00 am	Highlands,	*9:55 am
*4:00 pm	via	*1:35 pm
5:00 pm	........Pasadena........	6:30 pm
7:00 am	....Monrovia, Azusa....	*7:35 am
9:00 am		8:50 am
1:35 pm		**9:35 am
*4:00 pm	and	*9:55 am
**5:00 pm		*1:35 pm
*5:30 pm		3:55 pm
6:50 pm	..Intermediate Stations..	6:30 pm
7:00 am	........Pasadena........	*7:35 am
9:00 am	........Pasadena........	8:50 am
1:35 pm	........Pasadena........	9:35 am
*4:00 pm	........Pasadena........	*9:55 am
5:00 pm	........Pasadena........	*1:35 pm
*5:30 pm	........Pasadena........	3:55 pm
6:50 pm	........Pasadena........	6:30 pm
8:15 am	........Santa Ana........	8:43 am
*2:00 pm	........Santa Ana........	*1:15 pm
4:20 pm	........Santa Ana........	6:45 pm
7:52 am	....Santa Monica....	9:45 am
10:15 am	....Santa Monica....	3:45 pm
4:45 pm	....Santa Monica....	6:34 pm
10:00 am	........Redondo........	3:29 am
4:45 pm	........Redondo........	3:45 pm
*7:00 am	San Jacinto via Pasadena	*1:35 pm
*9:00 am	San Jacinto via Pasadena	*6:30 pm
*11:00 am	.San Jacinto via Orange.	*6:45 pm
*9:00 am	.Temecula via Pasadena.	*1:35 pm
*11:00 am	..Temecula via Orange..	
*8:15 am	Escondido via C'st Line	*1:15 pm
***4:20 pm	Escondido via C'st Line	

*Daily except Sunday. **Sunday only. ***Saturday only. All other trains daily.

Trains via Pasadena line arrive at Downey-ave. station seven minutes earlier and leave seven minutes later.

Palace vestibuled sleepers, upholstered tourist cars through to Kansas City and Chicago daily. Personally conducted excursions to Boston every Thursday. For rates, sleeping-car reservations, etc., call on or address
E. W. M'GEE,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 129 North Spring st., and La Grande Station, Los Angeles.
H. G. THOMPSON,
General Passenger Agent.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY—
In effect Monday, September 24, 1894.

Leave Los Angeles for Pasadena—
*6:35 am 7:10 am 8:00 am 9:00 am
10:30 am 12:25 pm 1:40 pm 3:00 pm
4:00 pm 5:20 pm 6:20 pm *11:30 pm
**9:30 pm

Leave Pasadena for Los Angeles—
*7:15 am 8:05 am 9:05 am 10:35 am
12:30 pm 1:45 pm 3:05 pm 4:05 pm
5:25 pm 7:05 pm 8:05 pm *12:15 am
**10:15 pm

Downey-ave. leaving time, 7 min. later.

Leave Los Angeles for Altadena—
9:00 am **10:30 am 1:40 pm 4:00 pm

Leave Altadena for Los Angeles—
10:10 am **12:00 m 2:40 pm 5:00 pm

Leave Los Angeles for Glendale—
*6:40 am **8:15 am **12:35 pm 5:25 pm

Leave Glendale for Los Angeles—
*7:26 am **9:12 am **1:25 pm 6:13 pm

Leave for Long Beach and San Pedro—
9:55 am **1:05 pm **5:15 pm **6:00 pm

Leave East San Pedro—
*7:25 am **7:50 am **11:20 am *3:40 pm
**4:15 pm

RUBIO CANYON AND ECHO MOUNTAIN.
Trains leave Los Angeles—
9:00 am **10:30 am 1:40 pm 4:00 pm

Fine pavilion, new hotel, grand scenery.
*Daily except Sunday.
**Sunday only. All others daily.
Stages meet 8:00 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. trains at Pasadena for Wilson's Peak, via new trail.
Passengers leaving Los Angeles at 8:00 a.m. for Wilson's Peak can return on same day.
Good hotel fare at $2 per day.
City ticket office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner First and Spring streets.
Depots east end First-st. and Downey-ave. bridges. General offices, First-st. depot.
T. B. BURNETT,
General Manager.
W. WINCUP, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY—
Goodall, Perkins & Co., general agents, San Francisco.
Steamers leave Port Los Angeles and Redondo for San Diego December 1, 6, 10, 15, 19, 24, 28, January 2, 6. Cars to connect leave Santa Fe depot at 10 a.m.
For San Francisco, Port Harford and Santa Barbara, December 3, 8, 12, 17, 21, 26, 30, January 4, 8. Cars to connect with steamer at Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 10 a.m., or Redondo Railroad depot at 9 a.m. Cars to connect with steamer at Port Los Angeles leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 1:10 p.m.
Steamers leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco and way ports December 5, 9, 14, 18, 23, 27, January 1, 5. Cars to connect with these steamers leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 5 p.m., or L. A. Terminal depot at 5:15 p.m.
The company reserves the right to change steamers or their days of sailing.
W. PARRIS, Agent,
124 W. Second st., Los Angeles, Cal.

REDONDO RAILWAY—
NO. 13, IN EFFECT
5 A.M., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894.
Los Angeles depot, cor. Grand ave. and Jefferson st. Take Grand-ave. cable or Main-st. and Agricultural Park horse cars.

Leave Los Angeles for Redondo.		Leave Redondo for Los Angeles.
9:05 am	........Daily........	7:30 am
1:35 pm	"	10:30 am
5:30 pm	"	4:10 pm
8:05 am	..Sat. and Sun. only..	6:45 pm

For rates on freight and passengers, apply at room 432, Bradbury building, corner Third and Broadway, Los Angeles. 'Phone 1304, or at depot, corner Grand avenue and Jefferson street. 'Phone No. 1, west.
D. M'FARLAND, Pres.
J. N. SUTTON, Supt.

ON CATALINA'S ISLE.

An Ancient Olla Factory—How the Indians Worked.

It has always been a puzzling question as to where the Indians secured the steatite rock from which they manufactured their ollas and cooking utensils, specimens of which are found in every old Indian burying ground in this section of the State. No such rock has been found in quantity anywhere on the Coast and the idea that these utensils had been shipped here in such quantities centuries ago, of course was not to be entertained. At last the ancient site of the manufactory of these things has been found on Santa Catalina Island, off the coast of Los Angeles. A late edition of the San Francisco Chronicle contained quite an article on this most ancient of California manufactories, from which we appropriate a portion:

"The trip by sea to the ancient olla manufactory is a most delightful one, passing along eight or ten miles of the northern coast of the island that is extremely picturesque. Rounding a big headland a valley is seen reaching up to the summit of the range in a gradual slope. About a mile away peculiar heaps of glistening earth are visible—the veritable heaps that were thrown up by the ancients.

"Climbing the hill evidences of ancient work are at once apparent in the excavations and piles of debris, and here are the ledges from which the cooking utensils or pots of all the Southern California aborigines were made. The stone is the same that was used in the time of Pliny and Theophrastus—the magnesium stone—identical with that found at Siphnus and Comun, better known as lapis ollaris. It is known to Americans as steatite, and has a greenish gray color and is easily cut. In almost any old burying ground on the island and the mainland the writer has found pieces of it. The stone is soft, while other ledges are hard, and takes a beautiful polish, and is valuable as building stone. When burnt it changes to a leaden color.

"The ledges, mounds and pits all tell the story of the ancient works. Here is a mound covered with circular marks where the pots have been cut out, the work being done entirely by hand and with rude flint knives. How long it must have taken to work out such a pot with such tools is difficult to determine. When the place was first discovered it was exactly as the native workers had left it. The tools of slate and flint were lying about, broken pots were scattered over the ground, and among the bushes or cactus many good ones more or less finished, were evidently waiting for the canoe that was to convey them to the mainland. Today in the piles of debris that are seen on all sides are broken bits and various objects showing that the natives used the soft stone for a variety of purposes. Some of the objects found were gauges of steatite, pointed scrapers, a stone perforated in the center (perhaps used in some game,) a flat stone slightly rounded and presumably used in case of sickness, being heated and placed on the affected member or portion of the body, slabs bearing rude representations of fishes showing that the ancient Santa Catalinans were to some extent artistic, sinkers for fishing lines and nets—one of the former being beautifully polished—small beads of steatite, dishes for paint, sculpture representing whales, seals and other animals, spoons etc., showing that the soft stone was employed for various purposes and took the place of metal, which they were wholly without.

"Here, then, was the first California manufactory. It was in full blast hundreds of years ago, and by the records at the Nipomo ranch of San Luis Obispo it is shown that between these localities there was an extensive trade carried on in the canoes that Vizcaino saw, in fact the first and earliest commerce of California, showing that the Golden State had its shipping and trade years in the misty past.

"On the recent visit of W. B. Paulding and others to the Cuyama ranch in search of Indian relics, many fine specimens of ollas were unearthed and that locality is fully 280 miles from the Santa Catalina island.

"The same style of cooking utensils have been discovered in San Diego county, thus showing that a territory 500 miles long, which records show was more numerously populated than at the present day, was supplied from this ancient factory on Santa Catalina Island. The Indians buried the cooking utensils with their squaws and the demand therefore must have been enormous.

OF INTEREST.

Mrs. Weaver-Jackson's parlors, the leading toilet establishment of Southern California, Nos. 206, 207 and 208, Stimson Block, are complete in each of the five departments. Deserving of special mention is the hair department, in charge of Mr. Roberti, a coiffeur of fourteen years' Paris experience. Hair goods to order are carefully executed. Complexion work by the new methods and manicuring for ladies and gentlemen have made these parlors well known to hundreds of Los Angeles people who recommend the operators.

ELECTRIC OIL HEATERS.

There are no stoves on the market that approach these. They are the best made, the strongest heating, the most perfect working stoves of their class ever produced, giving the best and purest combustion it is possible to secure in a stove of this kind. The evaporation of the water in the reservoir, located within the burner, creates a mild and healthful atmosphere in the room. One wick will last a whole season. They are graceful and symmetrical and are real stoves. See them at the W. C. Furrey Stove Co., Nos. 159 to 165 North Spring street.

COLD LODGING HOUSES

Cannot do the business as those that are heated. Investigate F. E. Browne's hot-air system.

THE CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO. AT 224 S. BROADWAY.

The Citizens' Investment Company, at No. 224 South Broadway, is one of the solid concerns of Los Angeles. Their specialty is real estate, loans, investments, etc. Mr. Richard Garvey, for ten years a resident of California, is president, and with his company has the confidence of the business public.

ENGINEERS

Roper's "Questions and Answers." Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main.

A LUNCH is not complete without the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer, brewed by the American Brewing Company. No dyspepsia with it. C. F. A. Last, wholesale dealer.

"JESSE MOORE" whiskies are unexcelled for purity and quality.

POMONA—

JOHN S. CALKINS—

OLIVE NURSERIES.

OLIVE GROWERS' HANDBOOK FREE.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Oceanic S.S.Co
(Spreckels' line)
Los Angeles to Honolulu and return $125. Yokohama and Hong-Kong via Honolulu and China lines. Round the world, 1st class, $610 to $614.
HUGH B. RICE, Agt.
124 W. 2d, Los Angeles

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Annual Report of the Associated Charities.

Full Detailed Statement of the Total Receipts and Expenditures.

A Great Deal of Good Accomplished with a Comparatively Small Amount of Money to do it With.

The first annual report of the Associated Charities has been prepared by Secretary Stuart. It is as follows:

The following is the first annual report of the Associated Charities to November 10, 1894. The donation of commissions on meal-tickets was from Parks and Warner on the tickets given out from this office, including commission on tickets sold. The delay in publishing this report was a desire to give a more detailed account of the work. In regard to the matter of expenses we would say that, as to printing, the bulk of it was for books and blanks that will not need to be duplicated for many years. The daily papers have been very kind, always lending their columns to the organization for everything of interest, both to the society and to the public. The amount of salaries was increased during the disturbance caused by the presence of the army of unemployed last spring when the city turned that work over to this organization, which made it necessary to employ more help for that period.

In reviewing the work of the year's labor of the central office, aided by the ward conferences and individual members, I am confident you appreciate the fact that while not entirely satisfactory as regards the result sought for, yet some things have been accomplished for the good of society in general, and the worthy poor especially, which could not have been done, at least so effectively, without this organization.

The beginning made by the organization is enough to demonstrate that the number who live by begging can be greatly reduced, and the worthy ones correspondingly assisted more freely. Although the society was formed one year since, yet its organization was not completed until five weeks later, and the office was not in readiness until the 1st of January. Since then there have been 820 cases reported to the central office, each of which has been investigated and recorded in alphabetical order. In every case a record is made of the address, history, ages and number of applicants and necessities, with the existing conditions, all of which are necessary to properly understand the amount and kind of help to render. When aid is given a systematic account is kept in each case, and when not given the reason is duly noted.

In our experiences much overlapping was found in giving by the city, county, individuals, societies, churches, etc., which, to a large extent, has been corrected by the hearty co-operation of the workers in other organizations conferring with the central office and consulting our records. In time we expect this error to be almost wholly corrected.

Our community is now brought to face the unsolved problem of how to deal justly with its large and ever-increasing influx of indigent health-seekers, who are sent here by other cities and communities without any better reason, seemingly, than to relieve themselves of the care and cost of these unfortunate, helpless ones, often too far gone with incurable diseases to even hope for temporary relief in any place. We have not seen our way clear to effect a remedy. All investigation of the worthy and needy is done with a view to have the applicant assured of a friendly assistance to their call for aid, and with as little publicity as practical. When a rigid scrutiny reveals fraud, it is not concealed from an inquiring public, and this has been effective in ridding the community of some "chronics" who have lived for years off the credulous charitable people. We have assisted many worthy ones, some of whom have become self-sustaining.

The receipts of cash from date of organization to November 10, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Membership, $1 per year	$ 785.00	
Donations by individuals	2675.48	
Lectures	94.25	
Concert by Young Ladies Orchestra, net	14.30	
Entertainment by Whittier State School Cadets, net	156.50	
Sale of meal-tickets	55.65	
Donation by La Fiesta de Los Angeles	100.00	
Donation by California and Concordia Baseball Clubs	50.00	
Donation by commission on meal-tickets	75.40	
Donation by City Council	400.00	
Appropriation by county and city jointly	500.00	
Donation by church of Rivera	8.45	
Donation by Bnial Brith Sunday-school	12.25	
Donation by Chamber of Commerce	100.00	
Donation by Long Beach merchants	7.50	
Donation by Legion Francaise	25.00	$5059.78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Meal-tickets, fuel, groceries, bedding, furniture, lodgings, rents, clothing, nurses, medicine and transportation expenses	$3907.30	
Salaries	619.50	
Printing and incidental expenses	424.45	4951.25
Balance		$108.53

Other donations consist of clothing (new and second-hand) 253 packages, second-hand furniture, fresh and dried fruit, fifty sacks of potatoes, and many small packages of fruits and vegetables; also canned fruit. All of these have been placed in the homes of the needy. We have aided in securing homes for homeless children, and secured medical attention for the sick; procured employment for men and women, many of them in permanent situations, where they earn their own support. A wood-yard is needed greatly for the reason so well understood by all, but as yet cannot be established without financial aid to a greater amount is supplied.

T. J. STUART, Secretary.

THE DRINK CURSE.

An Eloquent Lecture by Dr. Tracy at Simpson Tabernacle.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, the evangelist, spoke to a good audience at Simpson Tabernacle last night, on the theme, "Woman's Relation to the Drink Curse." Among other things, the speaker said:

"How many of you husbands would dare go home tonight and give an itemized account of your expenditures for 1894? Your wife is your partner, and she has a right to know where the money goes. Remember, your wife is your equal, perhaps your superior. Husbands, go home tonight and take your wives into your confidence, just as you did before she was your wife. If you are worth a dollar, no doubt she has made 75 cents of it, or saved it for you.

"I will leave the husbands and wives now, and turn to the young men and young women. Young woman, if you present the winecup to a young man, and afterward he becomes your husband, and abuses you and disgraces you and brings you to poverty, then you are reaping what you have sown. Never encourage drinking in your presence."

The speaker denounced all games of cards, parlor gambling, as he called it, in scathing terms. He said: "If there are any gambling Methodists here tonight, I am after them. What right have you, young woman, to lend your influence to a gambling scheme? May God waken the young womanhood of Los Angeles to a realization of their responsibility.

"This is the last night of the year; soon it will be the last hour. Its opportunities will have gone, and can never return. May you go from this house tonight resolved that you will not indorse anything that is not God-like or Christ-like, and may God add His blessing."

THE FOOLS' CLUB.

Only Six Members, but All are Choice Spirits.

It's New Year's day and still we are not happy—that is, the Fools are not, and there are fools in Los Angeles, whether the fact is recognized or not. The fun of it, however, is that these particular fools are rather proud than otherwise to be known as such, and it is a compliment rather than the reverse upon seeing one of them pass on the street, to say, "There goes a Fool." Of course, there are fools and fools, and these are not they who have the common, but unsavory adjective as a prefix.

As a matter of fact they are members of the Fools' Club. There are only six of them, but they are choice spirits and thorough Fools, every one. A standing rule of the club is that at the periodical intervals when the club takes a jaunt every member must be present. Nothing can be done by a quorum, or a majority, or through the unavoidable absence of one or more Fools. Unanimous consent is the guiding principle of this coterie of good fellows.

First comes Superintendent W. B. Beamer of the Southern California Railroad Company, a jovial, good-natured Fool, and, perhaps, the leading spirit in the organization; then there is Harry Seigel, who is not so much of a Fool that he can't chase the elusive dollar with a very keen business instinct; Maj. Duncan of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Capt. A. W. Barrett are worthy members of the club, and Charlie Mariner completes the list of those who may pose as Fools in private life, but are quite able to hold their end up in the business community.

Every six weeks or so the club has an outing, and it was agreed that on New Year's day the members should foolishly take a trip out of the city, dine together as Fools, and then return to Los Angeles and complete the conviviality by fooling one another to the top of their bent. Superintendent Beamer hurried home from Chicago so that his brother Fools might not suffer disappointment, for they could not go without him. Sad to relate Capt. Barrett has been unavoidably detained in San Francisco and a great, big, overgrown discontent has seized upon the club. The individual members have little to say. When asked regarding Capt. Barrett's absence they look wise and say: "He's a—well, a Fool," and that suffices.

FOOTBALL.

THE GREAT GAME AT ATHLETIC PARK TODAY.

The Stanfords and the Athletic Club Team Will Try Conclusions on the Gridiron—The Line-up.

The largest crowd ever at a local sporting event will be at Athletic Park this afternoon to see the Los Angeles Athletic Club football team do battle with the victorious Leland Stanford, Jr., University team, that won their game with the Chicago University team so handsomely last Saturday.

The bad weather kept away the crowd from that game, but even as it was a phenomenally large attendance was scored, and now that every indication is for a fine day today, it is safe to say that the expectations of the management will be fully met. The best people of the cities around the bay attend the great games at the San Francisco Haight-street grounds, and this afternoon athletic and fashionable Los Angeles will go to learn more about kicks-off, punts, wedges, bucking the center, goals and touch-downs and runs around the end.

The chrysanthemum bang and the college and club yells will fill the air to the encouragement of the champions, and the joy of the juveniles. And then it is so the mode to know a yell and to give it, and the ladies so love those "Rah, rah, rahs," and long-haired savages, they look so barbarously wild and strong, and are, withal, so gentle and pleasant and well educated.

If you favor either side and are at all in for doing the proper caper you will pick your colors and your yell and get enthusiastic and cheer at every gain your side makes, though you must be sure who's ball it is before you wave your flag or ribbon, and give the warwhoop.

Stanford's crimson is known the Coast over, and their "Rah rah, rah!" is lately familiar. This is it:

Rah! rah! rah!
Rah! rah! rah!
Rah! rah! Stanford!

The Athletic Club's emblem is cardinal and white, and its slogan ought to be familiar to all, but as it is not (sad to say) here it is:

Rah! rah! rah!
L!—A!—A!—C!
Zip! boom! ah!

The game commences at 2:30 p.m., sharp, and it is expected to be a hot one. The men will line up, according to the official arrangement, as follows:

Stanford.	Position.	Athletic.
Kennedy	Full back	Towne
Reynolds	Right half back	Wright
Dole	Left half back	Murietta
Harrelson	Quarter back	McIntosh
Downing (Capt.)	Right end (Capt.)	Haskins
Pauley	Left end	Mosbergh
Hazzard	Center	Collins
Thomas	Right tackle	Young
Cochran	Left tackle	Leeds
Burnett	Right guard	Gartin
Fickert	Left guard	Turner

The Athletic Club team has been putting in some of its hardest practice, and are undismayed at the great playing they have seen the Stanfords do. They have rather been harder at work on their signals and exercising. Yesterday they did a lot of gymnasium work and in the afternoon practiced at the park.

The college team has been resting from the strain of Saturday's game, and it will take only a little signal practice and warming-up exercise before the event today to put them into shape.

Yesterday morning Dr. W. G. Cochran took the Stanford boys on an excursion to Mt. Lowe, and they enjoyed his hospitality only as a healthy football player enjoys everything. The visitors are delighted with this country, and the courtesies their Southern friends have shown them, and will go back with kind memories of Los Angeles and environs.

The personnel of the Stanford line-up has been changed materially since the game with Chicago, as a glance at the table will show. Several substitutes will be given a chance to play today, and the different regular players will be changed around so they may familiarize themselves with the different stations. Capt. Downing, for instance, is to play right end, when he is accustomed to playing right tackle.

These changes, while not serious, tend to weaken the Stanford team slightly. Any way, the men are all strong and hearty, and calculate to keep the Athletics under, while the Athletic men are also strong and hearty and calculate to defeat the men from the North. Therefore, it will be interesting.

On a Serious Charge.

The preliminary examination of B. W. and M. E. Sykes, on a charge of procuring an abortion, was set for January 4, at 3 p.m., by Justice Seaman yesterday. Mary Whittaker, of No. 416 Lafayette street, swore to the complaint, alleging that M. E. Sykes, who is a physician at No. 127 North Main street, had prepared certain drugs and medicines which he administered to her with intent to procure a miscarriage.

B. W. Sykes is janitor of the postoffice building. All the parties are negroes.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WHAT THE INSTITUTION IS AND IS DOING.

In its New Quarters—An Exhibit that Well Represents All of Southern California's Varied Productions.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which now numbers about 800 members, and recently moved into its commodious new building on the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, specially constructed for the purpose, has been largely instrumental in aiding the progress of Los Angeles and of Southern California during the past few years.

The exhibit of Southern California products maintained by the chamber in its spacious hall has no equal on the Coast, and probably few if any in the United States.

The exhibits are tastefully arranged, the larger and more particularly striking features being placed about the middle of the main floor, and the others being assigned about the sides of the main floor and on the balcony floor above.

The various exhibits are described in detail as follows:

Walnut tower, plate-glass and nickel, ten-foot base, twenty-five feet high; contains 200 pounds of nuts; was exhibited at the World's Fair and at the Midwinter Fair; took premium at both fairs. The nute were donated by the Rivera Walnut-growers' Association. The expense of building the case was paid by the County World's Fair Committee; cost, $1200. It was designed by Mr. Eisen of this city, and was built by a Chicago firm. Attached to the tower is a card bearing the inscription: "The walnut-growers of Rivera sold forty-five carloads of nuts as a consequence of the exhibit at the World's Fair and Midwinter Fair."

The walnut elephant is covered with 850 pounds of English walnuts over a wire frame that stands ten feet high. It weighs 2000 pounds, and is surmounted with a houdah made of Egyptian corn, Dent corn, broom corn, barley, wheat and tree moss. This was one of the main attractions at the Midwinter Fair. It cost $500. Under the elephant, among other things, is a jar containing sections of a watermelon in an excellent state of preservation.

Wine bottle, twenty-five feet high, was made in this city and exhibited at the Midwinter Fair; is covered with ninety cases of wine, donated by C. F. A. Last, Sierra Madre Vintage Company, Cucamonga Wine Agency, Steineke & Bruning, H. J. Woollacott, Pironi & Slatri, Pacific Wine Company and Secondo Guasti.

The ear of corn, twenty-three feet high, six-foot base, covered with forty-five bushels of white Dent corn, donated by Rivera and Whittier. This also was a drawing card at the Midwinter Fair.

The kiosk of dried fruit stands 6x15 feet, and contains samples artistically arranged of all commercial dried fruits of Southern California. The work was done by W. W. Bliss of Duarte. This feature was originally used as a walnut exhibit in the California building at the World's Fair.

The olive tower, six feet base, seventeen feet high, a feature of the Pomona Board of Trade for the Midwinter Fair, is covered with oil and olives put up by J. L. Howland. The base is covered with dried fruits and olives on branches. Pomona also furnished a large variety of olives from the nursery of J. S. Calkins, and, besides these, there are samples of fresh fruit and bunches of green dates which attract a good deal of attention. A part of the Pomona exhibit was at the World's and Midwinter fairs.

Catalina Island is represented by a handsome booth constructed of serpentine marble artistically turned and carved. This exhibit cost $3000. It is furnished by the Banning Bros. It has been much admired, and adds another enterprise to the many heretofore unknown treasures of Southern California.

The Bishop Company's case is one of the World's Fair features, and one of the handsomest displays in the exhibit. It is artistically filled with crystallized fruits, candied and fruit tablets, and was one of the attractions from this section at the World's Fair. The eagle surmounting this case occupied a position on top of the orange tower in the Horticultural Building at the World's Fair.

The Whittier State-school exhibit, relief map, model farm, hotel booth, Schumacher and Steckel exhibits were all among the very fine attractions of the Midwinter.

The Union Oil Company's display was originally made and exhibited in the old Chamber of Commerce rooms; it still stays in the exhibit and advertises another creditable California enterprise.

Most of the display of fruit in glass and the grains are from the World's Fair and Midwinter Fair exhibits.

San Diego is represented by an elaborate variety of samples of her products, occupying a table four feet by twenty-five feet. There are fresh and dried fruits, besides fish and other articles. This exhibit also includes a large painting, showing the city of San Diego and surroundings, giving one a good idea of their locations. A number of large photographs further illustrate that part of Southern California.

Riverside county displays citrus fruits and her Midwinter Fair material, consisting of dried fruits, raisins, grains, olives, honey and scenic photographs, on a table on the main floor, and also occupies one side of an educational table in the gallery, with photographs of her county school and city school buildings.

San Bernardino county's display consists largely of citrus fruits, mostly in glass. She also exhibits a line of beet sugar, made at the celebrated Chino factory, and dried fruits.

The most attractive feature of the display is the revolving album, showing the orchards, ranches, cities and homes, for which this county is so noted.

Orange county exhibits everything known to grow in California, from artichokes to oranges; prominent among which are pumpkins weighing 240 pounds, gourds six feet long, celery that surpasses the celebrated Michigan article, and dried fruits that for size and quality cannot be excelled.

Ventura county has engaged a table, and will install a full exhibit after the new Supervisors take their seats.

Long Beach and Lucerne each have tables covered with apples, pears, peaches, berries, nuts, grain and vegetables that would do credit to any locality. The display from these places is one of the most elaborate of any of the exhibits from outside of Los Angeles.

Whittier, besides her State-school display, has a table on the main floor filled with olives, citrus fruits, grains, nuts, jellies and jams.

Artesia and Norwalk each have a table of their attractive products.

Vernon and South Los Angeles contribute peaches, pears, quinces, berries and apples.

Rosecran's ranch fills a table with her products, showing what can be raised without irrigation.

The Palms displays apples and grains, while Antelope Valley shows grain and almonds. Eagle Rock and Tropico exhibit the finest peaches in the hall.

Glendale's table contains samples of her productive valley. Cahuenga, as usual, has a representative exhibit of vegetables, corn in stalk, grain, citrus fruits, pears, plums, etc.

Azusa has a small display of fruit in glass, and dried fruits.

La Canyada makes a display of her World's Fair goods, which is very creditable.

Lankershim and Toluca display apples, pears, peaches and quinces as fine as those from any locality represented in the hall.

Among the richly productive sections of the country, Duarte comes in with her display.

In rooms over the offices the artists have installed a display that is a credit to the country, and one well worth seeing; adjoining, the Natural History Society has under construction a display of eggs, birds, reptiles, etc., that is not only entertaining but instructive.

Many of the plants used in the decorations were used in decorating the Southern California Building at the Midwinter Fair. Other plants were loaned from the East Side Park by Lewis Stengle.

E. D. Sturtevant of the city displays a beautiful collection of pond lilies of different colors. The lilies are in a tank about fourteen inches deep, and nearly filled with water. They are artistically arranged and produce a fine effect.

The Cahuega Valley is represented by exhibits furnished by Jacob Miller. There are bananas, coffee plants bearing the genuine berries, figs, peaches, grapes and corn.

T. J. Kerns furnishes from his ranch some of the largest samples in the hall of quinces, pears, sweet potatoes and strawberries.

On the south wall hangs a neatly-framed picture of the Times linotype battery and "Columbia" Hoe inset press.

There are photographic exhibits by Waite, Schumacher, Steckel, Stiffler, Putnam, Hill of Pasadena, McMillen of Riverside, Brewster of Ventura and the Union Photo Engraving Company.

Among the other exhibits are H. W. Stoll & Co., soda water; Alhambra Shoe Factory, display of shoes; Miss Freeman, baking powder exhibit; the Curapella Company, a display of shaving soap; Pacific Bicycle Company, samples of bicycles.

On the upper floor is shown a relief map of the county, executed by Fred J. Berre, and also a model of a small ranch under irrigation.

THE ART EXHIBIT.

The art display is one of the most attractive features of the whole exhibit, and was visited by a large number of people during the evening. The pictures are arranged with due regard to light, etc., and make a most creditable showing by Los Angeles artists.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

What the farmer needs, about as much as anything, in the manifold work of the farm, is power, applicable power, constantly, as it were, on tap, under perfect control. Messrs. Mann & Johnson, at Nos. 1009-1013 North Main street, have a new building devoted to the manufacture of gasoline engines. They manufacture the best of the kind, an engine that is both easy to operate, economical, reliable. For pumping water, grinding feed, sawing wood, operating a dairy, and other uses too numerous to mention here, this engine is invaluable to the farmer. Mining and manufacturing investors are also greatly interested in this. A personal inspection invited and correspondence solicited. Goes without saying that interested parties are heartily welcomed by these gentlemen. The engines have but one adjustment, and for workmanship and material they surpass. Jobbing and repairing of all kinds a specialty and general machinists' work undertaken.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The National Bank of California is one of the growing institutions of the city. Has never disappointed its customers. It has a capital paid in in coin of $250,000. Its gross assets are over $800,000.00, and is daily adding to its customers. Its board of directors are O. H. Churchill, O. T. Johnson, W. L. Graves, E. F. C. Klokke, John Wolfskill, George Irvine, M. H. Sherman, N. W. Stockwell, W. S. de Van, John M. C. Marble, A. H. Hadley, T. E. Newlin, John E. Marble, an unusually strong board of wealthy, successful, representative men. Its location is most convenient, and its business such as has made its stock quite a regular dividend-payer. It is an institution that must commend itself in every way to those desiring to change or make new bank connections.

NEW YEAR'S TURKEY DINNER

Served from 11:30 to 2 and from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. at Cosmopolitan, Nos. 219-221 West Second street, 25 cents.

SHARP & SAMSON, funeral directors, No. 536 South Spring street. Tel. No. 1029.

Beware of Imposition!

The attention of fathers and mothers is called to the fact that Castoria is put up and sold in one size bottles only, and not in any other form. It cannot be purchased in bulk. The wrapper around each original bottle of Castoria bears the facsimile signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher. All others are fraud. We caution the public against an unprincipled druggist who offers for sale a preparation, giving it a name sounding similar to Castoria, which is intended to deceive the public and enable him to make a few cents more profit, at the same time risking the health of children using such a preparation. Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on ev'ry wrapper.

Locomotor Ataxia, Epilepsy . . .

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SPINAL CORD FIND READY AMELIORATION FROM THE USE OF MEDULLINE,

THE EXTRACT OF THE SPINAL CORD OF THE OX, PREPARED UNDER THE FORMULA OF Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND, IN HIS LABORATORY AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dose, 5 drops. Price, two drachms, $1.00.

Columbia Chemical Co., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEND FOR BOOK.

Broadway Fuel Depot

TELEPHONE 472.

CALEDONIAN.. WELLINGTON.. COAL

Wood, Charcoal, Kindling, Hay and Grain.

Prompt delivery—Low price.

T. W. WALLACE, 432 South Broadway, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PROF. III, 8

J. HORSCH, M. D., Graduate of Wurzburg; late of the "Charite," Berlin.

Lung, Stomach, Blood, a Specialty.

Office and residence, 363 South Main street, opposite Westminster Hotel. Hours, 7 to 11 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

No Home Should be Without It.

It takes the place of a Doctor and costly prescriptions.

No loss of time, no interference with business while taking. No danger from exposure after taking. Invalids and delicate persons will find it the mildest Aperient and Tonic they can use. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

Chickering

Steck,

Hardman,

Kingsbury.

Where can you find better music makers in the world of pianos than these? Made for music, every one. That's the reason we sell them. We won't handle a poor piano. So if you want a good one you better come to us.

GARDNER & ZELLNER,

213 SOUTH BROADWAY

UNTIL FEBRUARY 1 ONLY.

Positively the Last Month of the $5 Rate for all Diseases. Under no Circumstances can this Generous Offer be Extended or Renewed.

Dr. Shores has Procured More Rooms in the Redick Block and Extra Help will be Employed in the Laboratory, and a Great Effort Made to Accommodate all During January.

As will be seen in another column of this paper, Dr. Shores has extended his $5 rate until February 1.

In an interview with the doctor yesterday, when asked as to the continuance of this low rate, he said: "Yes, I will extend it through January only.

"At $5 a month I mean that the only cost to patients for all troubles they may have is only $5; this includes everything necessary to effect a cure in their case, examination, care, medicine, etc. This is certainly as low as it possibly can be. I do not care to make large profits from the sick, for they have been robbed so often that I feel it a duty to protect them against a cheap class of misfit medical pretenders. But I wish you to say to your readers that I cannot possibly renew or extend the $5 rate after February 1; so I request all who desire to take a full course of treatment to apply as soon as possible, for those who wait until the last few days and are unable to get in will lose the opportunity, as no excuse will be accepted for an extension of the rate."

Dr. Shores, in giving to the public his services and treatment at such a reasonable fee, and furnishing medicine free, has certainly gained the confidence and good will of every intelligent citizen. It is so often necessary for chronic sufferers to go without the proper medical attention on account of the high fees charged by the average physician; then the patient must pay 75 cents for a prescription of a druggist. Dr. Shores has his own laboratory, where medicines are furnished the patient free.

DR. A. J. SHORES CO.

SPECIALISTS.

Parlors 4, 5, 6, Redick Block, Cor. First and Broadway,

OPPOSITE TIMES OFFICE.

Specialties—Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Lung trouble and all chronic affections of the stomach, liver and kidneys.

Office Hours—9 to 12, mornings; 2 to 5, afternoons; 7 to 8, evenings.

Sundays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

BANKS

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK

OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CAPITAL (paid up)	$ 500,000.00
SURPLUS AND RESERVE	820,000.00
TOTAL	$1,320,000.00

OFFICERS: I. W. HELLMAN, President; H. W. HELLMAN, Vice-President; JOHN MILNER, Cashier; H. J. FLEISHMAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS: W. H. Perry, C. E. Thom, A. Glassell, O. W. Childs, C. Ducommun, T. L. Duque, J. B. Lankershelm, H. W. Hellman, I. W. Hellman.

Sell and buy Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Special Collection Department. Correspondence invited

Los Angeles National Bank

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

CAPITAL	$500,000
SURPLUS	57,500
TOTAL	$557,500

Geo. H. Bonebrake.......President
Warren Gillelen.......Vice-President
F. C. Howes.......Cashier
E. W. Coe.......Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS—Geo. H. Bonebrake, Warren Gillelen, P. M. Green, Chas. A Marriner, W. C. Brown, A. W. Francisco, E. P. Johnson, M. T. Allen, F. C. Howes.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The National Bank of California is one of the few banks that successfully stood the shock of the late panic and maintained full coin payments right through.

The National Bank of California pays no interest on deposits in any form, offers no special inducements for business other than reliability when the customers exercise their right to demand their money.

In the matter of loans it looks more to reliability than high rates of interest, and desires on loans except from good and reliable parties, and then exacts good security, believing that no bank is better or more reliable than its loans

DIRECTORS: O. H. CHURCHILL, W. L. GRAVES, W. S. DEVAN, O. T. JOHNSON, E. F. C. KLOKKE, T. E. NEWLIN, JOHN WOLFSKILL, GEORGE IRVINE, A. HADLEY, H. H. SHERMAN, N. W. STOWELL, JOHN E. MARBLE, JOHN M. C. MARBLE.

SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, 152 N. Spring st., Los Angeles. Capital stock $100,000

DIRECTORS: J. H. BRALY, President; SIMON MAIER, Vice-President; W. D. WOOLWINE, Cashier; A. H. BRALY, Secretary; H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson, F. A. Gibson, J. M. Elliott, C. N. Hasson, R. W. Poindexter.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK—230 N. Main st.

Capital stock $100,000; Surplus 30,000; President, JOHN E. PLATER; Vice-President, HERMAN W. HELLMAN; Cashier, W. M. CASWELL.

DIRECTORS—Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater, Herman W. Hellman, I. W. Hellman, Jr., W. M. Caswell. Interest paid on deposits. Money loaned on first-class real estate.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK—Paid-up capital $100,000.00; Surplus and undivided profits 20,510.44; E. N. M'DONALD, President; S. W. LUITWIELER, Vice-President; VICTOR PONET, Vice-President; M. N. AVERY, Cashier; P. F. SCHUMACHER, Asst. Cashier. Five per cent. interest allowed on term deposits. Money loaned on first-class real estate.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL condition of the LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK at the close of business December 31st, 1894.

RESOURCES.	
Cash on hand	$ 3,056.51
Cash in other banks	56,717.07
United States and other bonds	165,600.00
Loans on real estate	881,894.46
Real estate taken for debt	95,866.21
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
Total resources	$1,205,134.25
LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in coin	$ 25,000.00
Undivided profits	37,167.27
Due depositors	1,142,966.98
Total liabilities	$1,205,134.25

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS Angeles, ss.

We do solemnly swear that we have, and that each of us has, a personal knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing report, and that every allegation, statement, matter and thing therein contained, is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(Signed) JOHN E. PLATER, (Seal) President.
(Signed) W. M. CASWELL, (Seal) Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1894.

(Signed) A. C. TAYLOR, (Seal) Notary Public, In and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CONdition of the German-American Savings Bank, January 1st, 1895.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid up	$100,000.00
Surplus	30,000.00
Undivided profits	3,968.68
Stockholders' dividend	4,000.00
Due depositors	511,003.73
Total	$648,972.41
RESOURCES.	
Bills receivable	$481,546.46
Furniture and fixtures	2,964.87
Bank premises	80,492.09
Other assets	4,366.80
Cash on hand and in bank	79,602.19
Total	$648,972.41

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS Angeles, ss.

S. W. Luitwieler and M. N. Avery being each separately duly sworn, says: That S. W. Luitwieler is vice-president and M. N. Avery is secretary of the corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

S. W. LUITWIELER, Vice-president.
M. N. AVERY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1894.
(Seal) PERCIVAL F. SCHUMACHER, Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Second and Spring sts., Los Angeles.
Paid-up capital $500,000; Reserve 42,500.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSacted. Interest paid on time deposits. Safe-deposit boxes for rent. We act as trustee for corporations, guardian of estates, etc.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
W. G. Cochran, president; H. J. Woollacott and J. F. Towell, vice-presidents; J. W. A. Off, cashier; Geo. H. Bonebrake, B. F. Ball, P. M. Green, O. T. Johnson, A. A. Hubbard, J. W. P. Gardiner, F. O. Johnson.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK.
Nadeau Block, cor. First and Spring sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
L. N. BREED, President; W. F. BOSBYSHELL, Vice-President; C. N. FLINT, Cashier; W. H. HOLLIDAY, Asst. Cashier.
Paid up capital $200,000; Surplus and undivided profits 23,000.
DIRECTORS—D. Remick, Thos. Goss, W. H. Holliday, L. N. Breed, H. T. Newell, Wm. H. Avery, Silas Holman, M. Hagan, Frank Rader, E. C. Bosbyshell, W. F. Bosbyshell.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
Capital $500,000; Surplus 57,500; Total $557,500.
GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, President; WARREN GILLELEN, Vice-President; F. C. HOWES, Cashier; E. W. COE, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS—Geo. H. Bonebrake, Warren Gillelen, P. M. Green, Chas. A. Marriner, W. C. Brown, A. W. Francisco, E. P. Johnson, M. T. Allen, F. C. Howes.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES—
Capital stock $400,000; Surplus 200,000.
J. M. ELLIOTT, President; W. G. KERCKHOFF, Vice-President; FRANK A. GIBSON, Cashier; G. B. SHAFFER, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., 148 S. Main st.
Five per cent. interest paid on deposits.
Capital stock $200,000.
OFFICERS—F. N. Myers, Pres.; Maurice S. Hellman, Vice-Pres.; T. W. Phelps, Cashier; W. D. Longyear, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS: W. L. Graves, Maurice S. Hellman, J. M. C. Marble, J. A. Graves, H. L. Pinney, J. H. Shankland, C. H. Sessions, J. H. Harris, J. F. Sartori, F. N. Myers, T. W. Phelps.

LEGAL.

Proposals for Piping.

THE AZUSA IRRIGATING COMPANY INvites bids, until 12 o'clock noon December 22d, instant, for the completion of its irrigating system, consisting of 29 miles of pipe and concrete ditch, more or less, as per specifications. Bids are invited for cement pipe, vitrified pipe, steel pipe or any other pipe known to be serviceable and suitable for the purpose, including a certain amount of concrete ditch, as per specifications. Bids may be made for the work payable at the option of the company in its first mortgage bonds or cash, or at the option of the bidder in part bonds and part cash or all cash. It is the understanding that the "water in the pipe agreement" shall be recorded before a contract is signed, and failure to record said agreement will release the bidder from any liability under the bid. The paper is now signed and ready for record. The specifications may be seen in charge of Engineer J. A. Maddock, at Hotel Corfu, Los Angeles, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at the Azusa Valley Bank, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, previous to December 22nd, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. All bids should be made on blank forms to be had on application to the undersigned, and should be addressed to the undersigned and accompanied by a certified check on some reputable bank drawn to his order for not less than two per cent. of the bid, and indorsed "proposals for piping." The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. For further information apply to

ALFRED P. GRIFFITH, Secretary Azusa Irrigating Co., Azusa Valley Bank, Azusa, Cal.

The receipt and opening of bids as above has been postponed until Saturday, Jan'y 5th, 1895, at 10:30 a.m.

By order of the board of directors.

ALFRED P. GRIFFITH, Secretary.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Los Angeles Cemetery Association, a corporation, for the election of trustees and other officers for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said corporation, room 339, Bradbury Block, Broadway and Third st., Los Angeles, California, on Monday, January 7th, 1895, at the hour of 3:15 p.m. All stockholders and owners of lots in "Evergreen Cemetery" are entitled to vote at said meeting.

December 24th, 1894.

R. K. WOOD, Secretary, 339 Bradbury Block.

Stockholders Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Rosedale Cemetery Association will be held at the office of the company, 151 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., on Thursday, January 10, 1895, at 9:30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing directors to act for the ensuing year and to attend to such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE SINSABAUGH, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the California Bank will be held at the office of the bank, corner of Second street and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., on Tuesday, January 8, 1895, at 3 p.m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. M. WITMER, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20, 1894.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pacific Bear Electric & Power Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 37 Bryson Block, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it.

T. M. GIBSON, Secretary.

Los Angeles, Dec. 6th, 1894.

The Times-Mirror Company,
PUBLISHERS OF
The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly.

H. G. OTIS......................President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER........Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER......Secretary.
ALBERT McFARLAND...............Treasurer.

Office: Times Building.
N. E. corner of First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial 674; Business office 29.
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: E. KATZ, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Founded December 4, 1881.

The Los Angeles Times

VOLUME XXVII. FOURTEENTH YEAR.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, receiving nightly from 14,000 to 16,000 words of FRESH TELEGRAPHIC NEWS over 18,500 miles of leased wires.

TERMS: By Mail, $9 a year; by carrier, 85 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. SUNDAY TIMES $2 a year. WEEKLY, $1.30; six months, 75 cents.

Sworn Net Average Circulation for the Year 1894, 13,358 Daily

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—Minstrels.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—Cinderella.

POSTAGE.

The postage on this issue of The Times—36 pages—to all parts of the United States, Mexico and Canada is three (3) cents, and to all countries within the Universal Postal Union, is six (6) cents, the weight being over 8 ounces. The rate of two (2) cents previously advertised was based upon a sheet of 32 pages, which it was at first designed to issue.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The past year has been one of depression and poor business throughout the country. Factories and mines have been closed down, throwing hundreds of thousands of men out of work, while, to add to the prevailing distress, the staple crops through a large portion of the Western States were more or less of a failure, and where they were not a failure, the prices that have prevailed for grain and cotton have been so extremely low that the man who had something of a crop was little better off, after he had paid the expense of harvesting and marketing it, than the man who had nothing.

How has it been with us here in Southern California?

It is true that we had last winter what is known here as a "dry season"—that is to say, the rainfall was considerably less than the average—less than it had been for a dozen years or more. In consequence of this the grain and hay crops were very light—scarcely sufficient being raised for home consumption. For the same reason the honey crop was a comparative failure. In spite of these drawbacks, it is not too much to say that the past year has been one of the most prosperous that Los Angeles city and Southern California have ever enjoyed. This is shown by the condition of the banks, by the record of failures in business, by the increasing trade of our merchants, by the numerous real-estate sales, and by the remarkably large amount of building and other improvements which have been made during the past year.

The orange crop of last season was not so heavy as usual, but the growers did better than for several years past, owing to the fact that they had organized to market their product. The same tactics will be pursued during the present season, and the outlook at present is a bright one for those who are so fortunate as to own a bearing orchard of citrus fruits, especially as the Florida crop has been so heavily damaged by frost.

The production of Southern California lemons is rapidly increasing, and they meet with a good and constantly-increasing market, as the excellent qualities of the fruit become better understood. Within a few years it is evident that the production of lemons in this section will rival in importance the orange industry.

The past year saw a noteworthy increase in the production of deciduous fruits in Southern California. It is only within the past few years that deciduous fruits have been raised at all south of the Tehachepi for export; but we shall soon be able to rival our northern neighbors in this department of horticulture also. The apricot and prune especially seem to do well in this section, and very large quantities of those fruits have been dried during the past year.

Another horticultural product which is rapidly coming to the front is the walnut. One walnut-growers' association at Rivera shipped during the year 147 cars of nuts, worth over $150,000. The total walnut crop of Southern California for 1894 is estimated at 250 carloads, worth about $250,000, and this is only a beginning, as most walnut orchards are still quite young.

The production of winter vegetables for Eastern shipment has also increased steadily, having been aided by concessions in freight rates, which have been made by the railroads. This is another "infant industry" which has a bright future. When we consider the vast market there is throughout the United States and Canada for vegetables at midwinter, it is easy to see that there is no limit to the extension of this business, except the limit of available land that is beyond the domain of "Jack Frost."

In spite of the removal of the two-cent bounty on sugar, the output of the Chino factory has been largely increased, the product of several thousand acres of land in Orange county having been utilized, in addition to that of the Chino ranch. The quality of the beets that are raised here has been astonishingly good, and it cannot be long before we have more factories like that of Chino.

In the field of mining there have also been some important developments. The gold mines in the neighborhood of Perris, in Riverside county, are being worked with much success, and a number of new locations have been made there which seem to prove that the development of that mining section has only just commenced. Probably the most important event of the year to the city of Los Angeles has been the development of petroleum within the city limits, to which reference is made elsewhere in this number of The Times. This discovery should do much to make possible the establishment of manufacturing on a large scale in Los Angeles. The Los Angeles rolling-mill, which is now in successful operation, will soon be followed by many other enterprises of a similar character.

The population of Los Angeles city is now certainly not less than 70,000. There are good reasons for supposing that it is even more. The immigration during the past year has been very large, one transcontinental railway having hauled 8000 tons of household goods. Houses have been erected in the city during the year at the rate of about four a day, which is a far greater number than have gone up in San Francisco. The real-estate market has been active, and several new tracts have been almost entirely sold out during the year, the purchases being made, not for speculation, but for investment and improvement. Certainly the outlook for Los Angeles city and for Southern California was never brighter than it is today. It is only during the past year that many of our own citizens, even, have begun to realize that Los Angeles is destined to become not only a large but a very great city, and it is no longer preposterous to suppose that in course of time this may possibly achieve position as the most important city on the Pacific Coast. Stranger things than this have happened in the history of the great cities of the United States, as witness the remarkable manner in which Chicago has forged ahead of its old-time rivals—of cities which not so very long ago were relatively much further ahead of Chicago than San Francisco is ahead of Los Angeles today. Is not Los Angeles the Chicago of the Southwest? And may we not hope to do as Chicago has done? It depends altogether on the enterprise and public spirit that is displayed by our citizens. Nature has certainly done all she could for us.

There are four important improvements which cannot be much longer delayed, the completion of which will undoubtedly give the citizens of Los Angeles a chance to see what they can accomplish in the way of building up a great city—a great world's city. These are:

First. The construction of a government deep-sea harbor at San Pedro—deep and capacious enough to accommodate the largest vessels that float. This will at once enable Los Angeles to become a successful rival of any port on the Pacific Coast.

Second. The Nicaragua Canal. The passage of a bill for the construction of this canal by the present Congress is quite probable. It is impossible in a few lines to even mention the great advantages which such a canal would confer upon this section. It is enough to say that the moment it is open to traffic the value of every acre of land in California would be at least doubled.

Third. A railroad to Salt Lake City by way of southern Nevada and Utah. This road will open up to Los Angeles vast deposits of rich coal and iron, besides shortening the route to the East 300 miles.

Fourth. An independent railroad to the San Joaquin Valley, a project long since suggested and advocated by The Times. Such a railroad, the construction of which is now agitated, even in San Francisco and Fresno, would open up to the traffic of Los Angeles one of the richest valleys in the world, which is destined before long to be densely populated—which by means of irrigation can be made to support a family to every ten acres.

There is a strong probability that some of these enterprises will be commenced during the present year. If we can only have one of them commenced during each of the coming four years, it should be sufficient to guarantee Los Angeles city a population of at least 150,000 in 1900—a development which would be shared by the whole of Southern California.

Los Angeles is the second city in population, not only in California, but on the Pacific Coast of the United States. After San Francisco, it is the largest city in a section of country 1200 miles long and reaching back 1000 miles to Denver.

WHAT MAKES OUR CLIMATE?

It was Gen. Fremont who remarked that Southern California has "the latitude of Richmond and the climate of Italy." While many persons are aware that the climate of Southern California is the finest on this continent, if not in the world, comparatively few have even an approximately correct idea of the great physical forces and features which give to this section its remarkably mild and equable climate. Most people suppose it to be due to our southern latitude. This supposition is incorrect, as a little reflection will show. At points on the Atlantic coast, farther south than Los Angeles, the winters are much colder and the summers much hotter than here. It is an authoritatively established fact that our remarkable climate is due to the configuration of the coast, which swerves sharply to the southeast at Point Concepcion. The strong and chilly northwestern gales do not follow the trend of the coast south of Point Concepcion, but continue in a nearly southerly direction, finally sweeping out to sea as they pass southward beyond our coast line. Point Concepcion acts as a windbreak, and, aided by the long easterly sweep of the coast from that point southward, protects the whole region from the "Hatteras of the Pacific" to the bay of San Diego against the cold winds from the northwest, allowing only the gentler breezes to reach us. The causes which make our delightful climate are authoritatively set forth in detail in an article on the second page of this issue, accompanied by a coast-line map, which makes the matter perfectly clear.

PRICES OF LAND.

Land is not all held at $100 to $300 an acre in this section. If you are satisfied with raising such products as you raise back East—cereals, and vegetables, and deciduous fruits, and dairy produce, and hogs and honey, and hay, supplemented by raisin grapes and olives, you may get good land, within easy distance of railroads and close to schools and churches, at prices ranging from $10 to $50 an acre, in quantities to suit, and on easy terms. On the other hand, if you want to live in the suburbs, you must pay from $500 to $1500 an acre, and on Spring or Main streets, near the business center, more than the latter price a front foot. In fact, you can have any-priced land you want in Southern California, from $10 an acre to $2000 a front foot, and sometimes the latter is cheaper than the former; but don't say that our lands are, as a rule, too high-priced, because that is not true.

OUR FIESTA.

La Fiesta de Los Angeles, the first celebration of which took place last spring, will in future be a regular feature of Los Angeles life, like the Carnival of Flowers at Nice, on the Mediterranean, that of Santa Barbara and the New Orleans "Mardi Gras." The festival of 1894 lasted four days, during which time there was a constant round of amusements, including processions, a ball and other entertainments, which attracted thousands of people from the surrounding country. The management promises that the coming Fiesta will far exceed that of last year in all its features.

The Arizona Daily Citizen—Herbert Brown, manager—has issued a handsome New Year's edition, consisting of twenty pages of matter, in addition to a tasteful cover. The resources of Pima county, Arizona, its fertility, its prosperity, and its many advantages, are comprehensively pointed out. There is also a detailed review of the year's advancement at Tucson. The issue is profusely illustrated and excellently printed.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Los Angeles is only desirable as a winter resort. There is no cooler summer climate in the world than the coast of Los Angeles county, except the California coast further north, where they have to wear overcoats and fur wraps on August afternoons. Here it is not so cold as that, but quite cool enough to be bracing at any of our seaside resorts all summer. As soon as this is thoroughly understood abroad we shall have as big a crowd of visitors in Los Angeles in summer as in winter. There are very few days in the year, in the city itself, when the weather is too warm for comfort.

Make up your mind what you want to do here. If you are going into horticulture, decide what you want to raise, and don't try to raise too many varieties. Firstly, because you cannot give each the proper attention which it requires, and, secondly, because you can find very few small tracts of land upon which all varieties of fruit can be raised with equal profit. Land adapted for walnuts will not grow good oranges, and the pear will not do well. Having decided upon your line of industry, select a location suitable for it, and it will be your own fault if you don't succeed.

The erudite writers who have for a generation past been telling us in lugubrious language about the "dark war-cloud" brooding over Europe, are still publishing their harrowing predictions whenever and wherever they have the opportunity. In the nature of things and in the course of history they are bound to hit the nail on the head sometime if they keep up the stroke.

Even our weather, strange to say, does not suit some people. They grumble at the cool nights in summer. It is true that one cannot lie on the roof without covering, as in New York and in St. Louis in August. We have to get under the blankets; but, then, some people can sleep better that way. Others regret the absence of winter snow, with its sleighing parties and long tramps, that bring the ruddy blood to the glowing cheek; the snow-balling, skating, and other accompaniments. Doubtless there are charms attached to such climatic conditions; but a month of slush follows a week of snow, and, as a steady diet, we believe that 95 per cent. of our readers would prefer a Southern California winter, with its garden parties and sea bathing, to the icy pleasures of the frozen East.

So much has been written and said about the "glorious climate of Southern California" that some persons who have never been here entertain the idea that this is all we have to offer. A glance through this paper ought to entirely remove any such false impression. We have a soil where the husbandman can make greater profits with less exertion than in any other section of the world; also openings for capital, brains and muscle equal to those which can be found anywhere. Climate is, it is true, an important factor, but it is by no means everything in Southern California.

Los Angeles has but just started on its prosperous career. With an eternal lease on climate that cannot be duplicated outside of this limited section; with an unequaled location at the converging point of several of the most productive valleys of the world, between the only feasible grades across the mountains and the seaboard; on the shortest route in the United States from the Pacific to the Atlantic, no power on earth can hold Los Angeles back from its destined position as the great and wealthy metropolis of the Southwest.

And now it is announced that France is about to begin a tariff war against the United States—or, rather, to speak more correctly, against the Cleveland administration. At the present rate of progress the foreign markets will be virtually closed against American exports before Cleveland goes out of office, unless the retaliation club is dropped and a flag of truce is run up. But Dr. Wilson still insists, as vehemently as ever, that his nostrum is the one cure-all for each and every economic ill.

The year 1894, just closed, has been, to a large extent, a year of disaster, of suffering, of turmoil, and of trouble. It will be long and unpleasantly remembered by many millions of hitherto prosperous and happy American citizens, for a multitude of reasons, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. Let us hope that we ne'er shall look upon its like again—at least as regards the disaster it has wrought.

A superb special edition was issued by the Philadelphia Inquirer a few days ago, on the occasion of the removal of the paper into its elegant new building. The Inquirer is acknowledged to be the leading newspaper of the Quaker City, and in the special edition above referred to it led its competitors by several lengths. James Elverson is its successful owner.

Uncle Sam, it must be confessed, enters upon the new year with less cause for hilarity and satisfaction than he has had in years past. Still he has the consolation of knowing that the party which has put him "in the hole" so badly within the last two years will soon lose its power for evil. Come to think of it, there's lots of satisfaction for the old fellow in this reflection.

The New Year edition of the San Francisco Chronicle is a magnificent one, consisting of fifty-eight pages, with a handsome cover, printed in colors. The cover design shows a fine view of the Chronicle building and of Market street, in a setting of California fruits and flowers. It is one of the finest special editions ever issued on the Coast.

One of the principal objections to the various currency schemes proposed in the present session of Congress lies in the fact that they would confer greatly-increased powers upon the bankers. There is a widespread popular notion that the powers of the bankers over our circulating medium should be diminished rather than increased.

Los Angeles is the railroad center of the Coast. Four railroad systems, including sixteen lines, center here. Two of these are transcontinental systems, while San Francisco has only one. Moreover, all the new roads looking toward California have their eyes in this direction. "All roads lead"—not to Rome, but to Los Angeles.

There is no portion of the United States which furnishes such a great variety of climate within a limited space as does Southern California. From the cool ocean beach in July to the semi-tropical valleys, and on to the snowbanks of the Sierras is but the journey of a few hours.

There is not a spot on earth which can so nearly produce, within itself, all the necessaries and luxuries of life as can Southern California, and nowhere can a man find a place where he can support himself in plenty and comfort on so small a piece of land and with less labor.

Fruit-growing is so far from being overdone in Southern California that it may truthfully be said to be still in its infancy. Lower rates of freight and more facilities for packing, canning and drying are all that we need to market ten times the amount of our present product.

If you wish your friends in the East, or in foreign countries, to acquire trustworthy information about California, and especially about Southern California, send them today's issue of The Times. It is filled with facts such as non-residents wish to know, and no pains have been spared to render the information which it contains both accurate and readable. This issue of The Times is a souvenir of California which will be more highly prized by non-resident recipients than would some gaudy trifle, however costly. The price is the same as for regular issues.

The response of the Democratic party to the popular demand for the rigid enforcement of the anti-trust law is an attempt to create a vast financial syndicate, or trust, to be composed of all the principal banks of the country, with power to contract and expand the currency at pleasure. Of such is Cleveland-Carlisle-Springer statesmanship.

The Los Angeles Valley contains about 640,000 acres, of which four-fifths are arable, about 200,000 being adapted to fruit culture. Much of the best land is as yet used only for grazing purposes, or for the raising of barley for hay.

When our harbors are improved, as they soon will be, the trade of Asia and Australia will come this way, more lines will be built, and all the valleys leading to Los Angeles will become filled up with suburban residences.

In a few years the olive, which has given wealth to the nations bordering on the Mediterranean, will be one of the principal crops in Southern California. It can be grown over a much larger area than the orange.

Foreign fruits to the value of $20,000,000 were imported into the United States last year. California could supply a goodly proportion of this demand, or all of it, under favorable conditions of transportation.

There is a strong sentiment in Wisconsin in favor of the taxation of church property, and the Legislature will wrestle with the question this winter. It is a constantly-recurring but never-settled issue.

A pleasant feature of life in Southern California, and one which has much to do with the development of vigorous health, is the custom, which yearly grows in favor, of summering by the seaside.

New York is eating horse-steaks, and pretends to like them. Horseflesh is no doubt a great delicacy, but most of us will probably be able to worry along on beef and mutton for some time yet.

The route from San Pedro and Los Angeles, across the continent to the Atlantic Ocean, and also to the Gulf of Mexico, is the shortest and has the easiest grades of all transcontinental roads.

Southern California can supply the United States with oranges, lemons, figs, prunes, raisins, olive oil, walnuts, winter vegetables and berries, sugar, honey, beans, wine and brandy.

Good primary and grammar schools are found in the country districts, and high schools in all the smaller towns and the cities. In efficiency the schools of no State rank higher.

Those who have not been in Los Angeles since the boom will find prices of necessaries much lower than they were then. Lumber, bricks and house rent have fallen very materially.

"Toot out the Old, toot in the New" was the street version of Tennyson's immortal lines last night. The celebrants suited the action to the word, if not the word to the action.

The smaller towns of Southern California do not present the usual rural aspect of other country villages to be found in Northern California and in the United States generally.

It is a good idea to begin the new year free from debt, if possible. If you cannot do so, make the best effort you can in that direction, for conscience's sake.

The commercial location of Los Angeles is excellent, and has been recognized as such by the railroads, which are here, and by those which are coming.

The year 1895 is before us. It is a clean, white page, unsullied by a mark. Let us all strive to keep it as free as possible from blot and blur.

While other sections of the State talk about growing oranges, Southern California ships about six thousand carloads a year.

The "General Statistics Relating to the State," published on the 20th page, are from the San Francisco Chronicle of December 30.

The petroleum industry is an important factor in the prosperity of the county, and it is constantly growing in importance.

Our public and private schools will compare favorably with those of any city in the United States.

Los Angeles is the central commercial point for Southern California, Arizona and Mexico.

If only the Democratic Congressmen would begin the new year right—but they won't!

It is well to make lots of good resolutions today. It will be better still to keep them.

The ideal homes of the whole world are to be found in Southern California.

Have you sworn off yet? If not, "that settles it."

Ring out the Old, ring in the New!

Ring out the False, ring in the True!

Here on this eerie perch, above the beautiful city of golden dreams, I see dawn break on the new year.

The gray east takes on change of color—the horizon above the saw-tooth mountains, that lift their snowy summits yonder, glows with pink, rose and amethyst.

There is a flood of light spreading over the eastern hemisphere of sky, and the wide earth blushes.

The world seems new made, and here at the threshold of another mile on the long march down the tortuous pathway of Time, the Eagle sets to musing on the unwritten and unplayed story of 1895.

What will it bring to humanity? What will the harvest be?

Will there rise up again, as there did in calamitous '94, elements of discord, riot and rapine?

Will the bloody knife still reek? and will the bulldog bark out its message of death until the world rings with shrieks of terror? Will there still be displayed on the news-stands of this Christian country the flash literature that is debauching the intellects of America's boys and girls?

Will the Police Gazette and the latest indecency, "Living Pictures," still be nailed on the booksellers' bulletin-boards, where he who runs may see the libidinous portraits of shameless beings, who wear the most beautiful name we know—that of woman?

Will the lawmakers, the law-enforcers and the law-breakers still stand together, as one man, and see the youth of the country of splendor and achievement debased and degraded by the panders of the press?

Will the lovely creatures of men's hearts and homes still be forced to go about the streets abashed and made ashamed by the pictures of their sisters that look and leer from show-window, cigar-stand and the doors that swing to and fro in the drinking-places?

Will the pencils of our geniuses be given up to the drawing of risque cartoons for Truth and its imitators?

Will all this happen and continue to happen?

Without a doubt!

* * *

And will women and Chinamen continue to step off the street cars with their backs the wrong way. Sure!

When the Creator, in His infinite grace and wisdom, made these creatures He must certainly have reversed their brains in some fashion, and though they may see men get off the cars by the thousands; though they may be told with damnable iteration always to step off a car with the face in the direction the caravan is moving, it's all no use!

They'll surely get off at the very next corner in the same old way, and, if the car still happens to be moving, will fall over backward the same old way, and drive the other passengers into hysterics.

If, in this blessed year of promise, each and every woman and each and every Chinaman would resolutely resolve to reform in this respect, and also to get on the farther crossing when they want to embark on one of these street vehicles, 1895 would loom up as a year of golden glory.

Some of the good friends of the Eagle bird's may possibly rise up in riot because he has classed lovely woman and the heathen Chinee together, this way, but he hasn't.

They have classified themselves.

If you don't believe it, watch the next woman you see get off a car before it slows up, and then observe the very next "gent" you see from the Flowery Kingdom under like conditions.

As sad as it may be, they all do it.

* * *

Will 1895 bring another railroad, with its roar and rattle, into the zenith city of the Southwest from the raisin region of the San Joaquin?

Perhaps and perhaps.

It would be just lovely, and railroads are easily built, on paper, as we know from the way the cities to the north of us and the south of us have been constructing them for so many years that the memory of the Eagle people runs not back to a date when they were not under way—in somebody's mind.

But let's not be foolish—not we, who live aloft here, exactly, but you who pace the pave and rustle for three square meals a day.

There is a long, high, hard and rocky stretch of mountain between this bustling metropolis and the flowering plain that sweeps away from the base of the mountain below Caliente to the sloughs of Buddville.

It is one thing to build a road along the primrose path of loving dalliance, in the neighborhood of Goshen, and quite another to twist and squirm and blast and tunnel up and through the everlasting hills this side thereof.

Talk is cheap, but it takes money to build railroads as well as to buy whisky.

And it takes lots of money, not to say slathers of it.

It is no use to get hysterical and frothy about this railroad business, and then peter out without a mile of heaped-up grade or a tie laid.

It is well not to bite off any bigger hunks than you can chew, or that, if you are unable to chew, you can swallow.

Railroads galore are a glorious thing to have, but you cannot call spirits from the vasty deep and set them to shoveling just by calling. The fool spirits want scads, callseed, ducats and such, and the rolling-mills are not listening to songs for steel rails, nor the engine-builders to the most seductive whistles in exchange for their great big hog-backs with cow-catchers onto 'em.

They want the stuff.

Maybe you can see it in sight; but if the Eagle bird can he'll eat it!

* * *

But there is a job at hand to be done, and somebody ought to do it. It is a thing right here, staring me in the face, day in and day out, and the year 1895, ought to see something different.

And that is the keeping clean of these streets.

Of late they have been in a most shameful condition, and somebody, in the language of the railroaders, ought to be jacked up about it. Time was when these thoroughfares were spick and span as a billiard table, but now they are hog wallows, barn-yards and muck-heaps.

Although we have just had a rain that is popularly supposed to have flushed the gutters and cleansed the city's highways, as a matter of fact they haven't been so vile and nasty since the boom.

Who is the guilty individual?

Let him stand forth where the Eagle can sock a claw into him!

* * *

There was once a lady singer went to
'Frisco for to sing,
And her golden bangs were sticking up
in front,
Her form was very shapely and she made
the rafters ring
And her golden bangs were sticking up
in front,
But when she started up her song "so-
siety" was shocked,
And right out of that theater they [illegible]ed
and flocked and flocked,
And Anna Boyd and Henderson, oh! [illegible]
were they knocked,
While her golden bangs were sticking
up in front.

And now, Jane, they say "Aladdin" [illegible]
tame,
And the chappies they are feeling [illegible]
cry:
"Alas! and alack! Anna, come back,
For we like that naughty twinkle [illegible]
your eye."

THE EAGLE.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ORPHEUM.—The new house opened last night, and played to a big audience.

ATTRACTION TONIGHT.—Malara's Mammoth Colored Minstrels begin a three nights' engagement at the Los Angeles Theater this evening. The troupe comes warmly indorsed by the press, wherever it has appeared and announces the Blackbird Band, the Pickaninny Drum Corps, and the Challenge Band of drum majors. The company is said to be especially strong in dancing features and their street parade passes as something out of the ordinary. A big house is anticipated.

Embezzler Arraigned.

James White, under arrest for embezzlement, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday and his examination set for January 2, 1895, at 11 a.m.

THE TIMES.

A YEAR'S CIRCULATION STATED BY DAILY AND MONTHLY AVERAGES.

Following is The Times' circulation exhibit for the twelve months ended December 31, 1894—each separate month's statement having been sworn to:

		Gross daily average.
January,	1894	13,304
February,	"	13,539
March,	"	13,670
April,	"	14,178
May,	"	13,459
June,	"	13,309
July,	"	14,459
August,	"	12,622
September,	"	12,707
October,	"	12,635
November,	"	13,939
December,	"	14,072

Total number copies printed in the year .... 4,924,21[illegible]

Gross daily average for entire year. 13,4[illegible]

Net daily average for the entire year 13,358

OUR DAILY HINTS

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PRACTICAL HEALTH CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1.

TUESDAY, January 1.—Temperature yesterday: Minimum, 47 deg.; maximum, 63 deg.; partly cloudy.

All hail the Year, the glad New Year!
The New Year, sweet and golden,
That holdeth all of future cheer,
And cheer of memory olden.

BREAKFAST. Oranges. Graham Muffins. Beefsteak. Creamed Potatoes. Coffee.

DINNER. Scalloped Oysters. Turkey with Cranberry Sauce. Sweet Potatoes. Celery. White Bread. Apple Pie. Cheese.

SUPPER. Bread and Butter. Baked Apples. Mince Pie. Pumpkin Pie. Cake. Milk. Tea.

CRANBERRY SAUCE.

Stew slowly until tender, then press through a sieve; sweeten to taste and let boil again, skimming carefully.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.

One and one-half cups sour milk; one egg; three teaspoons sugar; one-fourth salt; three-fourths soda; one cup white flour; graham to thicken. Bake quickly in gem pans.

Pure Cream
of tartar—not a particle of alum, ammonia or any adulteration—in
Cleveland's Baking Powder
One reason why Cleveland's is the best that money can buy.
Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

THE WESTERN UNION

Its New Quarters at First and Spring Streets.

One of the Best Appointed and Convenient Offices in the Country.

A Complete Modern Equipment, with Every Appliance for the Rapid Transaction of its Business.

As stated yesterday, the Western Union Telegraph Company moved into its new offices in the Wilson Block, at the corner of First and Spring streets, Sunday, and is now as well equipped for business as any office in the United States. The change from the old quarters at Court and Main streets was necessitated by the increasing business, and the company determined to fully keep up with the wonderful growth of the city.

In the office no pains have been spared to make it in every way convenient to the public and the office staff. A polished redwood counter with walnut top stretches across the office and behind this barrier the local manager, E. A. Beardslee, holds sway, with E. B. Merrill as cashier and general assistant. The walls have been hung with rich ingrain paper and the ceiling stenciled in choice tints, the frieze surrounding the apartment giving a very pleasing finish to its general appearance. A pneumatic tube, with Root hand blower, serves to convey dispatches when they are delivered over the office counter with all speed to the operating department on the fourth floor. A drop tube serves a similar purpose in receiving messages from the upper floor.

In the rear of the office is the counter sacred to the needs of the District Messenger Company. Eight circuits representing about 450 call boxes are here under the direct supervision of Superintendent J. H. Hogan.

The operating room, on the fourth floor, is a very large apartment 55 feet by 30 feet. It contains fourteen quartette operating tables and has accommodation for sixty operators. Here the clickety-click of the instruments continues night and day. At each table can be seated four operators, and each table is made with a drop top so that if receiving a message the top is dropped in an instant, and the message taken off on the typewriter which then appears ready for use.

All the wiring in the room is hidden and in consequence a neat appearance is given that otherwise would not be obtained. At the east end of the room stands the switchboard, and an examination of this delicate piece of mechanism serves to illustrate the wondrous advances made in science since the old masters dallied with the primary principles in the Old World. There are five cables brought direct from the pole on First street to the board. Each cable contains nineteen wires. The board has a capacity of eighty wires, and when it is remembered that on January 1, 1888, a sixteen-strap switchboard accommodated all the wires, while today two boards are needed, viz.: one of ten straps, and one of thirty, it will be accepted as a very sure indication of the legitimate and permanent growth of the city. During the year just ended ten additional wires were added.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the switchboard is the ingenious device by which protection is obtained against lightning. The connection between the wires is made on the board by what is known as the Maxstadt fuse. To the uninitiated it bears the appearance of a narrow piece of cardboard with red sealing wax at each end and drawn across its lengthwise surface a fine thread of copper. Should lightning run along a wire into the room upon reaching the switchboard it would in its passage melt the copper thread of the fuse and the connection would be broken.

At the south end of the room is the table, where four operators work the quadruplex wire to San Francisco. Here four distinct messages can be put on the wire at the same time. Adjacent is the table where the duplex wire to Chicago direct is worked. A five-minute service to Chicago seems quick work, but that is what is guaranteed. The San Francisco, and Chicago wires are the finest hand-drawn copper wire, as distinguished from the ordinary iron wire in use, and is much to be preferred, owing to increased conductivity.

In all, thirty operators are engaged in this department, ten of whom are ladies. Twenty are on duty during the day and ten at night. The former are in charge of A. A. Hatch and the latter under the control of S. C. Stevenson. In passing, it may be noted that the service of ladies in this branch of labor is most satisfactory, albeit they cannot attain to the highest point of excellence reached by a man, on account of the nervous strain.

Four cables connect the switchboard with the batteries. These cables have been carried under the roof of the old Wilson Block, and down a chute built on the rear wall, for the purpose. In the battery-room are three standards, each fifty feet long, eight feet high and having seven shelves each. Each shelf bears eighty-four cells, containing the bluestone, copper and zinc that by chemical decomposition generates the electric fluid. Harry McKeon, battery and linesman, is in charge of this department.

In the change of offices, it was found necessary to erect twelve additional telegraph poles, and, of course, stretch the additional wire. J. Y. Pittenger was sent from San Francisco, to attend to this duty, but the work, in its entirety—the fitting, wiring and general direction of all the important details—were carried out under the direction of D. R. Davies, superintendent of construction, with headquarters at San Francisco.

THE STATE DIVISION MANIA.

"Let the Wayward Sisters Go," and What Would be the Result?

(Tulare Evening Register:) The Stockton Mail is out for State division, and the reasons given for it are as blunt in statement as they are irresistible in validity.

"Dividing the State would increase the political power of the Pacific Coast in Congress and put an end to the condition which is becoming more and more irksome and annoying to the people north of the Tehachepi. This condition is the political predominance given to a comparatively small section inhabited by less than one-fifth of the total population of the State. The unfairness of it is aggravated by the facts that a great majority of our Southern California neighbors are alien in thought, habit and aspiration to the remainder of California. They are recent comers and cannot divest themselves of the ideas and conditions of their former environment. They have overslaughed the older residents of their new habitat, and elbowed them out of place or even consideration. They regard the rest of California much as the Japanese do China. Like the Moors in Spain, they remain foreign to the soil and its traditions. They are willing for California to remain undivided if they can dominate it; otherwise they wish to set up a government of their own. Separation is preferable to their domination. It is hard enough to put up with their presence in the same political family, but their rule is unbearable."

The Register holds up both hands in seconding the motion made by the Stockton Mail. "Let the wayward sisters go," if they want to, and set up their new-fangled State south of the Tehachepi! Let them go in peace, that they may leave us in peace, peacefully to sleep, "a little more folding of the hands in slumber." Those insufferable, nervous, noisy, boom-compelling, haggard, one-lunged irrepressibles came out of the "alien East" and overran seven California counties theretofore peacefully wrapped in Democracy and dirt. They found sterile plains and mesas a prey to sandstorms and playful, eddying whirlwinds, inhabited by horned toads and jack-rabbits; and they found broad and marshy valleys surcharged with malaria (which malaria the denizens made shift to keep out of their systems by the application of the simple and well-known law that two things cannot occupy the same space at the same time), and as whisky got there first, malaria had to stay out. These people so "alien in thought, habit and aspiration to the remainder of California," and "who could not divest themselves of the ideas and conditions of their former environment," "overslaughed" the dirt and snuffed out the Democracy in "their new habitat," and "elbowed" the mossbacks into out-of-the-way places or out of "consideration" altogether. With their devilish devices and rest-disturbing enchantments they dammed the rivers, impounded waters, tunneled mountains, built canals and aqueducts, laid pipes, made ditches and wetted down the plains and mesas, putting a quietus on the sandstorms and spoiling the fun of the frolicsome whirlwinds. They gridironed their country with railroads, built cities, divided counties, enthroned plutocracy in palatial residences, boomed and bu'sted and boomed again, just as though nothing had happened; planted and irrigated, flooded the markets with their products, and, like the Alhambra-building "Moors of Spain, they still remain foreign to the soil and its traditions." Possessing "less than one-fifth of the population of the State," they have had the intelligent effrontery to establish "a condition of political predominance" over the other four-fifths, which is becoming "more and more irksome and annoying to the people north of the Tehachepi," and especially to the Democratic portion thereof. To be sure, "they are willing for California to remain undivided, if they can dominate it" (and appearances should seem to indicate that they can dominate it if they want to,) but that is just the reason we, the Stockton Mail and the Register, want them to "set up a government of their own." "Separation is preferable to their domination," and rather to be preferred a thousand times over. Think of it, ye men of Stockton, of San Francisco and Milpitas, you who have slept twice as long as did Rip Van Winkle, and contentedly watched the tobacco-juice trickling off one another's chins, what would become of you if these men should invade your country? Where would you be elbowed to, and with what would you be "overslaughed?" Saw them off! While the next Legislature is in session, saw them off! The next gale that sweeps from the south may bring to our ears the clash of resounding pickaxes, constructing a competing railroad from Los Angeles to Fresno, and if that thing should be done, we are lost! No more will mule teams, wallowing through the mud, wage successful competition with our railroads. Saw those fellows—those alien fellows, those fellows with the damnable spirit of enterprise—saw them from off our State! Let not the spirit of Los Angeles, which persists in disturbing these peaceful times of financial depression with its boom—let not that spirit come over the mountains and enter our midst, but let us rather take San Francisco, Stockton and Fresno Flats for our model, fortify ourselves against malaria in the good old way, and fix our minds on death. Saw them off, we say, before those fellows take our saw away from us and saw us off in the wrong place! Insert the saw in that crack in the Sierras where the San Joaquin River breaks through and runs athwart the great valley, for—must we confess it?—we to the south of the San Joaquin are also contaminated with the spirit of enterprise, and have become "alien in thought, habit and aspiration, to the remainder of California," and long to be delivered from the body of that death.

FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

"South of the Tehachepi," between the mountains and the sea, includes the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara.

Area 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent. of the area of the state. Larger than the state of Ohio.

Population (estimated) 250,000.

Railroad mileage, 1500 miles.

Principal products: Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Apricots, Prunes, Berries, Vegetables, Wheat, Barley, Corn, Hay, Beans, Honey, Wool, Hides, Beet Sugar, Petroleum, Building Stone.

Oranges and Lemons, 6000 carloads, value $3,000,000.

Walnuts, 250 carloads, value $250,000.

Beet-sugar (from one factory,) season of 1894, paid for beets $210,000, refined sugar manufactured 10,000,000 pounds.

Increase in population of Southern California in 10 years, 319 per cent.

Increase in population of California in 10 years, 39 per cent.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Area, 4000 square miles.

Population (estimated,) 130,000.

Assessed valuation of property, $79,495,921.

LOS ANGELES CITY.

Population (estimated,) 70,000.

Assessed valuation of property, $47,406,265.

Miles of graded and graveled streets, 120; miles of paved streets 12; miles of cement sidewalks, 100; miles of street railway track, 100.

Terminus of 16 lines of railroad.

Bank deposits, $11,699,179.

Real estate transfers during 1894, $15,000,000.

Buildings erected during 1894, 1100; value, $2,500,000.

LICENSED TO WED.

A Long List Issued by the County Clerk.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Ray C. Andrews, a native of California, 24 years of age, of Clearwater, to Viola M. Aten, a native of Ohio, 24 years of age, of Norwalk.

Frank E. Martin, a native of Kansas, 27 years of age, of Downey, to Lizzie Baker, a native of California, 25 years of age, of Norwalk.

Martin S. Nelson, a native of Missouri, 32 years of age, of Bakersfield, to Corinne Lynch, also a native of Missouri, 22 years of age, of this city.

Samuel L. Green, a native of Pennsylvania, 29 years of age, to Annie J. Donnatin, a native of California, 19 years of age; both of this city.

Daniel L. Newcomb, a native of Scotland, 26 years of age, to Bertha M. Babe, a native of Illinois, 24 years of age; both of this city.

Edwin Cawston, a native of England, 28 years of age, of Norwalk, to Frances Routh, a native of Canada, 24 years of age, of this city.

Charles M. Rollee, a native of Michigan, 26 years of age, to Lusena L. Dixon, a native of Ohio, 24 years of age; both of this city.

William A. Burrows, a native of New York, 39 years of age, of Howard Summit, to Cora B. Haddock, a native of Minnesota, 22 years of age, of Vernondale.

Edward P. Mondon, a native of Louisiana, 22 years of age, to Katherine Karlen, a native of Switzerland, 22 years of age; both of this city.

Ellis E. Pierce, a native of Illinois, 32 years of age, to Mary R. Stoner, a native of Pennsylvania, 28 years of age; both of this city.

George J. Hopkins, a native of West Virginia, 29 years of age, to Zina B. Nixon, a native of Iowa, 26 years of age; both of Pasadena.

Clarence Samuelson, a native of Pennsylvania, 27 years of age, of Santa Barbara, to Sarah Kelly, a native of Connecticut, 21 years of age, of this city.

John D. Rasmussen, a native of Germany, 26 years of age, to Lottie B. Coombs, a native of Massachusetts, 25 years of age; both of Lamanda Park.

Lee Wernet, a native of Iowa, 28 years of age, to Millie Craig, a native of California, 18 years of age; both of this city.

Dan Nickerson, a native of Maine, 70 years of age, to Sophie J. Miller, a native of England, 55 years of age; both of this city.

THE BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

Is one of the largest and best-known establishments west of the Rockies, and the business of the past year has shown conclusively that more spacious quarters are necessary. In order to keep abreast with the growth of our city excavations are now in progress opposite the City Hall on Broadway for the

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE BUILDING.

It is to be four stories in height with the front of light-cream brick, also terra cotta. Immense plate-glass windows will illuminate the ground floor, which is to be sixty feet wide and nineteen and one-half feet high. The architectural style up to the second floor is essentially Grecian; then occurs some Colonial decoration and above that the Doric, as seen by the sketch. The windows on the second floor are equally large and massive; all this light is to be augumented by immense skylights on the roof, throwing everlasting sunshine in abundance on the ground floor. No dry goods store in Los Angeles ever had enough light, and for the reason that no building ever has been erected here, like this, especially for the dry goods business. The first floor is to be devoted to the retail and the other floors exclusively to the wholesale business of the firm, which is now located on Temple street. The basement is also to be used for the sale of heavy goods of the wholesale department and for receiving and shipping.

The building will contain passenger and freight elevators, and every modern convenience for the accommodation of customers and employees and the transaction of business.

The offices are to be located on the ground floor, giving excellent light to the cash and book-keeping departments. Altogether the building will be one of the finest dry goods stores on the Coast, an ornament to the city of Los Angeles, and will reflect great credit on the enterprise of one of our reputable business firms.

The business of the year has been most gratifying, sales in all departments showing a marked increase. An increasing trade requires additional floor space, and for the past year the firm has been sadly inconvenienced for want of room. This will all be remedied in the new building, where 4800 square feet of space will be available. The Boston Store Company enjoys special opportunities for the purchase of large quantities of goods in the Eastern markets; several buyers are engaged in its service, constantly on the qui vive for supplies and well posted on values.

All the present departments will be greatly enlarged and new departments added, as the requirements of the trade demand. The name of the Boston Store has already become a household word in the homes of Los Angeles, and in their new establishment special efforts will be made to maintain the reputation already established. The new building is to be completed and occupied by the Boston Dry Goods Store in readiness for the fall trade.

YOU CAN'T MISS IT,

If you buy the Orient Lamp Heater at F. E. Browne's, 314 S. Spring; every one guaranteed.

Rain is Coming.

And you need a house. Before ordering plans for same talk with C. H. Brown and E. H. Fisher, No. 516 Stimson building. They can save you money. Eight-room Colonial houses for $1800.

WE HAVE increased our capacity for the manufacture of mirrors, and are now prepared to furnish anything in the looking-glass line at prices heretofore unknown. Remember that we guarantee the silvering of all our French-plate mirrors. Beveled plates of all descriptions made to order. H. Raphael & Co., No. 440 South Spring street.

A MECHANICAL KALEIDOSCOPE

Wheels Within Wheels—A Revelation by One of the Times Staff.

Looking out of a window in the Times Building on the western side, as the sun had reached the meridian, on the last day of the old year the reflection from a bright aluminium sign stretching across forty-five feet of frontage of the Board of Trade building opposite, arrested the eye of a member of the Times staff; beneath on a sign over half as long

MACHINERY HALL

was inscribed.

In a busy city heavy drays are no uncommon sight, but the immense trucks loading and unloading before one of the entrances to that building attract attention from every passer-by, for such merchandise as here seen is nowhere else exhibited in our city. A moment later the writer stood in the main entrance to "Machinery Hall." To the right three commodious offices, encased in glass, invite the visitor to enter and make known his wants. To the left glistening steel, highly finished castings and burnished brass present shapes and arrangements most strange to the unaccustomed eye. The scribe seemed to hear a still small voice from within say: "So far you have gone, but further you cannot go without the password and grip of a master mechanic." A cordial invitation from a member of the firm to become initiated into the mysteries of this temple devoted to the display of the works of Vulcan, was accepted with thanks.

UNVEILING OF THE MYSTERIES.

"How many feet of floor space do you occupy," was asked. "In this wareroom there is over sixty-six hundred square feet; in our storage wareroom on the tracks a somewhat larger space is occupied."

"What line of mechanical appliances is most largely represented here?" A brief reply to that question would be: "Those which 'make the wheels go round'—in other words, machinery and appliances for generating and distributing power." He continued: "We are Pacific Coast agents for the

OIL CITY BOILER WORKS

of Oil City, Pa., manufacturers of all classes of tubular boilers, the Geary water tube boiler, vertical engines and the Star drilling engine, the strongest, most durable and economical engine built, especially for oil well work. Specimens of their work occupy the space to your right.

"A necessary adjunct to boilers and engines is the line of steam pumps to your left, manufactured by the

SNOW STEAM PUMP WORKS

of Buffalo, N. Y., this being the Pacific Coast branch. This concern is the largest manufacturer of fine pumping machinery exclusively in the United States, turning out the finest constructed work, from the simple duplex boiler feed and the compound duplex to the triple expansion pumping engine, used in large municipal waterworks.

The old house of

RUMSEY & CO.,

Seneca Falls, N. Y., has recently established a Pacific Coast branch office with us. A full line of horizontal and vertical centrifugal pumps and hand-lever pumps for special purposes are kept in stock here. They also manufacture the latest improved hose cart and ladder trucks and other fire department specialties.

GOLD AND SILVER

require the most powerful machinery made to extract the pure metal from the enveloping dross. Some of the latest inventions in mining machinery, such as to interest every mining man, are represented by us. The largest and most progressive firms in this line East and West having placed their machinery with us, we have adopted as our motto in this department, 'Up to Date.' Especial attention is devoted to air compressors, drills, pressure blowers and other mining and milling appliances, various specimens of which occupy space to the right.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY

comprises too many items to more than mention generally. Several new and improved machines on exhibition will attract the attention of laundrymen."

The scribe noticed on the firm's card inscribed "woodworking machinery," and the question was asked, "Where is your stock?" Answering to that, the reply was: "In the factories of the firms we represent." No concern can afford to carry a full line here of this class of machinery, because so many valuable and important improvements are constantly being made, that machines made now in a year's time become obsolete. Buyers want the best and latest, and our aim is to give it to them.

THE EGAN COMPANY

of Cincinnati stand at the head in this line, and we represent them as sole agents in this section; besides this, we represent several smaller manufacturers of specialties in woodworking machinery.

THE PAUL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

of Fort Wayne, Ind., have devoted their best energies for many years toward making a wood pulley which would meet the most rigid requirements. The pronounced success we have met in the sale of their split wood pulleys attests their success. This full assortment of sizes in stock that you see is appreciated by puchasers.

A prominent speaker once prefaced his remarks with the epigram, "There's nothing like leather." This was recalled to the scribe's mind by noticing at the extreme rear rolls of leather piled ceiling high. An inquiry as to its use brought forth the information that it was the most complete stock of leather belting upon the Pacific Coast. To the novice one belt looks very much like another, but the genial conductor explained that a good belt was equal to four or more poor belts, and in order to avoid all trouble, only the belting made by the

CHICAGO BELTING COMPANY OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

was carried in stock; as every foot of their belting is guaranteed, and made from the most carefully selected stock, only the centers of hides being used, and the greatest care being exercised during the whole process of manufacture.

EUREKA.

"What does that signify on box after box arranged neatly on the shelving?" "That, sir, is the name of a packing used for air, water or steam. So many boxes intimate how varied is the use which requires such a variety of sizes."

"Do you install the machinery which you sell?" "In perhaps more than a majority of instances we do. An example of our recent work may be seen at the Raymond Hotel, near Pasadena. We have just completed a contract there for an 110 H.P. 'Ideal' engine, and a 1000-light 'C. & C.' dynamo, which included the enlargement of the engine-room from plans furnished by us, resetting a smaller engine and dynamo and installing a complete system of wiring, with electric light lamps for not only the hotel, but all buildings on thee plant and lighting the grounds, altogether making the finest electric light plant and most elegantly lighted hotel in California." Mr. Raymond being a resident of Boston, the supposition was indulged in by the scribe that the machinery was purchased from Eastern houses and shipped here, but he was wrong. This house being the sole agents of the "Ideal" engine and "C. & C." dynamos on this Coast, sold this plant in competition with the largest manufacturers of similar machinery there.

"Where is the 'Ideal' engine made?" "By

MESSRS. A. L. IDE & SON, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,

and in evidence that this engine is more largely used than any other high grade, automatic engine, a finely printed sheet over twelve feet long was exhibited containing a partial list of those who have purchased, with the remark, "Those engines are well named 'The Ideal,' so perfect are they in construction, that they may be set up running with full load without being bolted to the foundation, and their peculiar oiling device is guaranteed to earn to every purchaser 5 per cent annually on the cost of the engine in the saving in oil over any other engine made."

HELLO!

"Is Mr. Rydell of The Times at your office?" came over the telephone. The scribe stepped into a telephone room, enclosing a long-distance telephone, and, shutting the door, instantly the apartment was lighted by electricity; emerging, "the light went out." This recalled the reference to the electric light installation at the Raymond Hotel, and further inquiry developed the fact that not a small part of the business of this firm had to do with

ELECTRIC MACHINERY

and apparatus. A very satisfactory business had already been done in the installation of electric motors for elevators, machine shops and other places where economical power is required, at small cost for machinery.

The new alternating electric light plant at the Whittier State School was erected by this firm, and the Helios lamps, for which they are agents, placed by them to light the campus.

They also are sole agents for the manufacturers of electric railway equipments, central or station apparatus, and a general line of electrical supplies and wire, including all sizes of insulated wire, the latter and electric motors from one to twelve H.P, being in stock ready to supply immediate orders.

Returning to the inner offices a large catalogue cabinet occupies one entire side. This contains catalogues and price lists from over six hundred concerns from every part of the United States and many manufacturers of specialties in foreign countries. Here he learned that the Van Vranken flush tank, recently adopted by the city of Los Angeles, after careful investigation, was introduced by them.

The details of such a business are enormous, and it would take many columns of The Times to catalogue the various machinery and apparatus handled by them.

Matters personal are always interesting to the public, and some inquiry was made concerning the members of the firm which has established such an important business in the hub of Southern California with so little noise and no bluster. George E. Nolan has had a wide experience as a superintendent of mechanical construction, first having been grounded as a practical machinist. His experience as a mining engineer in Colorado has been of value to mining men in this region who have consulted him. For nearly three years before entering this firm he had practical charge of one of the largest machine works in the city, making many friends and having the confidence of all with whom he had business relations. C. B. Boothe has been in California about three years. For some years he was engaged in banking and mercantile business in the East, but the attractions of manufacturing led him to making investments in that direction, and he soon assumed the management of a large manufacturing business, from which position ill health caused him to seek the congenial climate of Southern California. A short sojourn here not only recovered his health, but, like many of our business men, he decided it was a good place to remain in.

The firm adopted its name as indicative of their business. They have taken a long lease of the premises, No. 105 N. Broadway, and have the good wishes of all who have had business relations with them.

With "A Happy New Year" to The Times and its readers, from the

MACHINERY SUPPLY COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES,

the scribe departed.

AS A WINTER RESORT

Coronado Has the Warmest Climate in California.

There throngs of tourists from all parts of the United States and Canada make the trip every winter. It has long been the place of fashionable favor, until it now has become one of the popular winter resorts of America's people of note and refinement. Pleasure seekers and visitors of all classes are gratified without stint at the varied attractions, the abundance and character of the pleasures and pastimes provided for the enjoyment of guests at this favored part of California. This may well be called the paradise of the sportsman, as here there is boating, fishing, swimming in the hot and cold salt water tanks or in the surf, hunting, coursing with blooded hounds either on horseback or in a carriage. It has the finest driveways and roads for horseback exercise or bicycling on this coast. The hotel, which is the finest winter-resort hotel in America, has every modern convenience, including steam heat throughout the building. Unlike most hotels, instead of making a charge for its use, the management prefers that guests keep the steam turned on rather than off. They do not have to send to the office for permits, keys, or engineers to turn it on, but simple handy valves which any child can open are always in reach.

Coronado Agency, 129 North Spring st., Los Angeles.

Santa Catalina

ISLAND.

Three and a half hours to a beautiful country and charming climate. Good hotels, Steamer Saturdays from San Pedro, connecting with morning trains from Los Angeles.

Wilmington Transportation Co.,
130 W. Second Street.

W. H. NEISWENDER, 213 W. FIRST ST.

This gentleman has been in business here ten years, is well posted on values, well known, and thoroughly reliable. He deals in all kinds of property, and makes a specialty of ranches. The "Garden of the World," around Covina and Azusa, has his especial attention, and many a lovely ranch has he sold in that attractive part of this beautiful State; many a new-comer has he made happy by locating him in these unequalled sections.

CHRISTOPHER, 241 S. SPRING STREET.

There is no man in Los Angeles that will produce more New Year happiness than Mr. Christopher. His famous candy is in every household; the merits of it are absolute purity, exquisite flavor and endless variety. He is the manufacturer of the celebrated Philadelphia ice cream; he provides fancy molds and fancy ices for private parties and festivals.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

J. T. Sheward,

113-115 N. Spring St.

THE sun went down last night upon the most eventful year in the history of America in a time of peace. During the month of December there was a burst of sunshine. The financial clouds began to separate and the beam of sunshine pierced the very center of business revival. This was followed by the largest and best holiday trade in four years. The timely rains gave new hope and greater business. It gave to everybody the gleam of hope that has been looked for. Factories in the East are now rushed with orders for the spring trade. Goods will be cheaper on account of the reduction in the tariff. We are in a position today to largely increase the splendid trade we have always done. Our stocks are in the best possible condition. The carpenters and painters are hard at work in the store making the greatest changes for tomorrow, when the store opens up. You will hardly know it. New showcases; new counters; new shelves; new goods. The same faces will be there to wait upon you. We will certainly largely increase trade the present year. The calamity that has befallen Florida will add $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to California. The timely rains, the greatest building boom, the good prices for all kinds of products and the extreme low prices for all classes of merchandise show at a glance that we are in a favored land. Then the Fiesta will be here shortly to enthuse the multitudes. This will draw the best class of people, who have money to spend. New railroads are in contemplation. The electric road is making great extensions to bring the people here to trade. The people are here, and are coming as they never came before. We start the new year with the most flattering prospects. In tomorrow's papers we will have something new to say to you. Read our advertising. Read it tomorrow. If you are on the street today look in upon our show windows. There will be something new there. We wish you all a Happy New Year.

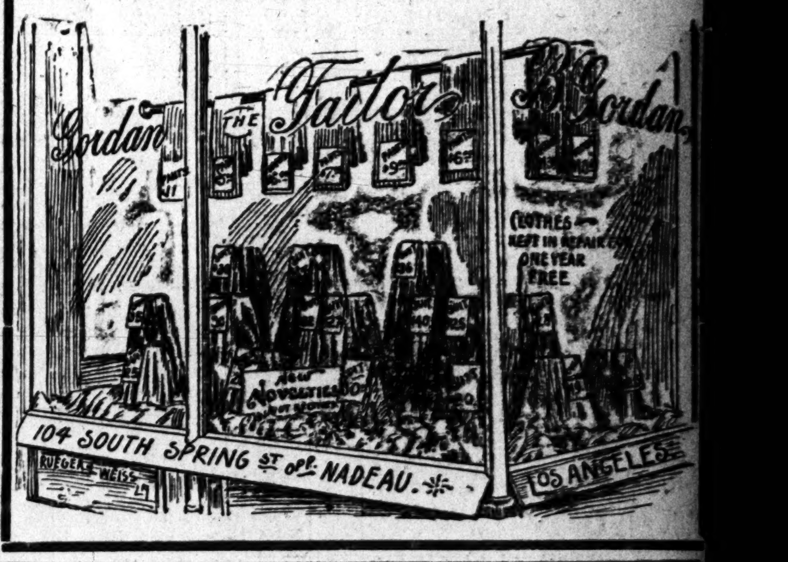
1895 *Prosperity.* 1895

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

1895

See My Window For Styles. Note Prices.

Fine Tailoring At Moderate Prices.



Looks Nice, Don't It?

This young man is perfectly happy with his best girl and a new

STUDEBAKER PHAETON.

He might have selected one of those nice Traps, or a Spider or a Langtry Surrey, but his choice falling on a Phaeton, we let him have it. There are lots of fine jobs left and you ought to come in and see them before you buy.

S. W. LUITWIELER,
200 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

THE LOS ANGELES IRON STEEL CO.

Manufacturers of

Iron and Steel Sheets and

Corrugated Roofing.

This rolling mill is a new industry for Southern California, and the only one for manufacturing sheet iron west of St. Louis. The company is now arranging to add a Galvanizing Plant to its works, and machinery for manufacturing powder kegs and other sheet iron work for which they have a large contract.

Imported Steam and Domestic Coal

Banning Company,
COLUMBIAN COAL - - $8 PER TON
Delivered in bulk.
TELEPHONES - - - - 36 and [illegible]
130 West Second Street.

BUSINESS---THE PULSE OF TRADE.

It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that, considering all things, the past year has been the most prosperous one that the city of Los Angeles has enjoyed since it was founded. There were, it is true, times during the boom when there was more excitement, but then that was not a healthy excitement, and there came a speedy and natural reaction. From 1888 to 1892 inclusive, a period of five years, Los Angeles was slowly pulling itself together after the real estate boom. In the early days of 1893 there was for the first time in five years a decided and healthy demand for property, and the first tracts that have been subdivided since the boom were placed on the market, meeting with ready sale, much to the surprise of croakers who had laughed at the idea of offering a subdivision for sale.

This showed that the bottom of the depression had been reached, and that the tide had turned, for there are few better indications of the condition of business in a city than the demand for real estate. The improvement continued steadily until the summer of 1893, when the financial panic swept over the country, taking Los Angeles in its course, but touching the city very little, the only collapse being that of one weak bank. The feeling of uncertainty which was abroad in the land had, however, the effect of depressing both real estate and other lines of business during the rest of that year.

In the beginning of 1894 business began to pick up again in a most encouraging manner, and this, in spite of the fact that the season had been a dry one, the driest, in fact, since 1886-87. This shows that Los Angeles has got beyond the point where its prosperity is entirely dependent upon the products of the soil, although agriculture is and will probably always remain the most important industry of this section.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The County Recorder reports that during the year of 1894, up to Dec. 22, there were filed 12,795 deeds, with an aggregate consideration of $14,355.443.

This is not so large a showing as during the time of the boom, when in one year the transfers amounted to nearly $100,000,000, but it is, all the same, a considerable amount of business to be done in times of depression like the present, especially when it is considered that these sales represent not speculative purchases, but bona fide investments, most of the property being purchased for improvement and occupancy.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

The City Inspector of Buildings makes the following report in regard to permits issued during three years ending November 30:

	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94
December	$284,860	$89,220	$77,945
January	59,143	92,767	133,435
February	83,986	95,690	115,145
March	90,530	158,358	156,740
April	187,537	178,178	222,010
May	105,810	173,772	185,210
June	113,970	251,280	194,565
July	90,620	132,870	233,428
August	120,175	153,760	182,957
September	103,084	125,615	279,710
October	77,580	79,860	269,120
November	573,766	107,745	275,770
Total	$1,891,005	$1,639,115	$2,326,035

For the past two years the totals are subdivided as follows: Buildings, alterations, or repairs, costing:

	1892-3	1893-4
Under $100	$8,300	$17,885
$100 to $2000	692,165	1,006,463
$2000 to $10,000	564,650	796,697
$10,000 to $20,000	85,000	165,000
$20,000 to $50,000	239,000	265,000
$50,000 to $100,000	50,000	75,000
Total	$1,639,115	$2,326,035

Besides other things, the report says: "The total number of building permits issued during the year 1891-92 was 879, at an average valuation each of $2150. For the year 1892-93, 1312 permits, at an average valuation each of $1249. For the year 1893-94, 1795 permits were issued, at an average valuation each of $1300.

"Many of these permits are for repairs and for the erection of barns, stables, etc. of small value, but the total number of houses erected during the year amounts to considerably over 1000, and the total valuation of the buildings erected during 1894 will be little, if any, short of $2,500,000.

"This is quite a remarkable record. It exceeds the amount of building that has been done in San Francisco, and, indeed, it is doubtful whether there is any city in the United States with five times the population of Los Angeles that can make a better showing during the past year.

"Six hundred and fifty permits were issued at Chicago during November. During the same time 180 permits were issued in Los Angeles. Chicago claims a population of 2,000,000; Los Angeles of 75,000. Had the former city kept up the same ratio as Los Angeles, she would have issued 4800 permits. Or, in other words, Los Angeles' ratio, based on population, was more than seven times that of Chicago."

THE GENERAL BUSINESS SITUATION.

Bradstreets report as follows for The Times on the business of Southern California for the past year:

"The progress made by Los Angeles during the year just closed is a significant tribute to its manifest destiny as a commercial center. While general conditions throughout the country have been unfavorable, and many sections in our immediate vicinity have suffered from local causes, there has been a steady increase in the volume of business reported. This is the more significant when it is taken into account that there has been a pronounced decline in nearly all commodities, and consequently a much larger bulk of goods had to be handled to produce the same aggregate receipts. In some few lines the totals of sales have not been satisfactory, but this is not the general rule, and with most of our large houses there has been some increase, which is particularly gratifying when the material addition to the number of dealers is taken into account. Statistics compiled by the Bradstreet Company show an increase during the year of 12 per cent. in the number of business houses in the city of Los Angeles, and, while the gain is not so marked in outside towns in Southern California, they still show some additions. There is more or less complaint among merchants, on account of small margins of profit, as compared with former years, but keen competition always brings this result, and it is conceded that goods which are sold here attract patronage from outside and more remote points, and thereby increase the volume of trade.

"Looking north, there has been a decided expansion of our territory in such lines as can be handled from this point, and we are rapidly occupying all the territory that lies this side of the common point between Los Angeles and San Francisco. On railroad rates, Visalia is the dividing point, but it is noted that many of our lines are sold as far north as Fresno and beyond, and a disposition is shown on the part of many of our progressive merchants to carry the war close to the doors of our northern competitor.

"During the year there have been put in operation some enterprises for the handling of our local material and manufacturing extensively, and by this means adding to the distribution of money. While the figures for the entire year are not yet complete, the totals of bank clearings, taken from Bradstreet's for the nine months ending November 30, 1894, show gains over the preceding years as follows, in round numbers: For 1893, 15 per cent., and for 1894, 4 per cent. In this connection, attention is drawn to the fact that out of fifty-five cities reported, forty-two show a decrease from last year, and the Pacific Coast group of six cities show a decrease from last year of 12 per cent., and the entire fifty-five cities show a decrease for the year of 18 per cent. The above figures clearly indicate, so far as they can, how Los Angeles has maintained her position at the head of the procession, relatively speaking.

"There were reported to the Bradstreet Company during the year 1893, 150 failures of business houses, with assets of $303,222, and liabilities of $767,662. During the year 1894, there were 147 failures, with assets of $246,865, and liabilities of $500,646. These figures, while the commercial death rate is about the same, show for the year a decrease of 35 per cent. in the total of liabilities, and indicate that the failures for 1894 were of smaller magnitude and among dealers of less importance.

"In the matter of commercial collections, while some houses report them satisfactory, this is not generally the case, and complaints are quite serious in some sections, but, with the abundant rains already received, a bountiful harvest is practically assured, and the opinion is quite generally held that we are about entering upon the most prosperous year in the history of the city."

To these remarks The Times may add that the present outlook for Los Angeles and for Southern California in general was never brighter than it is today. There is every reason to hope that the work of constructing a fine deep-water harbor at San Pedro will soon be commenced, which will enable us to compete on more even terms with San Francisco. Then it is almost certain that the Nicaragua Canal Bill will become a law very shortly, and the mere fact of commencing work on that great improvement will give a great impetus to this section, which will reap the greatest benefit from the construction of the canal. Then, again, there is every hope that within the next twelve months, the talked-of railroad to Southern Utah and Nevada will become a fact, opening up to this city a large section, rich in mineral and other resources.

Another railroad enterprise which is now being talked of, and which may before long be undertaken, is an independent line to the San Joaquin Valley. This would reach a large territory which now looks to San Francisco as its headquarters, although Los Angeles is much nearer.

The discovery of petroleum in paying quantities within the city limits of Los Angeles during the past year has already given an impetus to the manufacturing business, and most certainly lead to greater developments in that line. It appears evident that the deposits of oil within the city have barely been prospected so far. The rolling mill, which was established during the past year, is already the forerunner of many similar establishments. There are those among us who oppose the transformation of Los Angeles into a manufacturing city, but such people should remember that between the mountains and the ocean there is plenty of room for beautiful and aesthetic homes to which the sight of the factory chimney or the sound of the factory whistle could not penetrate.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

The total assessed valuation of Los Angeles city is $47,406,265; tax rate, $1.20; value of city property, $9,500,000.

The City Auditor reports that the income of the city for the year ending November 30, 1894, was $919,038, and the expenditures for the same period, $1,102,062, there having been a balance in the treasury on December 1, 1893, of $323,197.

The following table showing the bonded indebtedness of the city of Los Angeles on January 1, 1895, will be interesting to many outside investors, who read this issue of The Times:

Date of Bonds.	Name of Bonds.	Am't of Bonds.	When Due.	Rate of Interest.	Bond Sinking Fund.
Aug. 1, 1870	Funded debt bonds	$76,000	Aug. 1, 1895	7 per cent.	
Aug. 1, 1877	Main sewer bonds	17,000	July 1, 1901	7 per cent.	
July 1, 1881	Bonds 1881	58,000	July 1, 1906	6 per cent.	
July 1, 1886	General improvement bonds	245,000	July 1, 1907	6 per cent.	
July 1, 1887			Jan. 1, 1909	6 per cent.	
Jan. 1, 1888			Oct. 1, 1890 to Oct. 1, 1910	6 per cent.	
Oct. 1, 1889	School improvement bonds	150,000	July 1, 1890 to July 1, 1910	5 per cent.	$10,000
July 1, 1890	Internal sewer bonds	299,200	May 1, 1891 to May 1, 1911	5 per cent.	18,700
May 1, 1891	Funding bonds	58,000	May 1, 1891 to May 1, 1911	5 per cent.	3,050
Nov. 1, 1892	Outfall sewer bonds	357,000	Nov. 1, 1892 to Nov. 1, 1912	5 per cent.	19,750
	Total	$1,260,200			

THE BANKS.

In spite of the general depression which has prevailed throughout the country, the banks of Los Angeles have had a prosperous year. The following statement shows the condition of Los Angeles banks on July 1, 1894:

Assets:		
Investments	$2,501,031.28	
Loans	8,476,183.85	
Cash (available)	5,650,960.72	
Total assets		$16,628,175.85
Liabilities:		
Capital and reserve	$4,554,208.27	
Deposits	11,699,179.95	
Sundries (unclassifiable)	374,787.62	
Total		$16,628,175.85

This shows a great increase of deposits and cash over the statement of January, 1894, and a falling off in loans.

The Los Angeles Clearing-house was organized in September, 1887. At present it consists of the following banks: Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, First National Bank, Los Angeles National Bank, State Loan and Trust Company of Los Angeles, California Bank, Southern California Bank, Citizens' Bank, National Bank of California.

The other banks in the city are: East Side Bank, Broadway Bank, Los Angeles Savings Bank, Savings Bank of Southern California, Security Savings Bank, German-American Savings Bank, Main-street Savings Bank, Security Loan and Trust Company, Columbia Savings Bank, Union Bank of Savings.

James F. Towell, manager of the clearing-house, furnishes the following statistics for the past seven years:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 13 to Dec. 31, 1887	$19,994,361.51	$3,395,495.43
1888	53,913,292.07	9,191,968.28
1889	34,232,091.62	8,004,228.70
1890	32,163,783.26	7,271,593.27
1891	39,642,261.02	8,300,407.80
1892	39,209,114.13	7,973,623.64
1893	45,248,220.29	10,415,003.40
Jan. 1, 1894 to Nov. 31, 1894	41,768,440.01	10,415,003.40

These figures compare very favorably with cities of larger size than Los Angeles.

The extent of the Los Angeles clearings, owing to peculiar conditions, does not adequately represent the increase in the city's population and resources. The business of several banks is entirely without representation in the clearings, owing to the fact that they are not members of the clearing-house. The large sums received in Eastern exchange by towns tributary to Los Angeles, for shipments of fruit and other produce, are unavoidably received and handled through the Los Angeles banks in such a manner that only a small percentage of the remittances is represented in the clearings, either directly or indirectly. The fact, also, that San Francisco is still treated by our suburban banks as the financial center of the State is another potent factor in depriving our figures of their proper size.

THE COUNTY.

The assessed valuation of property in Los Angeles county is $79,495,921. The semi-annual report of the Auditor of Los Angeles county for the month ending June 30, 1894, showed that the receipts for that period had been $715,870, the gross disbursements $764,767, and the net expenses $425,170.

The bonded indebtedness of the county on July 1, 1894, since when there has been no material change, was as follows:

Date of Bond.	Name of Bond.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	When Due.	Amount.
Feb. 6, 1882	Bonds of 1882	6 per cent.	Semi-annually	1902	$35,000.00
July 7, 1884	Bonds of 1884	6 per cent.	Semi-annually	1904	70,500.00
July 1, 1885	Bonds of 1885	4½ per cent.	Semi-annually	1905	382,000.00
Jan. 1, 1887	Bonds of 1887	4½ per cent.	Semi-annually	1907	181,000.00
July 1, 1890	Bonds of 1890	5 per cent.	Semi-annually	1910	300,000.00
Total bonded indebtedness					$968,500.00

The valuation of the property belonging to the county on that date was $2,905,419.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

There are two transcontinental lines of railroad and a line of steamships which carry away the exports and bring the imports to Southern California, in addition to sailing vessels which carry mostly lumber.

The past year has not been a favorable one for the transportation companies. In the first place there was a dry season, which reduced the grain crop far below the average, and, in fact, left little if any for export. Then, again, the orange crop was short, and this is an important item of export with the railroads. The honey crop suffered from the same cause and figures to a very small extent in the exports. For these reasons the exports for the past year are considerably below the average.

The Southern Pacific Company was unable to furnish The Times with a statement of business during the past year, but the Southern California Railway Company has made up some interesting statistics, from which a good general idea may be obtained of the character of business that is done in this section. In these estimates the shipments for the month of December are approximated. The Times is indebted to S. B. Hynes, general freight agent of the Southern California Railway Company, for these figures, which were made up under date of December 26. This company, which has done so much to develop Southern California, employs, on an average, 1181 persons on its 491 miles of road:

STATEMENT

Showing shipments of green and dried fruits, raisins, wines and liquors, honey, grain and wool, by counties, during the year ending December 31, 1894:

Commodities.	Los Angeles. Pounds.	Orange. Pounds.	San Bernardino. Pounds.	Riverside. Pounds.	San Diego. Pounds.	Totals. Pounds.
Green and dried fruits	14,808,000	3,360,000	8,280,000	1,608,000	283,000	28,344,000
Raisins	50,000	300,000	2,600,000	2,375,000	2,500,000	7,825,000
Honey	132,000	110,000	22,000	132,000	110,000	506,000
Grain	13,632,000	14,560,000	1,952,000	7,456,000	4,224,000	41,824,000
Wine	3,278,000	198,000	880,000	......	198,000	4,554,000
Wool	660,000	885,000	30,000	465,000	375,000	2,415,000
Totals	32,560,000	19,413,000	13,764,000	12,036,000	7,695,000	85,468,000

Statement of freight business for the year ending December 31, 1894:

Commodities.	In pounds.
Grain	47,946,000
Flour	11,085,000
Other mill productions	12,076,400
Hay	20,689,600
Fruit and vegetables	159,916,400
Live stock	14,293,200
Dressed meats	197,800
Other packing-house productions	6,474,000
Poultry, butter and eggs	899,400
Wool	3,659,400
Hides and leather	1,159,800
Bituminous coal	105,113,000
Coke	2,749,200
Ores	144,200
Stone, sand and other like articles	16,350,600
Lumber	234,279,400
Petroleum and other oils	24,530,800
Sugar	1,797,600
Iron, pig and bloom	1,097,800
Iron and steel rails	1,290,200
Other castings and machinery	9,803,400
Bar and sheet metal	10,040,800
Cement, brick and lime	49,252,800
Agricultural implements	1,432,800
Wagons, carriages, tools etc	3,069,600
Wines, liquor and beer	9,277,200
Household goods and furniture	15,999,200
Merchandise	75,783,800
Miscellaneous	41,899,800
Total	882,309,200

Statement showing shipments of oranges, lemons, other fruits and vegetables, also honey, in pounds, for the year ending December 31, 1894:

Oranges	73,941,000
Lemons	1,827,000
Other fruits and vegetables	30,409,600
Honey	506,000
Total	106,683,600

A striking item in this exhibit is the immense importation of household goods and furniture, amounting to 16,000,000 pounds, or 8000 tons. This indicates the arrival in Southern California of a very large number of new settlers, who have come to stay, for the cost of bringing furniture across the continent is very heavy, and only such household goods are generally brought along as cannot well be disposed of at home.

R. G. DUN & COMPANY'S

Reviewing the Year and Horoscope of the Future.

The year just closed cannot be said to have been one of general prosperity throughout this country. Much of the time the business barometer indicated stormy weather. The dark outlook has not been constant; there has been some basis for encouragement that offered gleams of sunshine, but the clouds have largely predominated in the financial sky. Adjustment of new conditions, strikes, labor disturbances, uncertainty of the tariff, large exports of gold, a growing feeling abroad of suspicion and hostility toward American investments, notably toward railroad securities, have assisted in demoralizing the condition of affairs and largely increased the number of failures over a normal year.

Although in September the tariff bill signed by the President, provided a definite basis for business, the great improvement predicted has not yet come. Weekly fluctuations, contradictory in their indications, mean nothing, and holiday business stimulation cuts no figure.

The decision to offer a million dollars in bonds to replenish the treasury was approved by the bankers, but the fact that after a reconstruction of the revenue laws it is still found necessary to borrow so largely, raises a doubt in the minds of most business men as to the wisdom of the government's financial policy.

Under such conditions it is useless to make a sentimental prophecy of any sudden or radical change for the better in the opening year — a prophecy without a basis, except buoyant hope. Those who feel the commercial pulse most accurately say there is a "waiting condition of business," and that any forecast for the new year, with existing conditions and indications, would be of comparatively little sound value.

Our telegrams indicate that there have been about 14,500 failures during the year, with liabilities of $167,000,000. This is, of course, an improvement over 1893, but far in excess of the normal.

Now to circumscribe of field of vision; to restrict it to our own district, Southern California—our own city in particular—we find that, in the face of business depression in the East, a shortage of crops throughout the southern part of the State, caused by small rainfall, the year has been to this section one of continuous advancement and solid growth, caused, in part, by a steady influx of the right kind of immigration, active, energetic men, with a knowledge of our resources and a willingness to back with their capital their faith in our commercial future. A great number of concerns have started in trade—too many, perhaps, for the population. A number of manufacturing enterprises have been established in Los Angeles and vicinity during the year, and are now in active operation, and employ large capital and a good force of men, and the opinion is that the discovery of oil in the heart of the city solves the cheap-fuel problem, and must necessarily attract manufacturers during the coming year.

The number of wholesale houses in the city has increased during the year, and Los Angeles is being looked to more and more as a distributing point by the country dealers.

The wholesale grocers report some increase in volume of trade, but have suffered several losses by failures and depreciation in value of merchandise, and it is doubtful if the year's business will show satisfactory results. Hardware jobbers report business fairly up in extent to '93, but profit, if any, has been small.

Lumber dealers have had a lively market, but competition has been keen and margins small.

Fruit shipments, not withstanding the paralysis of business by the strikes of June and July, have been in bulk fully up to the preceding year, but light returns from Eastern markets have left little, if, any profit, to producer or shipper. Other lines—clothing, boots and shoes, cigars and liquors, confectionery, canned goods, etc., all report a fairly prosperous year. Retail houses have largely increased in number, but for all that, with few exceptions, the old concerns report a large increase in volume of trade, but rents are high, expenses large otherwise, and profits small, so it cannot be determined on which side the balance will appear until balance sheets are taken.

Failures the past year in this district, comprising Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, San Diego and Riverside counties, have numbered 132, with liabilities aggregating $1,260,947, with nominal assets, $399,541. Also two bank suspensions, with liabilities of about $175,000 and assets believed sufficient to meet them.

The actual assets of the mercantile failures will probably not figure at more than $300,000, if that. The number of failures and poverty of assets can be accounted for in the fact that many concerns that have gone to the wall have for years been struggling along actually bankrupt for some time, and doing business through the leniency of their creditors; and such a year as we have just pased was calculated to upset weak commercial structures, without a solid foundation, and should suggest to jobbers that a too generous credit system is to be avoided. This weeding out has strengthened rather than weakened our commercial situation, and the busines outlook for the new year points to true and substantial prosperity. All indications are favorable to the growth of the city's population and the development of the resources of the surrounding country.

An aggressive population with abiding faith in future possibilities, is dominating this section and realizes that natural advantages must be supplemented by hard work.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.

An Establishment that is a Credit to the City.

Simon Maier's Central market on North Spring street, opposite the old Courthouse, is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the United States, and is a credit to the city. Mr. Maier is the largest wholesale and retail butcher in Southern California, and has built up a trade second to none on the Coast. Not only does Mr. Maier make it a point to have the best fresh meat in the market, but he is also a large importer of all foreign delicacies in his line, which can be had at all times. By strict attention to business, always selling the best meats for the lowest price, Mr. Maier has made a big success, which he not only maintains, but adds to constantly. His postoffice box is No. 552, and his telephone No. 155. All orders, whether out of town or local, receive prompt and careful attention, satisfaction being guaranteed in all cases.

The Single Taxers.

The Single Tax Club gave its first public entertainment last evening in Blanchard-Fitzgerald Music Hall. An audience that filled every seat and seemed to enjoy themselves, listened to the rendition of a programme that opened with a brief exposition of the single-tax philosophy by Clarence A. Miller, followed by an original poem by William S. Creighton, recitations by Rose Andrews, and instrumental and vocal music by Mrs. Clara M. Mott, Mrs. McWinn, Misses Ada Moore and Ellen M. White and Prof. Singleton, a humorous talk by Ralph E. Hoyt closed the exercises.

Booked as Insane.

A woman named Maggie Werner was removed from a street car, on Second street, yesterday at 8:30 o'clock p.m., by Officer Rico, and booked for insanity, at the central police station. She was acting peculiarly and made no explanations.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31, 1894.

The chief topic of discussion among horticulturists during the past week has been the severe frost which occurred in Florida, as reported in the telegraph columns of The Times. Estimates made shortly after the frost place the loss of fruit in Florida at 1,500,000 boxes, out of a total of 2,000,000, which would only leave about half a million boxes uninjured, half of the crop having already been shipped. Those dealers who had early information of this disaster were busy on Saturday running around and buying crops. A good many bargains were secured in this manner from growers who had not yet learned of the injury to the Florida crop. The result of the freeze should be to make good prices for early California oranges.

There is a good demand for northern potatoes just at present, for seed. The raising of potatoes in this section is a rapidly-growing industry, the Eastern demand in the early spring being always good. To insure the highest price, potatoes should be planted at the right time, so as to come into market when the Eastern markets are bare, and the best quality of seed should be used. Potatoes raised in this section run out after a year or two, and for this reason those who understand their business always import seed from the northern part of the State.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The last day of the year 1894 was about the dullest of any full business day of the entire twelve months, and on few, if any days, has the speculation been more uninteresting. The total sales barely exceeded 56,000 shares, and St. Paul, with sales of 8500 shares to its credit, was the most active of the whole list. There were periods of extreme stagnation during the day, and at no time was there any animation. Fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. The general market opened heavy, and, except for a slight rally about 11 o'clock, was weak during the morning. The depression continued into the afternoon until about 2 o'clock, when the temper of speculation changed for the better and a rally of small proportions took place, in which, however, only part of the early losses were regained. The market closed fairly firm, but most of the stocks traded in showed declines on the day's transactions, including 1 per cent. in Edison Electric, 1⅛ per cent. in Reading, General Electric, Lackawanna and Burlington, and ½ per cent. in St. Paul. Some few shares made advances, notably Colorado Coal, 2 per cent.; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ⅛; Delaware and Hudson, ⅜, and New Jersey Central ⅝ per cent. The bond market ruled firm during the day, with the Reading issues exceptions. The future of the reorganization plan caused liquidation in the income bonds, resulting in declines of 1⅜ per cent. in the 1sts and 2ds, ¾ per cent. in the 3ds and ½ per cent. in the deferred. In the later dealings there was a recovery of ⅜ per cent. in the 1sts and ⅛ per cent. in the 2ds. The sales were moderate, amounting to $923,500. During the year which ends today the total amount of securities listed on the Stock Exchange are: Bonds; $259,804,600; stocks, $251,193,003. The highest and lowest prices of the year of the principal stocks dealt in on the exchange and the last prices made are given in the following table:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.
Sugar	114⅞	75⅝	89⅜
Chicago Gas	80	58¾	74
Distilling	30⅝	7¾	10
General Electric	45½	30⅝	34⅜
Cordage	23¾	5½	7½
Cordage preferred	41	8½	12
Cordage guaranteed	63½	16⅝	20½
Burlington	84⅛	65⅝	71
St. Paul	67⅜	54¼	56⅝
Rock Island	72⅜	58½	61⅝
Northwestern	110⅝	96½	97
New Jersey Central	117¾	87½	89⅝
Lackawanna	174	155¼	160⅝
Delaware & Hudson	144½	119¾	126¾
Reading	23⅝	13½	13⅝
New York Central	102½	95¼	98⅜
Lake Shore	139	118⅝	134½
Louisville & Nashville	57¾	40⅝	53⅝
Missouri Pacific	32½	18¼	27½
Union Pacific	22½	7	11
Northern Pacific pfd	23⅝	12½	17½
Atchison	16	3	4½
Pullman	174	152	154
Western Union	92½	80⅞	87
Baltimore & Ohio	81½	58⅝	61

Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	4¼	U. P., D. & G.	3½
Adams Express	140	North Pac. pfd	17
Alton, T. H.	36	N. W.	96¾
A. T. H. pfd	*198	N. W. pfd	142½
Am. Express	110	N. Y. Central	——
Baltimore & O.	61½	N. Y. & N. E.	32
Can. Pacific	59	Ontario & W.	15½
Can. South	48¾	Oregon Imp	10½
Cen. Pacific	13⅝	Oregon Nav	19
Ches. & Ohio	17⅝	Oregon S. L.	6
Chicago Alton	*146	Pacific Mail	22
C. B. & Q.	71	P. D. & E.	3¼
Chicago Gas	74	Pittsburgh	*157
Con. Gas	130½	Pull. Palace	154
C. C. C. & S. L.	38¼	Reading	12⅝
Colo. Coal & I.	7	Richmond Ter	15
Cot. Oil Cer.	22½	R. T. pfd	20
Del. Hudson	126¾	R. G. W.	16⅝
D. L. & W.	160½	R. G. W. pfd	43
D. & R. G. pfd	33½	Rock Island	61⅞
Distillers	10	St. L. & S. F.	——
East Tenn	——	St. Paul	56½
Erie	10⅛	St. Paul pfd	117½
Erie pfd	21	St. Paul & O.	32½
Fort Wayne	*157	St. P. & O. pfd	110
Great N. pfd	102	Southern Pac	19
C. & E. Ill. pfd	*92	Sugar Refinery	89¼
Hocking Valley	17	Tenn. Coal & I.	15⅞
Illinois Central	83	Texas Pacific	9⅝
St. Paul & D.	21	T. & O. C. pfd	75
K. & T. pfd	22	Union Pacific	11¼
L. E. & W.	16¾	U. S. Express	42
L. E. & W. pfd	77¼	W. St. L. & P.	5⅞
Lake Shore	——	Wabash pfd	13⅞
Lead Trust	37⅞	Wells-Fargo	103
Louis. & Nash.	53⅝	W. Union	87
Louis. & N. A.	6½	W. & L. E.	10
Man. Con	105	Wheeling pfd	40
Memphis & C.	*10	Minn. & St. L.	28
Mich. Central	96	D. & R. G.	10⅝
Mo. Pacific	26⅞	Gen. Electric	36¼
Mobile & Ohio	17	Nat'l Linseed	18
Nash. Chatt	——	Colo. Fuel & I.	25
Nat'l Cord. pfd	11¾	C. F. & I. pfd	70
N. J. Central	89	H. & T. C.	2½
N. & W. pfd	18½	T. A. A. & N. M.	2¼
North Am. Co.	3⅝	T. St. L. & K. C.	1
North Pac	4	T. St. L. pfd	6

*Bid.

New York Money.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Money on call, easy at 1½@2 per cent.; last loan, 2; closed, 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 2¾@4½ per cent.; sterling exchange, quiet and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.88¼@4.88¾ for demand, and at 4.87¼@4.87¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.88@4.88½ and 4.89; commercial bills, 4.86¼@4.86½; silver certificates, 59¾ bid.

New York Bonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Government bonds steady; State bonds, inactive; railroad bonds, firm, except for the Reading issues, which are weak; petroleum was firm. Pennsylvania oil, sales none. January option, sales none. Closed offered, 94½.

Gold Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—There was $800,000 in gold withdrawn today.

Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—It was a holiday in the cotton market.

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Atchison 4⅛, Bell Telephone 190, Burlington 76⅞, Mexican 6½.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Wheat opened firm at just a fraction above Saturday's closing price. There were sellers on Saturday at 57⅝, and that price was bid at the opening this morning. A good many sellers succeeded in getting 57⅝@57¾, and one at least got 57¾. Pardridge had his brokers selling at the start, and they kept it up until the buyers appeared to have had enough, and then the price sagged a trifle, one of two sales being effected at 57½. The receipts and shipments since Saturday were light. The figures in the visible supply were closely scanned as they came in, and the market waited without moving much for the result, but gradually strengthened. When it began to indicate a decrease of about 500,000 bushels, the price got up to 57⅞ for May, and stood at that for a minute or two before turning down again. The visible supply showed a decrease of 510,000 bushels, the burned wheat in Toledo being wiped out of it. The total is now 88,651,000 bushels. A year ago there was an increase of 204,000 bushels, and the total then was 80,228,000 bushels. The price near the close touched 57⅞@58, and the latest trading was at 57⅞. The business in corn was fairly good. The tone was firm, but the fluctuations covered a verry narrow range. May opened at 48⅛@48¼, sold as high as 48¼@48⅜, and as low as 48⅛, and when the riotous proceedings which characterized the last half of the session commenced, the trading price was 48⅛@48¼. New York bought a good deal. During the early part of the session quite a business was transacted in oats. Values were confined to a narrow range, and closed steady. May sold between 31⅜ and 31⅝, closing at the former price. Provisions were firmer on the receipt of hogs, estimated to be not more than half the number expected. Prices opened up from 2½@5 all around, and continued to stiffen up during the time that business was permitted to proceed. The close was strong at about the highest price of the day.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—	
December	53⅝
May	57⅞@57⅞
July	58½
Corn No. 2—	
December	45⅛
January	45⅝
May	48¼
Oats No. 2—	
December	28¾
May	31⅜

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, easy; No. 2 spring wheat, 58¼@60¼; No. 3 spring wheat, 58; No. 2 red, 53⅜@54⅜; No. 2 corn, 45⅛; No. 2 oats, 29; No. 2 white, 31¾; No. 3 white, 31¼@31¾; No. 2 rye, 48; No. 2 barley, 55; No. 3, 53½@55; No. 4, nominal; No. 1 flax seed, 1.38; prime timothy seed, 5.52½; mess pork, per bbl., 11.50@11.55; lard, per 100 lbs., 6.82½@6.85; short ribs sides (loose,) 5.75@5.80; dry salted shoulders (boxed,) 5@5⅛; short clear sides (boxed,) 6⅛@6¼; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., 1.22.

Grain Movements.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	3,000	3,000
Wheat, bu	29,000	1,000
Corn, bu	118,000	19,000
Oats, bu	75,000	46,000
Rye, bu	9,000	2,000
Barley, bu	43,000	9,000

On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm. Creamery, 12@23½; dairy, 10@20; eggs, firm at 13@20.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Not many steers were sold above 5.50, most of the fair to good steers going at 4.00@5.20, and plain to fair beef steers around 3.60. The few sales of prime to fair young steers chiefly at 3.05@3.25; good fat beef cows sold around 3.10, and fair to good butcher stock at 1.60@2.25. There was ready sale for all veal calves at last week's best prices. Prime veals, 5.50, and most of the fair to good calves, 4.00@5.25. With almost nine thousand fewer hogs on sale than the opening day last week, the market opened brisk at 10 to 15 advance on Saturday's last price. Shippers and packers entered into sharp competition, and there was lively trading. Prime heavy sold rarely up to 4.80, and most of the good to choice heavy packing and shipping lots sold at 4.60@4.70. Plain to fair mixed lots sold around 4.50, and choice light sorts at 4.45@4.50; fair to good light pigs sold at 4.20@4.35. Nothing of useful quality went below 4.15. Not many lots of choice mutton sheep were sold above 3.25. Most of the good, fat, mixed muttons sold at 2.90@3.90, and fair lots at 2.50@2.80. Thin mixed lots and feeders sold around 2.75, and cull stuff at 1.75@2.00. Prime lambs, quotable at 4.00. Most of the good lambs sell at 3.30@3.90, and thin light lambs at 2.75. Receipts of cattle, 1000 head; calves, 400; hogs, 18,000; sheep, 11,000.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31. — Spot wheat was steady. No. 2 red winter, 4s 9d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 5d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures closed steady, 1 to 5 farthings higher; business about equally distributed; January, 4s 9d; February, 4s 9½d; March, 4s 10½d; April, 4s 10½d; May, 4s 11d. Spot corn was quiet. American mixed, 4s 9d. Futures closed strong, 3 to 4 farthings higher; business heaviest on middle positions; January, 4s 3d; February, 4s 3d; March, 4s 3¼d; April, 4s 4¼d. Flour was dull and demand poor. St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. Hops, at London, Pacific Coast, £3 15s.

London Financial Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says that the stock markets were quiet today, because of the holiday tomorrow. The tone, however, was generally good. There was a further rise in consols and other investment securities, with a prospect of prolonged, cheap money. Americans were inactive but firm. Quiet purchases of certain shares are going on. Better, but not great things are expected in American securities in the new year.

London Silver.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Bar silver, 27⅛d; consols, 103 9-16; Bank of England discount, 2 per cent. The amount of bullion into the Bank of England on balance today is £33,000.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Flour, sacks, 8433; wheat, centals, 1074; barley, centals, 742; corn, centals, 329; beans, sacks, 245; potatoes, sacks, 7321; Oregon, 468; onions, sacks, 1092.

Flour, family extras, 3.40@3.55; bakers' extras, 3.20@3.40; superfine, 2.20@2.25. Today being the last day of the year there was no disposition to do business, and the market therefore was sluggish. No. 1 shipping, 86¾, with 87½ for something choice. Milling, 92½@97½; Walla Walla, 76¼@78¾ for fair average quality; 82½@85 for bluestem, and 70@75 for damp stock. The barley market is inactive. Feed, fair to good, 78¾@81¼; choice, 82½; brewing, 90@95. No business doing of any consequence in oats. Stocks are more than ample. Milling, 1.00@1.12½; surprise, 1.05@1.15; fancy feed, 1.02½@1.07½; good to choice, 92½@97½; poor to fair, 87½@90; black, 1.15@1.20; red, 1.07½@1.15; gray, 92½@1.00.

Drafts and Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Silver bars, 59⅝@59½; Mexican dollars, 50½@51; drafts, sight, 7½; drafts, telegraph, 10.

San Francisco Banks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The bank clearings for the year ending December 31, 1894, were $658,526,806.

Callboard Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Wheat was quiet. May 97⅛; barley, nothing doing; corn, 1.25; bran, 12.00.

LOCAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

Poultry.

Hens—4.00@4.50.
Roosters—Young, 4.00@4.70; old, 4.00.
Broilers—3.50@4.00.
Ducks—3.50@4.00.
Turkeys—10@12.
Eggs—Ranch, 31@32; Eastern, 25@26.

Mill Products.

Flour—Local, 3.40; Northern Crown, 3.85; buckwheat, 4.00 per 100; rye, 2.50; graham, 1.70; cornmeal, 1.90; oatmeal, 4.00.

Smoked Meats, Etc.

Hams—11; Picnic, 7; boneless, 8.
Bacon—Breakfast, 11@11¾.

Dairy Products.

Cheese — Anchor, Downey and Alamitos, large, 13½; Young American, 14½; Swiss, domestic, 16; imported, 24@26.

Butter — Fancy creamery, 32-oz. squares, 52½@55; fancy dairy, 28-oz. squares, 40@45; choice, 28-oz., 35@40.

Grain and Feed.

Wheat—No. 2, per 100, 1.00@1.05.
Barley—Whole, 90.
Barley—Rolled, 1.05.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—75@1.10; sweets, 80.
Beets—65.
Onions—80@1.00.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT SAN PEDRO.
Dec. 31, 1894.

Arrivals—Steamer Eureka, Green, from San Francisco and way, passengers and merchandise to S. P. Co.; steamer Pasadena, Hamilton, from Eureka, 320,000 feet lumber to K. C. M. & L. Co.

Departures — Steamer Eureka, Green for Newport, passengers and merchandise to P. C. S. S. Co.

Tides—Jan. 1, high water, 0:46 a.m. and 11:13 p.m.; low water, 5:05 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

Pacific Gospel Union.

The New Year's eve address at the Pacific Gospel Union was given by the superintendent, C. S. Mason. Subject: "Records." John B. Gough's dying message to men was: "Keep your record clean." Job declared, "My record is on high." The record of our lives is written on our memories, on the hearts of others, and on the ledger book of eternity. God knows our "pedigree, and our daily record. "Thou, God, seest me" should impress us to keep our record clean. But the record for 1894 is about closed; it has gone into God's "account." We must reap what we have sown, a law in the spiritual as well as temporal realm. But a just God who is love offers free pardon "If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." So, men, we can commence the year 1895 with a clean record. The attendance is large, some two hundred nightly. Through the influence of this union and its workers some twenty-five have joined the churches, yet, the work is undenominational for Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, infidel or believer, all are welcomed.

Tonight Evangelist Rev. Dr. Graves will speak.

DeVan & Rutledge,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

146 North Spring street.

TELEPHONE 157

Grain, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin. Daily market circular sent free.

PRIVATE WIRE.

NEW YORK

IS 3200 MILES FROM LOS ANGELES BUT THE TELEGRAPH, COMBINED WITH OUR PRIVATE CODE, REDUCES THE TIME TO A FEW MINUTES AND THE EXPENSE TO A FEW CENTS.

T. E. WARD & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,

31 & 33 Broadway, New York City.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, COFFEE.

Bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin. Commission 1-16.

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP POSTED YOU SHOULD SEND FOR OUR DAILY MARKET LETTER, WHICH TELLS YOU WHEN TO SELL AS WELL AS WHAT AND WHEN TO BUY.

You should also send for our CIRCULAR, which gives some valuable suggestions in the way of avoiding losses. If you will examine every account you ever had which showed you a loss, and then figure out what you would have made following our rules, you will say your losses were unnecessary.

We have the largest offices, employ more clerks, more brokers, have more private wires, use more telephones, and have a larger number of customers than any other brokers' office in the world.

If you are making money where you are, don't change, but if you are running behind, give us a chance. If you are speculating in the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, quit at once and try the CONSOLIDATED, where you can save half the commission, and all of the interest, if you wish.

S. R. Cooper & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.

114½ SOUTH MAIN STREET,
Grand Operahouse Block.

Daily circular mailed free.
Private wires.
Telephone 1469.

WENT OUT WITH THE GANG.

How Brenning Escaped from the City Prison.

William Brenning, the man captured by Detective Goodman for the hold-up at Fuller's store on Macy street, made a clever jail-break several days ago, and as he has not been recaptured the men who got him out were given a preliminary examination in Justice Seaman's court yesterday, on the charge of aiding a prisoner to escape.

They were held to answer, and were committed to the County Jail with bail at $1000 each.

Strong evidence had been procured against the man by Goodman, and this escape makes it certain Brenning is the man.

Charles Daley and Thomas Neal are the men who helped him escape. Goodman took Brenning to the jail and the jailer placed the prisoner in the "cooler" temporarily. The "cooler" is a cell kept for the use of drunks and others, and is only fastened by a big bolt on the outside. The chain gang was going out soon after his advent into local prison life, and Brenning whispered to the two men arrested to pull the bolt and let him out. "I am in on a charge of highway," said he, "and they'll do me." The fellows thereupon pulled the bolt, and Brenning was outside in the corridor.

"Now, take up my ball and chain," said Daly, "and go out with us." So the man slipped out as one of the chain gang and made his way to the First-street cut, where they were working. There he made a dash and escaped.

When Detective Goodman went to get the prisoner he had worked so hard to capture, the bird had flown. Nobody could explain the matter until the darky boy in for vagrancy told Capt. Huston of the chain gang about the delivery of the criminal by the men just held to answer.

Brenning and his brother, who was implicated, are now both fugitives, and are wanted for attempting to murder Mr. Fuller and for robbing his store.

THE LAMP BROKE.

Quite a Fire in the Zahn Block on Spring Street.

The fire department was called out last evening by an alarm turned in from box No. 45, at Fifth and Spring streets. The fire was in the Zahn Block, in a store, at No. 435 South Spring street, occupied by B. Rachmil as a stationery and picture store. He also repaired furniture, etc. J. Gordan, an employee, said he was working at the rear of the store when the large, hanging oil lamp over his head fell with a crash and broke. He was hardly out before the whole room was in flames.

Rachmil estimates his loss at $3000, with $1000 insurance.

N. B. Harrad, who kept a stock of oriental goods in the storeroom, estimates his loss at $1500, with $800 insurance.

There are no gas fixtures in the building, and this is the second time an oil lamp has caused a fire there. Only the prompt action of the department, in flooding the store with water, prevented a disastrous fire. Two minutes more and the fire would have got into the rafters and lining, and the dry wood would have burned away like tinder.

Mrs. Platt's Murderer.

Antonio Ashman was brought up from the Yuma Indian reservation yesterday and lodged in the government cell at the County Jail, charged with murder. Deputy United States Marshal Oaks booked the Indian at the jail.

Ashman was arrested for the cruel murder of Mrs. Platt, the school teacher on the reservation, some time last fall, and is a Federal prisoner.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Platt was most foully murdered while teaching in the agency school, and the schoolhouse burned down over her body. The affair created much excitement at the time

Ashman is a Yuma Indian, and a desperate, wicked-looking fellow.

Caught with His Plunder.

A man naed Sam Johnson was arrested on Main street yesterday, and booked by Officer Reynolds for petty larceny.

The fellow had taken some valuable goods from a lady's buggy, where she had left it, on Main street, and was making off with the plunder when P. M. McNany collared him and made him give it back.

The thief did so, but will be prosecuted for the crime.

DEATH RECORD.

GIFFORD—Mrs. Rhoda Gifford, mother-in-law of William Young (Township-judge-elect,) died at the family residence, No. 1212 San Pedro street, yesterday morning.

Funeral takes place from the home at 2 p.m. today. All friends invited.

Licenseu Land Surveyor.

We do all kinds of work, and in subdividing tracts, our specialty, take pay in land, horses, hay or most anything; have money. We deal in land, buy, sell or trade, and rent houses, as there is not much surveying since the boom. Have sold 200 places on installments. A rent-stopper. Langworthy & Co., No. 226 South Spring, upstairs. Take hoister.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Celebrated as a Festival for Centuries.

The Manner in Which it was Observed by Ancient Greeks and Romans.

The Giving of Presents and Exchanging of Visits—The Early Christian Observance—Obsolete Customs.

Old year's sorrow,
  Cast off last night, will come again tomorrow—
Whereas, if thou prove gentle, I shall borrow
  Sufficient strength of thee for new year's sorrow.
—(R. Browning.

The wave is breaking on the shore—
  The echo fading from the chime—
Again the shadow moveth o'er
  The dial plate of Time!
—(Whittier.

A laughing, crowing youngster of great promise has been born. The baby year is one of great expectations. Lank, decrepit and with tear-stains on its face the old year died away giving place to the impetuosity of youth, and the sympathies of mankind are with the Present and not the Past.

Of all the many festal customs observed by modern society there are few that can boast of greater antiquity, interest and universality than those practiced in the celebration of the first day of the year, or New Year's day, though many of its curious observances which once enjoyed popularity are now obsolete. Among the ancient Romans, from the time of the Julian reformation of the calendar, the first day, or the "ca-lends," of January was kept as a public holiday, marking the beginning of a new year. They dedicated the day and the whole ensuing month to Janus, a word allied to Janna-edoor—the god of the opening year, who presided over the commencement of every undertaking; he was a Roman god, quite unknown to the Greeks. Throughout the month sacrifices were offered upon twelve altars, and upon New Year's day all were careful to so regulate their conduct that their every word and act should be a happy augury for all the ensuing days of the year.

A VARYING CALENDAR.

It was not until the eighteenth century that January was universally adopted as the first of the year, although the Romans had observed it from the time of their second king, Numa Pompilius, whose reign terminated 672 B. C. The civil year of Christian countries corresponded to the ancient year of the Jews, which opened with the 25-6th of March. Not until 1752 did January 1st become the legal first day in the year in England; before that time it was customary to express dates between the 1st of January and the 25th of March thus: January 16, 1648-9, meaning that according to popular calculation it was the year 1649, but that legally it was 1648. In Scotland the change was adopted by James VI in 1600; in France in 1564; in Holland, Protestant Germany and Russia in 1700 and in Sweden in 1753.

The ecclesiastic year begins with the first Sunday in Advent, which is counted back from the date of Easter Sunday for the same year. Inasmuch as the year is divided by the seasons into four quarters, it has been suggested that it would be well to begin each at the solstitial point, viz.: Winter, with the winter solstice, December 21; spring, with the vernal equinox, March 21; summer, with the summer solstice, June 21; and autumn, with the autumnal equinox, September 22.

The Greeks had a riddle of the year which ran as follows: "There is a father with twice six sons. These sons have thirty daughters apiece, partly colored, having one cheek white and the other black, who never see each other's face nor live above twenty-four hours."

Ovid and other of the Latin writers tell of the exchanging of visits, the giving and receiving of strenae (presents,) which the French term etrenne (a New Year's gift,) the masquerading and feasting with which, in their time, the day was celebrated in the Roman empire. Nonius Marcellus says that Tatius, King of the Sabines, was presented with some branches of trees, cut from a forest sacred to the goddess (Strenia (strength) on New Year's day, and from this happy omen the custom of bestowing gifts became established. Our forefathers in Merrie England used to bribe the magistrates with presents—a custom abolished by law in 1290, but even down to the reign of James II the monarch received these tokens.

EARLY CHRISTIAN OBSERVANCE.

From the birth of Christianity the participation of Christians in the festival observances of New Year's day was opposed by the church. About the third century, the 25th of December had gradually become a fixed festival, commemorative of Christ's nativity, whereupon the 1st of January assumed a sacred character also, as the octave of Christmas day, and as the anniversary of Christ's circumcision.

The modern dude, who, until the last year or two, put on his swallow-tail coat and his white necktie and sallied forth to visit his lady friends, was simply repeating the custom of the Roman dude who, arrayed in a new toga, went precisely on the same errand more than two thousand years ago.

THE ROYAL GIFTS.

Henry III of England followed the Roman precedent in extorting New Year's gifts from his subjects, the practice being revived in the reign of Henry VI, and continuing in vogue until the time of Charles I. It was during the reign of the Virgin Queen, so-called, that this custom of presenting New Year's gifts to the soverign attained its most extravagant height. From the greatest officers of state down to her Majesty's dustman, all were expected to yield yearly tribute. This included money, ornaments for the person, and all the multitudinous articles calculated to gratify the vanity of this giddy Queen. In his "History of the World" Howell states that Queen Elizabeth, in 1561, was presented with a pair of black silk knit stockings by William Montague, and "thenceforth she never wore cloth hose any more." The Queen's wardrobe is said to have been almost wholly supplied by these New Year's gifts.

FOR PIN-MONEY.

All ladies know what pin-money is, but few, probably, know that the origin of the term is directly connected with New Year's day. Until the beginning of the sixteenth century the only pins used by the poorer classes were made of wood; in fact, they were not pins at all, but skewers, which, for the use of the wealthy, were of boxwood, bone and silver. At the period mentioned, the metal pins now in use were invented, and people of fashion were eager to possess them. They at once became the most popular and acceptable New Year's gift for ladies, but it soon became customary to give, instead of the pins themselves, the money with which to purchase them, and this was called "pin-money," a term which came to be applied to all money given to ladies for the general purposes of dress and personal adornment. T. C.

PATENTS, HAZARD & TOWNSEND, 9 DOWNEY BLOCK

Invention is ever on the march. Minds are this moment at work, and it is generally believed that the future has more in store for us than the grand achievements of the past. Messrs. Hazard & Townsend have the largest patent office business in Southern California; they obtain patents, copyrights and trade marks, and are regular attorneys in patent cases.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

Great Annual Stock-taking Sale.

Stock-taking Sale the Sensation of the Year.—Stock-taking Sale the Sensation of the Year.

Stock-taking Sale Commences Tomorrow Morning.—Stock-taking Sale Commences Tomorrow Morning.

Ladies' Suits.

More and better value for your dollar here than you ever dreamed of. The suit business we have done the past weeks has been the topic of trade talk among the cloak stores of the city. With a third off the price, what now?

Ladies' Reefer Jacket Suit, brown covert cloth, lined all through, well made, only.....$7.50

Ladies' Reefer Jacket Suit, tan covert cloth, silk lined, full tailor m'de, v'ry stylish, only $12.00

Ladies' Prince Albert Suit, beautiful brown covert cloth, rich velvet collar, only......$15.00

Stock-taking Sale.

Tomorrow, To make a clean sweep of every surplus article in our stocks, we shall inaugurate a tremendous Stock-taking Reduction Sale. Our Big Stores, as big as they are, will be crowded—*it prices will do it.* The reductions will be broad-gauge, far-reaching. No department in the great house will escape. No matter which way you turn, as you enter the great doors tomorrow, you will be faced on every turn by almost "priceless" merchandise.

Drugs.

All druggists supplied at wholesale prices. We are the only retailers and wholesalers of Drugs in the city. More price nuts for the cutters to crack.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Lofotin Cod Liver Oil.................... 65c
Caswell, Massey & Co.'s pure Cod Liver Oil.................. 65c
Hance's pure Cod Liver Oil.... 50c
Chocolate Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.............................. 73c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil, tasteless...............................69c
Fellows' Syrup............... $1.00
Cuticura Resolvent............. 70c
Dr. King's New Discovery, sml.. 34c
Liquid Peptonoids.............. 75c
Liquid Peptonoids and Coca.... 75c

Embroideries.

Nothing timid about the price-cutting here. The most surprising values you ever saw. Nothing that will even approach this offering on the Coast.

LOT NO. 1—42-inch Embroidered Flouncings, on cambric and muslin cloths, scalloped and hemstitched edges, 75c, $1 and $1.25 qualities, all go at.............. 50c

LOT NO. 2—Splendid grades of fine all-over Embroidery, actual worth 50c, 65c and 75c, now.. 25c

LOT NO. 3—40c and 50c grades elegant Embroidery Edges, on 18-inch cloth; stock-taking sale price 25c

LOT NO. 4—Fine Embroideries, 6 to 10 inches wide, 25c, 35c and 50c grades, now.......... 15c

LOT NO. 5—Splendid assortment of 20c, 25c and 35c kinds of fine Embroidery sorts, now.. 10c

LOT NO. 6—100 pieces of fine Cambric and Swiss Edges and Insertings, 1 to 8 inches, actual 15c goods, now................ 5c

LADIES' COATS.

Your money goes the farthest here—more to pick from and handsomer styles than at any other house in the city. This statement is true to the letter. The price reductions will be surprising, even to the most expectant. Don't you miss seeing these garments.

Ladies' Black English Kersey Long Coat, tailor-made, full sleeves, large collar, $10 was, now................. $5.00

Ladies' Oxford Gray Coats, full tailor-made, elegantly trimmed with braid, a magnificent garment; $20 was, now $12.50

Ladies' Black Jacket, west of England cloth, beautifully tailored, extremely swell; $25 was, now.............. $15.00

Ladies' Paletot, brown West of England cloth, applique trimmed around bottom, strapped seams, large, carved pearl buttons; $25 was, now $15 00

Ladies' Paletot or Long Coat, high quality, covert cloth, half silk lined, velvet applique, a genuine imported coat; $30 was, now selling at......$18.00

DRESS GOODS.

Every piece a novelty, charming in its own peculiar grace. worthy in its own peculiar goodness. Prices placed where you never saw them before. Costs are actually forgotten before the paramount issue of SELL.

Winsome Wool Suitings, two-color combinations, full 52 inches wide (6 yards enough, Actual 75c cloths now at......... 50c

Fancy Scotch Plaids, 40 inches wide, for fancy waists and children's dresses actual 75c quality at......................... 50c

Navy blue, heavy, all-wool Storm erge, full 46 inches wide, Splendid f 65c; more splendid at...... .... 50c

Silk and wool mixed English mottled Suitings, exactly 54 inches wide, charming for a street costume, worth actually a dollar; now at....................... 75c

Cloakings for tailored suits and capes, 54 inch, a beautiful line of rich, lovely shades, actual $1 grades at............. 75c

Imported Novelty Dress Fabrics, embracing all the very newest weaves, that sold for $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, now $1

Toilet Articles

We hesitate at nothing when it comes to making prices on anything in the drug line. We cordially invite you to clip out this list and try and match the figures at any so-called cut-rate shop in the city.

Crown Perfumery Co.'s Violette Face Powder..... ... . 60c
Crown Perfumery Co.'s Peau d'Espagne Powder 60c
Crown Perfumery Co.'s Lilac Powder 60c
Crown Perfumery Co.'s Crab Apple Blossom Powder 60c
No. 18 Theater Rouge.......... 16c
Rosaline 17c
Compound Talcium Powder..... 19c
Woodbury Facial Soap......... 25c
Velvet Skin Soap............... 18c
Derma Royale Soap............ 15c
Crown Perfumery Co.'s Crab Apple Blossom 50c
Crown Perfumery Co.'s White Rose 50c
Crown Perfumery Co.'s Hawthorn 50c
Crown Perfumery Co.'s Opoponax 50c

Silks, Velvets.

Some price successes th't stand supreme, triumph'nt, far beyond the rank of commonplace. We are prepared for swift silk selling. Such extreme littleness of price on such magnificent productions ought to pack our silk store.

A great lot of silk endments, the fancy sort, such as Gros d'Londre, Moeres, and others suitable for waists and trimmings, will be closed out at, per yard.......... 25c

Brocade China, complete range of dainty, exquisite evening shades, full 24 inches wide, worth actually $1.25 the yard; will be sold at.............................. 75c

Corduroy Velvets, black, cream and street shades, full 27 inches wide, worth a dollar, only.............................. 75c

Imported French Novelty evening Silks; the colorings are perfectly magnificent, 8 distinct shades, was $2, now.......... $1

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR FRIENDS.

A. Hamburger & Sons People's Store SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

WE GREET YOU ALL WITH A GREAT SALE TO WELCOME '95.

Drapery Dep't.

The curtain collection is large, too large by half for stock taking. Prices have been made that ought to induce liberal purchases on the part of those who wish to furnish their homes on an economy basis.

Irish Point Curtains, splendid size, superb quality, worth $4.50 the pair, stock-taking price.................. $3.00

Saxony Brussels Curtains, magnificent designs, as exquisite as curtains can be, $10 was, now.................. $7.50

Figh Net Curtains, the very latest novelty, actual value $8.50 the pair, stock-taking sale price............... $6.00

Derby Satin Portieres, Empire designs, really a $6.50 curtain, stock-taking sale price................. $4.50

Flannels.

All these prices are like government bond investments; you can't better it: such values we have never offered and probably never will again.

Plain delicate tints in Baby Flannels, 28 inches wide; 15c was, now.....................10c

Elderdown Plush Flannels, dark colorings, mottled effects; 15c was, now.....................10c

60 styles Plain Stripe and Plaid Mottled-effect Flannelettes, beautiful range of colors from dark to light; 15c was, now 12½c

French Shirting Flannels, for shirts and waists, 32 inches wide; 40c was, now...................25c

What Men Wear.

Extraordinary Price Eclipse.

More of the winter sorts than we want; prices made accordingly. The stock must be reduced before inventory. A superb stock to select from.

Union Silk Umbrellas, natural handles and ribbed, 28 inch, usually $2.50, at. $1.50
Men's White Dress Shirts, long and short bosoms, reinforced back, and cuffs....... 75c
Elegant line of Neckwear, Tecks and four-in-hands, latest shapes, regular 75c grade.............................. 45c
Gentlemen's Street and Driving Gloves, "Rossi Mocha Gloves," all sizes, every pair warranted, worth $1.25, at... .... 80c
Elegant line Men's All-wool Socks, natural grays, full fashioned, worth 40c, at. 25c
Men's Silk and Satin Suspenders, were $1.50.............................. 75c
Men's White Hem-stitched Silk Handkerchiefs, plain and initials, worth 50c..... 25c
The Celebrated Lewis Knitting Company's Underwear, best in the world, regular price $10 a suit, each........ $3.00
Men's All-wool Natural Gray Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned. sold as a leader all over town at $2.25, each... $1.50

Shoes.

Abundant shoe values, to fit all feet. The prices we quote here are for shoes of the nobler sorts; but there are others. We are as far ahead on our shoe styles as we are far below on our shoe prices.

Men's fine slippers, patent leather trimmed, hand sewed, now only...... $3.00
Men's shoes, patent leather, razor toe, hand sewed, made by James Bannister, now only $6.00
Boys' patent leather lace shoes, made by Dugan & Hudson, very dressy and nobby, now only $5.00
Misses' vici Kid Shoes, Patent tip, come in button only, sizes 11 to 2½, made by Dugan & Hudson, only....... $2.50
Ladies' shoes, made by Wright & Peters, LXV heel, button and lace, razor, needle and all the latest lasts, only.. $5.00
Ladies' shoes, hand sewed, welt, made by Wright & Peters, come in button and lace; now only.......... $4.00
Ladies' Oxfords, French Dongola patent tip, hand sewed; now only....... $3.50
Ladies' shoes, made by Wright & Peters, cloth top, razor toe, LXV heel, a very elegant shoe, only....... $7.50

Boys' Clothing

Most tempting and unusual values. See our assortments and prices before buying. No store in the world can show better for the money.

BOYS' WAISTS.

We have taken all Waists sold heretofore at 50c and 75c and will close out the entire stock at 25c

YOUTHS' SUITS,

Long Pants, for boys from 13 to 18 years, going out of this line, sold at from $7.50 to $12.50; we have put them into two lots, one at $5.00 and one at.....................$7.00

Children's Jersey Suits, all wool, elegantly trimmed, sizes 8 to 10 years, were $5.00....$2.95

Blankets.

To poor, unworthy sorts we say "No admittance." The prices are for the best that's made of their class.

White Blankets, splendid quality, heavy weight, fine and soft, 11-4 size; $5.00 was, now.........................$3.50

Colored Camel's Hair Blankets, almost all cotton, but worth 50c more, 10-4 size, the pair... 75c

Purity Comforts, soft and fluffy as eiderdown, perfectly sanitary, worth $1 more..........$2.50

Ladies' Furnishings.

Great values in the Special Stock-taking New Year's offerings.

Ladies' Shopping Bags, with sateen and silk tops and draw strings.........50c to $1.50
Ladies' Chatelaine, in ooze leather and seal, from.................. .....50c to $1.25
Ladies' Pocketbooks, in seal calf, alligator and calfskin, from..........50c to $5.00
Ladies' Handsome Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in very pretty designs, special......25c
Ladies' Colored Border and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, special....................8½c

Economy Basement.

Great reductions prior to stock taking. Choice and elegant articles for the table. While prices are always the lowest, they are now below anything heretofore offered.

Toilet sets, printed, 6 pieces, new shapes $2.00
Printed Dinner sets, 100 pieces......... 8.00
Decorated China Plates, gold edged, each 15c
Thin-blown Tumblers, crystal, doz....... 40c
Rose Bowls, assorted patterns, each...... 25c
Figured wine glasses, doz................ 30c
Etched Gas Globes, 4 and 5 inch, each... 15c

Hat dept.

Some men think they must go to a regular Hatter's. We make these prices so that men with any sense at all can see we sell Hats for a half less than Hatters.

Men's Fine Derby Hats, Dunlap and Knox blocks, black and brown, sold by exclusive Hatters at $4.00. $2.50

Men's Fedoras, Alpines and Derbys, regular made fur stock, in the latest shapes. $1.50

Ladies' Furnishings.

Your money goes further here than ever before. Some emphatic worths for the opening hours of '95.

—Ladies' French, Jersey ribbed balbriggan pants and vests, elegant quality, silk trimmed, actual 75c goods; stock-taking sale price

50c.

UMBRELLAS.

We put the prices down, you put the umbrellas up. A full range of prices from 90c up to $10, at just an exact discount of 20 per cent. This, too, on a bright, fresh stock, of over 200 styles, that has not been with us two weeks. Will you buy an umbrella now? Its cheaper than a borrower's reputation.

Linens,

Wonderfully interesting values never before offered in this city. For a small sum of money you can now get a year's supply.

Full width cream Damask, worth a full half dollar; stock-taking sale only

35c.

The Greatest Sale of the Year.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

A Happy New Year.

LIFE AND LIVING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

In other columns is printed the narrative of the year as it relates to Southern California broadly—to her general progress and development; her agricultural, horticultural and other rural industries; her commerce and manufactures; her growth in wealth and population, and the larger business conditions which characterize her today.

The sketches which follow are of a different type and have a different object. They deal more particularly with the conditions of life and living which directly confront the resident or the denizen of Southern California cities, towns and villages, and throw light upon the problems of homes, society, domiciles, foods, fruits, prices, etc. They describe the facilities afforded in this land of sunshine, fertile soil, abundant growth and delightful outdoor life for the largest measure of human enjoyment; and they also show the ease and rapidity with which comfortable and delightful homes and handsome grounds may be created here without large expense or great labor.

These sketches have been written by our resident correspondents in the principal towns "south of the Tehachepi"—by men and women familiar with local conditions and instructed by The Times to write conservatively and accurately:

OUR SUMMER LAND.

A land of sunshine, where does grow the palm,
The orange ripens golden as its days,
The blossoms laugh along its shining ways,
And the whole year breathes blessedness and balm.

What of its mountains lifted to the skies?
Snow-crowned their summits and sun-kissed their sides,
From which outpour the many crystal tides,
Feeding the vales where summer ever lies.

Bright Summer, knowing only blossoming,
And ripening fruits and harvests full and free,
And song of birds, and brooks' sweet minstrelsy,
And where no clouds the lightest shadows fling.

What of its winter? Oh, 'tis but a dream—
Rose-sprinkled, sun-crowned, color-full and fair,
And emerald-footed, bathing everywhere
In balm and fragrance. Our winters gleam

With the warm sunshine, revel in the light
Of sapphire skies. Soft south winds blow,
The dun clouds gather, and then swiftly, lo!
Winter is here, such winter as we know—

Warm with the heart of summer, no more athirst,
Baptized one day with rain, and through and through
Thrilling with waking life, waiting anew
For the glad sunshine from the sky to burst.

Roots stir, birds sing, and earth's laughing face
Swift gathers beauty, while the grasses spring,
Blossoms unfold, and butterflies find wing,
And Winter steals the charm of Summer's grace.

E. A. O.

IN LOS ANGELES CITY.

Los Angeles is a city of homes. The transformation from a Spanish pueblo, filled with its buildings of sun-dried bricks and low wooden structures, to a modern city of beautiful and inviting homes, has been rapid, especially within the past decade.

The Los Angeles of today is a modern city, architecturally and socially, as well as in the appointments of its public buildings, its houses of business, its fine churches and improved streets and parks.

In no city of the Union are the so-called laboring classes better housed than with us. The pretty cottage, set in the midst of well-kept grounds, and covered with its climbing vines and roses, is hardly less attractive than the more pretentious dwellings of the rich. It takes but three or four years to make a perfect garden of the lot on which you build. Four years of growth here would equal that of a dozen in the East, for here growth is continuous and rapid.

As a rule a person with small means can live here more comfortably than in less favored sections of the country. Fruits are abundant and cheap, and there is no month of the year in which they may not be found in more or less variety in our markets. Our citrus fruits are ready to commence marketing in December, and continue in the market for several months. Strawberries are in the market for a twelvemonth. The summer months see the successive ripening of the fig, the apricot, the grape and numerous other fruits. Our grain harvests are abundant; alfalfa yields its seven or eight crops annually, and our corn is not exceeded for excellence by any State in the Union. Of our mines and oil the whole world has heard.

With our ample railway facilities, we obtain our grocery supplies and dry goods at a comparatively slight advance over what is asked in Eastern cities. The consumption of fuel is not so great as in colder climates, and in this the poor man finds one of the heaviest burdens of expense lifted from his shoulders. We are rapidly becoming a self-sustaining people, producing almost everything that is essential for table use.

Socially, Los Angeles will not fall behind the standard of other cities of its size anywhere throughout the country. Of wealth, she has her full share, and the evidences of her high culture may be found in the rare beauty of her homes, the advanced character of her public libraries, her liberal support of the fine arts, the excellence of her schools, both public and private; her many literary, musical and social organizations, her fine theaters and her many churches. The talent which fills her pulpits is, much of it, of a high order, scholarly, progressive and fully in touch with modern progress.

As a city of fine homes, set in the midst of beautiful surroundings, offering the best educational, religious and social advantages, and the opportunity of living delightfully at reasonable cost, we doubt if in the country there is a city more inviting, or that offers more to the home-seeker, the cosmopolitan or the pleasure-lover than does Los Angeles, in "the land where the sun goes down."

IN THE SAN GABRIEL.

(Pasadena, the foremost neighbor of Los Angeles in this direction, is described in detail on another page.—Ed.)

SOUTH PASADENA.

In many respects the year 1894 has been propitious for South Pasadena. The improvements, in houses, grounds and streets, have been numerous and important. The near approach of the electric railroad, which will traverse this city and afford another line of transit to Los Angeles, has given a fresh impetus to the enterprise of South Pasadena. The city is growing in favor with home-seekers, and numbers of accessions to the population have been made during the year. Picturesque homes, beautiful orange groves, the purest and best supply of water, and unsurpassed advantages of society, church and school are features of South Pasadena. The home-seeker here finds plenty of room, reasonable prices for land, superior soil for citrus and deciduous fruits, and with easy access to the metropolis of Southern California, all the advantages of suburban life.

The business done during 1894 showed a gratifying increase over that of the year before. Building has been brisk, but there are no empty houses to be had. The roadbed of the neglected San Gabriel road, to be utilized by the Southern Pacific Company for a new branch line, which crosses a section of the city, and will, when completed, add a fourth line of transit. South Pasadena will then be on two overland routes, and two local lines of railway, and will be further favored by the improvement of the boulevard between Pasadena nd Los Angeles.

For people of moderate means, as well as those with a competence, South Pasadena has inducements, for living is cheap and luxuries inexpensive.

ALHAMBRA.

The year has been a good one for Alhambra, for it has seen continued and increased prosperity to this matchless spot. There have been several improvements of consequence, in streets, waterworks and houses. The beautiful tree-bordered boulevards which have been the wonder of all beholders, have been kept in their usual good condition, and nature's handiwork has been supplemented by that of man until the drives and groves have reached perfection.

The season has been prosperous for fruit-growers, and even better fortune is in sight, with groves laden with oranges of the best quality. To those who raise their own products, and to others who buy what they need, Alhambra offers exceptional inducements. With good schools, plenty of churches, a refined and intelligent community, Alhambra is blessed.

The population was increased during the past year by the accession of several families, and the shoe factory has contributed largely to the growth of the place. The fame of Alhambra may soon be proclaimed as much by its shoes as by its fruits.

Alhambra is to have another railroad which will connect it more closely with Pasadena, and make this charming place even better known to the world.

SAN GABRIEL.

This charming spot, where is found so much contrast between the new and the old, grows in favor, not only with sight-seers and sojourners, but settlers as well. While the relics of the old regime are older there has been no diminution in their number or their interest for those who delight in antique missions and crumbling adobe walls that are picturesque and historical. Though the Old Mission is always associated with San Gabriel, and is characteristic of the former days, it is the new that most attracts attention and consideration.

There has been in the past year a large increase of acreage planted to fruit, both citrus and deciduous. The excellent quality of the fruits produced in San Gabriel, which includes a large district, is well known, and commands the best market.

The streets and driveways have been kept in excellent order and are most inviting to the visitors who care to find pleasure in the pure air, fragrant with flowers and fruits, and revel in the manifold beauties of the landscape. Several dwelling houses have been enlarged with additions and some wholly new structures have been built. The general growth of the district has been steady and permanent, bidding fair for a continued increase of prosperity.

SIERRA MADRE.

From the eminence of Sierra Madre the panorama of the San Gabriel Valley lies before the beholder as a painted picture of matchless beauty. The situation of this charming place, upon the foothills, with the mountains as a background, gives it superior claims for the favor of settlers, sojourners and invalids. Rich in groves and vines Sierra Madre is as famous for fruits as for its pure water and health-giving air. With the gifts nature has so bountifully bestowed upon this section, and the enterprise of man in turning them all to best advantage, Sierra Madre has attractions peculiarly her own for all who seek homes either temporary or permanent.

The past year has been marked by numerous improvements which are evident to the visitor who may after an absence of a twelve-month return to the scene. New houses are in evidence in all directions. Fruit trees are laden with their golden wealth, and even increased prosperity is promised.

Sierra Madre is fifteen miles from Los Angeles on the Santa Fe route, and five miles from Pasadena.

The Congregational Church, of which Rev. E. E. P. Abbott is pastor, has just received a fine organ from Chicago, and the Episcopal Church has ordered a pipe organ to be manufactured in Los Angeles. The travel up the old Wilson trail to Wilson Peak has been very good the past year.

The grape interests of Sierra Madre outside of the Hastings ranch, are not very large, but there is manufactured considerable wine each year which is pronounced fine. N. C. Carter shipped seven carloads of wine East last year from the Rudee and Sierra Madre wineries (Crank & Brigden) and has a contract to furnish one man in New England 20,000 gallons within six months.

AZUSA, DUARTE AND GLENDORA.

Azusa comes as near to being a self-supporting community as any place in Southern California. It raises not only citrus fruits, deciduous fruits and berries in large quantities, but also ordinary farm produce, and there are few days in the year when something is not shipped away. Covina and Vineland are practically portions of Azusa. It is at the first-named place where most of the strawberries are raised, of which in some seasons over 400,000 pounds have been shipped.

Owing to the variety of crops that are raised here, Azusa has not felt the ill-effects of a dry season so much as some other sections. Azusa is becoming quite a business center for the country immediately surrounding it, and has a number of handsome business blocks, a bank, cold-storage factory, etc.

Many outsiders have come to Azusa during the past few years, bought orange groves, and built up beautiful homes, which at the same time yield a good income.

Duarte is an ideal residence spot for those who like a quiet suburban life within easy reach of the city. The oranges of Duarte maintain the reputation which they have so long possessed as the finest grown in Los Angeles county.

The picturesque little foothill horticultural settlement of Glendora is by some considered the beauty spot of the famed San Gabriel Valley. Certainly no more attractive location could be imagined. The residents are prosperous, making a good living from their crops of fuits, berries and winter vegetables.

LIFE IN SANTA BARBARA.

The mistaken impression that has gone abroad concerning the high cost of living in Southern California, as compared with other sections of the United States, is nowhere more emphatically contradicted than in Santa Barbara. It is true that some very pretty and elegantly-furnished residences, in a particular quarter of the city, command fancy rentals; and it is no less true that here, as elsewhere, people having extraordinary incomes at their command can find extraordinary ways of spending them, and, let us add, in fairness, also find an extraordinarily good time in doing this. People of moderate means, however, can take their choice between buying pretty homes with large, well-improved lots, the houses containing from six to ten rooms, and situated in a desirable residence quarter, for sums ranging all the way from $2000 to $6000; or they can rent similar places for from $14 to $25 a month, paying a little more for a particularly choice location. They will probably have with this a good stable for a couple of horses, and carriage room, and they can, if they choose, cultivate nice little vegetable gardens of their own. Should they take unimproved lots, they can, within a year, have beautiful flower gardens and fruit trees and shrubbery that is beginning to give shade. A well-cultivated piece of ground, favorably situated in Santa Barbara, can in one year's time be made to look as far advanced as a New England garden that has been under cultivation for five years. One very great attraction about a Santa Barbara home is that almost every location in town commands a charming view, either of the sea and mountainous southern coast and the islands, or else of the grand old mountain range, the Santa Ynez.

The principal fruits that are in the markets of Santa Barbara are oranges, all the year round; lemons, cheap all the year round; apples, June to the following May; raspberries, almost all the time from April to January; blackberries, about the same; currants, May to July; peaches, July to October; apricots, June to August; strawberry guavas, August to January; persimmons, December to March; pears, all the year; quinces, August and September; grapes, July to January; cherimoyas, or custard apples, in late spring; loquats, June and July. At most seasons these fruits are absurdly cheap, ranging from 1 cent to 2 cents a pound for tree fruits, 10 cents a dozen for oranges, to 8 cents and 10 cents a quart for strawberries, and a little more for other small fruits. Vegetables are always in great profusion, green peas and string beans being in market almost all the year; green corn this year being furnished for the table in Carpinteria in December. Fish and all sea foods except oysters are cheap and abundant, and meats range from 8 cents to 10 cents a pound for mutton and cheap beef, to 15 cents and 18 cents for choicer cuts. When we have the promised flouring mill in the northern part of the county, we might easily live, and live high, on the products of the land alone, by merely buying sugar and a few spices, tea, coffee, and some trifles. We have all the substantials, and most of the luxuries of life.

The character of Santa Barbara society is above the average, even in Southern California, having a very strong favor of Eastern education and culture. She has a fine free library, excellent schools, and many well-supported churches.

The Santa Barbara climate seems to me to exert a decided effect in two opposite directions. People who come here to idle, live the very cream of an indolent, luxurious life. People who come here with any intention of exerting themselves, whether to make a living or enjoy the delightful opportunities for out-door recreation, must beware of the baneful effect of our climate, which seems to stimulate to undue exertion. Perhaps the effect of the climate in this respect depends altogether upon the character of the material it has to work upon.

SAN DIEGO.

One of San Diego county's strong points is that its climatic and living conditions equal or surpass in comfort and cheapness these conditions as found elsewhere in the United States, if not in Europe. Persons of moderate means can come here and in less than six months have a new six-room, hard-finished house or a desirable lot for $750 to $1000, and live in that home in comfort, as an average citizen would live, at an expense of from $30 to $50 monthly. A good six-room house can now be built for $400. Never before in San Diego's history has it been cheaper to build than at present. The cost of houses here ranges from $150 up, the average price ranging from $2500 to $4000. They are cellarless frame structures, surrounded by lawns, flowerbeds and tropical and semi-tropical trees.

The almost continuous ocean breeze lends a stimulation and purity to the air which benefits all living in this climate. The summers are not hot. In fact summer is the pleasantest season of the year. While the absence of the bracing influence of the Eastern climate is noted here, yet the continued equability of the climate does not diminish the energy or enterprise of the people or make them lazy. The air is too dry to permit of distinctly enervating influences.

Nearly everything grown in the world can be raised in this county. Oranges mature about February or March, but are for sale nearly all the year round for $1 a box and upward; and so with lemons. Throughout the fall and part of the winter Muscat grapes sell for one-half of a cent per pound. Hundreds of tons of raisins from these grapes are sent East every fall. Blackberries and strawberries all the year round, two to four boxes for 25 cents; two boxes guavas, 5 cents; apples, 4 cents per pound; peaches, 1 cent; apricots, one-half of 1 cent; figs, 4 cents; melons, four or five for 25 cents; honey, 4½ to 6 cents; turkeys, 10 to 15 cents; chickens, 25 to 75 cents each; potatoes, 1 cent per pound; sweet potatoes, one-half of a cent. Ordinary wines, 25 cents per gallon; port, 75 cents. Meats, best cuts, 10 to 15 cents per pound, as against 25 to 35 cents in Eastern markets. Coal, $8 to $10 a ton; but little coal is needed. Ten cents will supply five people with fish. Vegetables for a family of four or five cost $3 a month, served daily at the door. San Diego grows pineapples, bananas, peanuts, sugar cane, sugar beets, evaporators provide salt, and the people are literally able to live on the products of the land alone, without the addition of imported articles of food, and in case of necessity San Diego could furnish their own clothing supply.

This county is settled by the best people of the East and middle West, who are delightful socially. Literary clubs and circles abound. There is here one of the best of public-school systems, equal in efficiency to that of New York, Chicago or Boston. Churches have been established by the following societies: Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Methodist South, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Unitarian. There is a well-conducted free public library of 10,000 to 15,000 volumes. In brief, San Diego offers all the reasonable living comforts for less money than can be had in the big cities East, accompanied by hygienic and climatic conditions unattainable elsewhere.

A GREAT BOOM.

One hundred and ninety-four sold November 26. Those using them are elated over them. Browne's hot-air furnace, No. 314 South Spring.

POMONA.

A particular and favorite boast of the people in Pomona Valley is that nowhere else in the Union, outside of California, can living be had so economically, all things considered, as here. The past few years have wrought a decided change in the comfort and cost of livelihood in Pomona. People who have recently come from the old-settled Eastern States say that they find here household commodities selling as cheap as anywhere on the Atlantic Coast, while the assortments of goods in the larger stores are fully as varied and fresh as in communities anywhere the size of Pomona. But general living is cheaper in Southern California than anywhere in the East, for the reason that many a dollar that the Eastern householder is obliged to pay out for fuel, for expensive and elaborate heating apparatus, for carefully-built houses, so as to exclude all cold, for heavily-built barns, for a large assortment of winter clothing, and for a thousand and one other absolute necessities in a land of snow and ice, are not only not so obligatory, but somewhat unnecessary, in this region. A Pomona man of family reckons that the difference in climate alone between this and the cold States in the East is a matter of at least $225 a year to his purse.

The variety of fruits that are produced in luxuriance in Pomona is the financial bulwark of the place. While other communities depend upon one or two crops for their prosperity, Pomona Valley relies almost equally upon eight crops, and, in this respect, Prof. Hilgard of the State University says the valley is unique among agricultural towns or sections. When the month of July rolls around, the hundreds of acres of apricot orchards bear their annual crops. This last summer the total yield of apricots in Pomona Valley was nearly twenty-seven hundred tons. Then comes the crop of peaches, of which the heavily-burdened trees here produced some twenty-two hundred tons last August. The prune yield follows next, and is gathered in early September. It was not a full crop last season, and about eighteen hundred tons were harvested. With a full yield, it ought to have been over three thousand tons. Next follow the smaller crops of nectarines, pears, plums and berries. In November and December the olives of the valley are gathered and turned into oil, or pickled for the markets. An idea of the extent of olive-growing in Pomona Valley may be had from the fact that one man here (J. E. Packard) has had 10,000 gallons of fruit from his fifteen-acre orchard of six-year-old olive trees this season. A conservative man reckons that the Pomona olive crop for this winter is worth not less than $40,000. In January, and through the subsequent four months, lemons may be gathered and put in process of curing for the summer markets. The great orange crop comes on in February, March and April. It is the largest of all, and, with fair prices and a good yield, it is worth from $120,000 to $175,000 each year. But while the busy fruit-growers have been occupied with their several yields, there has been a goodly stream of gold coming into Pomona Valley from the annual honey, potato, nut, alfalfa, barley and sugar-beet crops. So it may be truly said that there is a constant rotation of products of the soil here, and no season of rest or stagnation in commercial pursuits, while the whole population is awaiting the fruition of one or two crops.

So far as living is concerned the residents of Pomona and environs could easily live within their own borders. Here we have all the prdoducts in the line of grains, vegetables, fruits and nuts that any soil in the country will produce. The meat markets are supplied with their stocks from the Chino ranch, our next-door neighbors, and fish from the ocean is sold marvelously cheap. With the exception of clothing, boots and shoes, furniture and lumber, there is nothing that is necessary for man's livelihood that cannot be had right here.

Pomona is called a community of homes and churches. While there are no great and luxurious mansions here, costing $25,000, $35,000 and $50,000, as in several other Southern California towns, this is a place where everyone who has any means at all owns his or her home. This has become more generally the rule in the past two years, when the price of lumber and all kinds of building material has gone down to a point lower than ane one had ever expected. It was the fact, five and six years ago, that house-building in this region cost 20 and 25 per cent. more than the same would cost in the Eastern States. Our best carpenters and contractors now tell us that, taking everything into consideration, a house or a commercial structure can be erected at slightly less expense than in nearly all the Eastern States. Lumber is selling at lower rates in Southern California today than in some of the New England and Middle States. In the last two years at least 180 new houses have been built in Pomona. They have varied in value from $800 to $5500. The majority of them have each cost about $1500. With new homes have come new streets, scores of pretty yards filled with flowers of every hue and variety, stretches of emerald lawns and graceful hedges of cypress and laurestina. At the present time the City Trustees of Pomona have ordered the construction of over a half mile of new cement sidewalks among the residences of the place.

MONROVIA.

One feature of Southern California is the rapidity with which a home can be created. A person of moderate means can, in a very few months, have his home surrounded with shrubbery, flowers, lemons, etc., that would take years to duplicate in the Eastern and Northern States. The character and style of the homes depend altogether upon the capital and taste of the builder. As the climate is very mild, it is not necessary that houses be specially constructed for the purpose of keeping out the cold; in fact, many comfortable homes are made in houses that are not even plastered—the walls being simply papered.

Although it is sometimes said that the climate of Southern California is enervating, I think there is very little evidence to bear out the statement. There are but few days in the year when work may not be done out of doors. There is work on the farm all the year, and, if a farmer rests at all, it is in midsummer, when he takes his family to the seaside for a "breathing spell."

Monrovia is but eight years old, and has a population of nearly two thousand. Unlike an Eastern town of that age, it has all the modern advantages of an old-settled city. First and foremost comes its ample water supply, which, through the forethought of its founders, is furnished to citizens free of tax. The character of society is far above the average in intelligence and culture. There are literary societies for old and young, besides several fraternal societies. A free public library is not the least among the advantages of the town. The library is the outgrowth of one of the ladies' literary societies. When it comes to churches, Monrovia is exceedingly cosmopolitan. It would be difficult to find a denomination not represented here, either in creed or color.

Monrovia's high and public schools are the pride of every citizen. Many families have been attracted here for the schools alone. The teachers are among the leading educators of the county.

There is very little business in the community as yet, outside of farming and fruit-raising. Nestled, as it is, close to the Sierra Madre, the killing frosts never blight the fruit or flowers, hence this section is remarkably well adapted to the growing of oranges and lemons. This season about two hundred and fifty carloads will be shipped by our local association, which will net the growers at least $150,000. There are also many persons here who depend solely upon the cultivation of small fruits for a livelihood.

As yet the town has not aspired to do anything in a manufacturing line, but a new era seems about to be dawning in that respect. There is a latent power in the city water source. It is about to be harnessed by turning it into iron pipes in the canyon, several hundred feet above the townsite. A company has been granted the privilege of utilizing this power, for the purpose of generating electricity, with which the town will be lighted. There will also be cheap power for sale for manufacturing purposes, and it is anticipated that this will attract capital.

In the matter of railway facilities, few towns have better advantages. Monrovia is on the through line of the Santa Fe system, and also has a branch of the Southern Pacific, which runs fast trains to Los Angeles, thus giving business and professional men an opportunity of doing business in the metropolis, while their spare time is spent among orange groves.

VENTURA.

People living in Southern California towns have many things for which to be thankful, for nowhere outside of this sun-kissed land can as much be had to make life enjoyable as here.

Unlike the East, with its bitter winters, California calls for no houses with double windows, saw-dust lined walls, storm doors and expensive furnaces, without which it is barely possible to be comfortable for a large part of the year. Here December is the beginning of spring, the weather being so moderate that it is not at all uncommon for families to live the year round in canvas houses. The character and cost of homes and grounds, here as elsewhere, of course, depends entirely upon the amount of money one wishes to invest. Two to three thousand dollars, however, will pay for a lot of sufficient size for a nice lawn, flower and vegetable gardens, and all modern conveniences. Old Sol is to be seen three hundred days in the year, and under his warm rays, tempered by the breezes from the broad Pacific, bananas, strawberries, tomatoes, in fact frail flowers and tender plants, thrive, bloom and bear fruit and seed the year round, and grow with surprising rapidity. The sunny skies and genial clime also have a marked effect on the average citizen, who goes about his daily work with a look of contentment and happiness, knowing full well that when he returns to his cottage at night no cyclone will have unroofed his house during his absence, neither will there be a ten-foot snowbank to wade through in order to reach the front door.

The markets are supplied the year round with fresh fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, butter, eggs, etc., which are sold at prices within the reach of all.

For 10 cents you can have delivered at your door a variety of vegetables, including potatoes, onions, tomatoes, celery and lettuce sufficient for a family of four, and 5 cents more will add a mess of green peas; the average price for a dozen of eggs is 15 cents; choice cuts of meat can be bought at 6 to 10 cents per pound, and milk and butter are correspondly low. During the height of the fruit season—June, July and August—the choicest quality of peaches, prunes, apricots, plums and grapes can be bought at 1 cent per pound. Fresh fish can be bought nearly every day in the year, and brings from 2 to 4 cents per pound. So varied are the resources of Southern California that, should she be shut off from the rest of the world her people would be able to live and live well, on the products of the land alone. It is doubtful if there is to be found another section in the United States of equal population where schools, churches, libraries and kindred institutions of learning receive the attention that they do in Southern California.

In Ventura, with a population of about 3000, are to be found six churches—the Baptists and Christians not having buildings of their own as yet; a good school system, including a high school, which is accredited at the State Normal, University of California and Stanford University; a well-equipped business college, Y.M.C.A., with free reading room, a free public library which would be a credit to a much larger place, and numerous literary and social clubs.

LONG BEACH.

The writer's experience during a period of over forty years in the States east of the mountains, between Massachusetts and Kansas, with nearly nine years spent in Los Angeles county, convinces him that in no portion of the territory named are the conditions so favorable for a pleasant and useful life as in this section. I do not mean that there are no other parts of this county or within a radius of thirty to fifty miles, which may not afford just as good conditions. Comfortable modern homes here and hereabouts may be said to consist of a frame house one story high, with from four to seven rooms. Some of one and a half and two stories costing from $300 to $700, and from five to twenty-five, and even forty acres of land. The smaller places are the rule. Those who have only the means to make first payments and build a small house, generally find some employment outside of their own places to earn something to help out the living for a year or two. If a man has a horse, wagon and cultivating implements, he can, by a continuous rotation of crops with irrigation sufficient, produce more on ten acres here than on forty east of the Rockies, and thus he may do from the first year. If fruit trees are planted to cover most of his land for the first two or three years he can raise between the rows crops of beets, cabbage, corn, melons, potatoes, pumpkins, strawberries, dewberries, raspberries, peas, beans, etc., being careful to not encroach too closely on the trees. I should say that a good farmer can raise enough on ten to fifteen acres to supply all his needs, comfortably.

Apples, pears, plums, apricots, olives, lemons, etc., on the older places, are largely marketed elsewhere, as also much of the other articles mentioned. Barley and alfalfa for hay yield well, and find ready sale. Land ranges in price from $65 to $200 per acre, according to location. Fencing is little known, except cypress and eucalyptus for ornament and wind-breaks. Climate may have a dolce far niente effect upon those who are not inclined to very much exertion, but the willing worker is all right.

Dewberries and strawberries are the first fruits in May and June, selling from 7½ to 8 1-3c per box to the dealers; apricots follow in July, at three cents per pound; then peaches and plums, about the same. Apples July, August and September, bring a little less; potatoes in some places make three crops a year, but generally not more than two, and when new sell for two cents a pound. A cent and a quarter is the present price for good ones. The character of society here is as good as elsewhere, with five church organizations, a Chautauqua circle, and camp meetings in the summer, and literary and musical entertainments throughout a greater portion of the year. School facilities are ample and attendance good.

REDLANDS.

Redlands has been aptly termed the "Gem City," as it is set like a jewel upon the slope at the extreme eastern end of the great San Bernardino Valley. Though young in years, having been started but eight years ago, Redlands is one of the best-equipped and most modern of the cities of Southern California. The city is supplied with an excellent water system, sewers, paved streets, two lines of street railway, electric lights, electric power and heating, and three railroads upon which forty-four trains arrive and depart daily. This is a city of fine residences, there being more magnificent homes than in any city of its size in the West. The more pretentious residences of latest construction are of the colonial style of architecture, and most luxuriously furnished. A great many of the smaller houses and cottages are built at a cost of $1500 to $2000 each, but the finer homes cost from $5000 to $9000. The people of this city live well, having the finest lines of groceries, provisions, fruits and vegetables, and at a cost that would surprise an Eastern man not acquainted with the condition surrounding this place. There is not an incorporated city in the United States that can boast a superior climate to that of Redlands located at an altitude of 1300 to 1600 feet with lofty mountains rising to the north and east; the cool breezes blow gently every night in the year, and the ocean fog scarcely ever reaches the lowest point of the city. The city is filled with the air of New England thrift, wealth and culture, the many churches being well filled each Sunday, the three school buildings being crowded with most of the 800 children of school age, and the new public library being patronized most liberally. Fruit and ornamental trees grow at a very marvelous rate, the average growth of one year being equal to three years' growth in the middle and Eastern States. Redlands has a magnificent Y.M.C.A. building, and the association numbers 240 members. The advantages offered by this association, the public library, Unity Club library, musical and amateur theatrical organizations, are such as are seldom seen in a new community. These things can be enjoyed the year round. Canyon Crest Park, the property of Messrs. A. K. and A. H. Smiley, is one of the finest private grounds in the West, and it is thrown open to the public. The mountain scenery and views over the valley from Redlands are enough to charm the most obdurate, and bring joy to the heart of the most sorrowful. The bright and cheerful aspect all about goes far toward helping the climate to renew the life of many brought here to receive its benefits. This is a city of fruits. Wonderfully fine strawberries, such as delight the palates of the most fastidious epicure, are in the Redlands markets the whole year. The finest oranges and lemons grown in Southern California are grown here. Peaches, pears, apricots, prunes and nectarines that took the prizes at the Columbian Exposition are grown near here, in the famed Yucaipe Valley. And all these may be had at prices within the reach of the day laborer.

LIFE AND LIVING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

SAN BERNARDINO.

It was in '52 that a colony from Utah, attracted by the luxuriant growth of vegetation along the streams, the beautiful scenery, and the wonderful hot and cold springs, concluded to make this their resting-place, and established the first settlement near the head of the great valley stretching away to the peaceful sea. Here, too, the first oranges were planted, which have developed into such an industry, giving to Southern California the wonderful name for its citrus-fruit production. It was soon learned that the fertile earth responded more promptly here to the touch of man, and his labors brought forth richer harvests than he had been accustomed to, and by boring into the earth purest water gushed forth from the artesian wells. It was soon learned, too, that palms and other tropical plants grew luxuriantly, and the balmy air gave new life to the weary body and exhausted brain from the trying East. People from all nations of the earth have joined with the original settlers, and, together they have built up a community of 9000 inhabitants, housed in plain, but comfortable, homes, mostly frame, but many of the old adobe buildings still stand in the old quarters, nestling under palms, and giving a picturesqueness to the place pleasing to the visitor from the East. Eastern educators, who have visited and examined the schools, say that there is no educational system in any city in the United States which surpasses that of San Bernardino. There are eleven school buildings and 1600 pupils. All the principal religious denominations are represented in the city, with thriving organizations, including nearly a dozen Protestant Christian churches. There are Catholics, Hebrews, Latter-day Saints, Spiritualists, Christian Scientists, Theosophists and Chinese, and ten churches with several public halls, furnish the places in which they worship. There are literary and musical organizations of various kinds, such as the Unity Club, Chautauqua Circle, literary and debating societies, and numerous benevolent and fraternal organizations. The spirit of progress pervades the atmosphere of San Bernardino as never before. There are fewer infractions of law since the modern man has come in. There is no business done on Sundays, and church attendance is large. The people demand opportunity to reach other points quickly and at any time, and there are now seventy-two passenger trains in and out of San Bernardino daily upon the three railroad systems. The city is abundantly supplied with artesian and clear mountain water from the public water system, and there are, besides, over 600 private artesian wells from two to seven inches in diameter, supplying the finest water obtainable anywhere.

The climate is one of the great charms of San Bernardino. The average annual rainfall is seventeen inches, falling from October to May. The fogs sweep in from the ocean at times throughout the year, making it less dry than at many other points. But there is scarcely a day in the year in which one cannot work out of doors with comfort. The needs at present are manufactures, and a more diversified agriculture. Fruit culture has been the main occupation in the country round about San Bernardino, and the following fruits, fresh from the farms, may be found in the San Bernardino markets during the time specified, and may be purchased at retail at the prices named, varying with the season and the quantity grown from the minimum to maximum prices given:

Season.	Prices.		
Oranges—All the year	$.20	to $.40	doz.
Lemons—All the year	.20	to .25	doz.
Limes—Oct.-Feb	.10	to .12½	doz.
Peaches—June-Dec	.01½	to .03	lb.
Apricots—June-Aug	.01½	to .03	lb.
Nectarines—Aug.-Oct	.02	to .03	lb.
Apples—All year	.02½	to .04	lb.
Pears—Aug.-Jan.	.01½	to .03	lb.
Quinces—Aug.-Nov	.01½	to .03½	lb.
Plums—July-Oct.	.02½	to .04	lb.
Grapes—July-Jan.	.04	to .05	lb.
Figs—July-Dec	.03	to .05	lb.
Pomegranates — Oct.-Jan	.03	to .04	lb.
Loquats—April-July	.04	to .06	lb.
Blackberries—July-Dec	.05	to .15	box
Blackber's—July-Dec.	.05	to .15	box
Guavas—Sept.-Dec.	.05	to .12½	box
Melons—June-Dec	.05	to .15	each

Potatoes—All the year.
Green peas—All the year.
String beans—April-January.
Cucumbers—April-January.
Tomatoes—May-January.
Green corn—June-January.

Many other vegetables are brought to market fresh the year through. Fresh meats and fish are as cheap as in Eastern markets, and can be kept longer without spoiling. The people have less to complain about, and, though of a restless and active spirit, are more content with their lot.

COLTON.

Colton has been termed "The Hub," because of its location with respect to the railroads, the six tracks out of the city pointing to nearly as many points of the compass. Located in the heart of the fruit country, it has become noted as a fruit center. The Colton cannery handles many tons of green fruit annually. Hayes's drier handles a great deal of deciduous fruit, and the Colton Fruit Exchange is one of the most successful in this part of the country. This is a community of readers, and, though but about sixteen hundred population, a public library has been started. Many newspapers are read here, two supported in the town and the metropolitan dailies coming in great numbers. There is a pretty park and a domestic water system, supplied with artesian water under heavy pressure. The marble works and new cement works stand next to the fruit and fruit-packing industries, in providing work for laborers. The schools and churches are good, the peculiar advantages of climate and water making it possible to have abler preachers and teachers than a place of this size would otherwise warrant. Fruits and vegetables are plentiful the year round. The remuneration for labor, especially of the farmer applied to his land, is very good, the soil being fertile, of a sandy and warm character, making quick and bountiful crops. Although Colton has sixty-two passenger trains in and out of the city daily, she is not dependent upon the outside world for her living. Nearly everything needed for a comfortable living is produced at her doors. There are 470 school children in the city, and literary societies and fraternal and benevolent societies. The finest marble in the United States is quarried here, and as fine Portland cement as any imported is being manufactured.

ONTARIO.

The model colony of Southern California, as Ontario is familiarly known, is picturesque in location, unique in plan and phenomenal in growth. Much has been written of its peculiar and distinctive charms—charms of location, climate, scenery and products—and there yet remains much to be said of its future, the prosperity of which seems abundantly assured. Ontario certainly possesses some features which are distinctively her own, and many colonies founded since the model colony had its birth in 1882, have appropriated these and incorporated them into their plans as original.

Nature showed a considerate foresight in providing a tract of land eight miles long by from two to three wide which had a gradual slope southward from the Sierras. So gradual, indeed, is this slope that one can scarcely believe that it has a grade of 150 feet to the mile. Fortunately this magnificent tract fell into the hands of men who were foresighted enough to see in it a future city and orange growing section now second to only one other in California. These men laid deep and sure the foundations of future prosperity, and the prosperity has come.

The year just closed has in many respects been an unfortunate one. Many things have combined to retard the growth of the place and impede its prosperity. That it has risen above all adverses and continued its improvements, certainly indicates conditions which attract capital and conduce to local prosperity.

THE RECORD OF A YEAR.

During the past year there have been erected 87 buildings, five of which are important business blocks. The total real estate sales for the same period foot up to $165,275. This is divided as follows: Town property, 33 sales, $33,075; unimproved acreage property, eight sales, $28,800; improved acreage property, 37 sales, $103,400.

The orange and lemon shipments for 1894 were as follows: Oranges, 57,848 boxes; lemons, 14,642 boxes. Other fruit shipments included 318,423 pounds of green fruit, 972,170 pounds of dried fruit, 353,497 pounds of canned fruit and 43,342 boxes of raisins. Lemons were shipped every month in the year and oranges every month except September.

These statistics are now published for the first time, and indicate a condition of growth and prosperity. In addition to those included in the above list, might be mentioned a handsome bank block and a brick building now under construction, to be occupied as a hall and storeroom.

An election has been called to vote bonds for sewers, the system to cost about $10,000. This is for the town proper.

Bonds to the amount of $350,000 have been voted with which to purchase additional water and improve its irrigation.

Plans are now being perfected for an electric railway to supersede the gravity car now in operation.

Chaffey Collegiate Institute has enjoyed a highly prosperous year, 150 students being in attendance.

Prospects are flattering for a large orange crop, and it is expected that good prices will obtain during the coming year.

Taken altogether, Ontario has small occasion to complain of hard times.

CUCAMONGA.

This fertile fruit colony, which joins Ontario on the east, has experienced a prosperous year in 1894. To begin with, the orange crop was exceptionally choice, and the prices on the whole were satisfactory. This was followed by an abundant deciduous fruit yield. Prices ruled low for the latter, but the large crop brought up the total returns, so that the proceeds made a handsome figure. Many Cucamonga farmers planted potatoes this year, and the crop was the largest ever harvested here.

While many other sections suffered from a scarcity of water during the irrigating season, Cucamonga has had water to sell. Development continues, and this place will next year have one of the best, if not the best, water rights in Southern California. Cucamonga's numerous advantages briefly enumerated are these: A large tract of rich, fertile land, church and school advantages of the best character, railroad facilities, an intelligent and enterprising class of people, and abundant water supply, and a climate which savors of the supernal. We have no real estate agents to bore us, but immigration is invited, and when newcomers arrive they are made to feel at home.

WHITTIER.

The peaceful and prosperous town of Whittier is situated fourteen miles east of Los Angeles, in the crescent of the Puente Hills, a most favored spot, with a grand and far-reaching view of valleys, mountains, the ocean and the cities of Los Angeles and Pasadena, besides many nearby towns.

Three trains in and three out of the city on the Southern Pacific Railroad give us good accommodations for travel and mails, and we are but two miles northeast of Los Nietos station, on the Southern California Railway, with its ample service.

Whittier is but seven years old, and now has between sixteen hundred and two thousand population, including East Whittier, which is adjacent and inseparable. It is the location of the State (Reform) School, on which several hundred thousand dollars have been expended, and new buildings are now in process of erection.

Our citizens are of a religious turn of mind," supporting a Friends' Church, with a very large congregation, also Methodist, Congregational, Christian, and some other organizations, as well as F. and A.M., I.O.O.F. and I.O.G.T. orders.

Educational advantages are, perhaps, superior to many places many times older and larger. Besides the first-class public schools, with splendid buildings, and a kindergarten, we have a very successful academy, which is just emerging into a college, with a proficient faculty and a new and substantial building and ample grounds. The latter is controlled by the Friends church of California.

Whittier and vicinity exhibit some of the finest orchards on the Coast, although all are necessarily young. There are no fruits, or nuts grown in the State but may be and are successfully grown here. If there is such a thing as a "frostless belt," Whittier is the next belt to it, consequently it is the home of the lemon, orange, etc., and the growth of these fruits is remarkable, even to the old-timer.

Citrus fruits are as profitably grown here as anywhere in the State, possibly more so, as there are no damaged crops from frosts and winds, and the extreme richness of the soil matures them to perfection.

Deciduous fruits are also profitably grown, much of it without irrigation. All the surplus of these fruits is marketed here in Whittier.

Besides the fruit industry, many are making money on winter vegetables, such as peas, beans, tomatoes, etc., some getting from $50 to $100 per acre for such crops, this winter.

Lands can be had here within a range of from $75 to $300 per acre, owing to location and character of soil for particular crops. In the town proper lots range from $100 to $400. Persons with even limited means can secure homes here, and particularly so if they rustle and work. Those with means at command can buy or build homes that have all the advantages of a beautiful and healthful suburb, and the very sight of which will make the owner feel like it's Christmas all the year.

Things to eat, to wear and to look at are just as cheap here as anywhere in the county, and our people are "living from the soil and from their toil," and not a man getting poorer at the occupation.

With the orchards, nurseries, the State school, general improvements, cannery and fruit-drying and the general business interests, there appears to be good employment for the industrious citizens. A half-dozen new business-houses have been put up this year, and new business opened in them. For years there has been but one business failure in the town—that of an extra meat market.

There is not an unoccupied residence in the city, a condition sadly retarding the increase of population. Carpenters are, however, busy, and the growth continues in a substantial way.

This is about what Whittier is, in a condensed way, but what it expects to be when the electric cars connect it with the capital of Southern California would make many long chapters.

RIVERSIDE.

Where, in the brief space of less than a quarter of a century has been built up from a desert land a community of 7000 souls upon a tract of fifty-six square miles in area, reported to be the wealthiest per capita of any city in the United States, there must be a combination of circumstances and an aggregation of favorable conditions most exceptional in their nature. Such has been the case with Riverside. Twenty-three years ago there were a few wickiups within the territory now occupied by productive orchards and vineyards yielding bounteous crops and adorned with comfortable and, in many cases, palatial homes, with a busy city nestling in the midst of them. The orange occupies the greatest area of all trees, and the crop now being harvested will exceed 2000 carloads. These have brought enormous returns per acre to the owner of groves in this, the recognized home of the Riverside navel orange, and the largest orange-growing district in the world. Fresh oranges are gathered here the year round, and fine fruit may be purchased in the markets at from 20 to 75 cents a dozen. The lemon is extensively grown, is gathered the year round and may be had at the fruit stands at 15 to 40 cents a dozen. Grape fruit is attracting much attention now, and is being planted quite a little. This season it may be had in the markets for the first time. Grapes of all kinds are grown extensively, and sell at retail for 1½ to 3 cents a pound from July to January. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, pears, sell for 2 to 3 cents a pound. Fresh peaches are in the markets from July to January, and pears until the spring months. Strawberries are in the market the year through, and sell at 5 to 25 cents a box, the higher price being paid during the holiday seasons. Blackberries are gathered fresh from July to November, and sell for the same as strawberries. Guavas are gathered in October and November, and all the small fruits, nuts, figs and every kind of vegetable are produced through long seasons. Vegetables are delivered at the door fresh the year through at remarkably low prices. Everything needed to furnish food for the most sumptuous table, except coffee and a few spices, may be produced in this county—salt, sugar, meats of all kinds and every description of fruit and vegetables, and at prices permitting the most humble to partake of them.

The dwelling houses are nearly all frame buildings, of modern styles of architecture, costing from $1500 to $4000 each, with occasionally a more palatial residence, all surrounded with flowers and fruits and ornamental trees and shrubbery of a semi-tropical character, and bits of blue-grass lawn. These homes are in a climate so mild that many are provided with no means of heating other than a kerosene-oil lamp heater. One may sit out of doors every day in the year, yet the nights are so cold that one needs a blanket over him any night in the year. During the winter months there are white frosts many mornings in the cooler parts of the valley, but few so severely cold mornings as to cut down flowers or freeze the fruits. These occur only upon occasional years.

The society of Riverside is essentially a cultivated one, the people being drawn from the Eastern and Southern States, Canada and Europe. There are literary and musical clubs, two gentlemen's social clubs. One of the finest operahouses on the Pacific Coast. There are more than a dozen religious organizations and nine fine church buildings, and a larger percentage of church-going people than in any like community in the East. There are no saloons in the city or county and the sight of an intoxicated man upon the streets is a rarity. But two criminals have been sent to State's Prison in the year from the county. There is not a house of prostitution in the city, and the County Poorhouse contains but twenty-five people. A half-dozen magnificent school houses furnish quarters for the 1400 school children, the High School preparing students for the State University. There are 7000 volumes in the city library, from which an average of 5000 books are drawn each month. The city has magnificent artesian water, good sewers, two street-railway systems, two daily and four weekly newspapers, electric and gas light and never experiences a cyclone, tornado, blizzard or thunder storm.

SANTA ANA.

There is no other locality in all Southern California where a man of moderate means can build for himself and family a comfortable home at less cost than in Orange county. Unlike many other portions of the State the soil is of such a character as to admit of profitable productions of all kinds of vegetables, nuts and fruits, as well as grains of almost every variety.

Around Santa Ana this is especially the case, and the prospective purchaser can find land at from $30 to $500 per acre, according to quality and location, adapted to the cultivation of fruits, nuts or cereals. A home started on "green" land, will, with enterprise and proper directing influences, soon become "comfortable" in appearance as it will also in experience, the possibilities resulting from a prolific union of soil and climate tending strongly toward the quick creation of the elements of convenience and luxury that go toward establishing the comforts abounding in a model Southern California home. Within a few miles of Santa Ana, in almost any direction, one may select a fruit, vegetable, grain or stock farm and pursue the chosen line of work profitably. This is an advantage of which but few localities in the State can boast. Vegetables are cheap and can be had almost all the year round at a very small expense. The residents in the city buy these products from the Chinese gardeners at a very light cost—probably not more than from 10 to 20 cents per day for a family of six or less. Fruit is plentiful and different varieties may be seen on the average family table during each month of the year. Oranges may be had from Christmas to June; lemons, all the year round; limes, all the year; figs, July to November; grapes, July 15 to December; almonds, October; apples, July to December; pears, July to November; peaches, June to November; apricots, June to August; plums and prunes, June to November; cherries, June; Japanese persimmons, November; guaves, nearly all the year; loquats, May to June; strawberries, nearly all the year; raspberries, June to January; blackberries, June to September; gooseberries, June; watermelons, July to October, and muskmelons during the same time. Thus it can be seen that no table need be without fruit of some kind, fresh from the tree or vine, during every month of the year.

Houses of from four to six rooms can be rented in Santa Ana at from $6 to $10 per month. Just at this time, however, but few houses are for rent, as the winter flood of travelers from the North, East and South have secured the more available ones.

Santa Ana, with its population of 5000 people, supports over one dozen religious organizations, and the public schools rank with the very best in the State. There are a number of literary and musical organizations in the city, from which many of the residents extract a considerable amount of pleasure and recreation during their leisure hours. The city has a good library and additions are being constantly made to it.

The prospective settler should, for his own good visit Santa Ana and Orange county before investing in a home. "Seeing is believing."

REDONDO.

Redondo is among the recognized ocean-ports of Los Angeles county. The annual tonnage landed from domestic and foreign vessels at its wharf forms an important factor in the carrying trade of the Southern coast. Located sixteen miles from Los Angeles, the most accessible, as it is the nearest, port of entry to the city. Its two connecting lines of railway traverse a rich agricultural belt, capable of producing all the elements which sustain life. The specialty of the region contiguous to Redondo is the culture of strawberries, which, at Gardena and other localities, has been carried to a point demonstrating very fully the enormous profits from small farming. Of late years the berry ranchers have utilized the abundance of water within easy lifting reach of the surface, which has proved to be sufficient for the purposes of berry culture.

Redondo itself is the product of pluck and kindly provisions of nature. The quick slope of its beach, from tide-line to a depth that floats the largest ships, furnished the suggestion upon which the town's commercial importance has been built. Point Vicente throws a protecting arm westward toward Catalina Island, which is a complete and effective southwestern breakwater. Under its shelter, the Redondo Company's wharf furnishes landing for the important ocean traffic that finds its way inland over it. An additional new wharf, demanded by the pressure of trade, will be one of the early improvements of 1895.

The town is a thriving village, handsomely located upon rolling lands, whose general slope is to the sea. Its ocean traffic supports a goodly portion of its inhabitants, while, as an all-year resort, it ranks with the leading seaside watering-places of the Coast.

Ranch lands bordering upon the townsite produce the cereals, vegetables and fruits, which flourish in this equable climate, and living is moderate in price and excellent in quality. The daily delivery of fresh vegetables prevails here, as elsewhere, and the laborer's day's pay buys comforts not obtainable in the colder East. Deep-sea fish are abundant, and the price is always reasonable, while they furnish an important article of export. Redondo shares with her sister towns the manifold blessings which flow from the general conditions of Southern California.

ANAHEIM.

(By Henry Kuchel, editor Anaheim Gazette.)

It is doubtful if among the localities of Southern California now pressing forward in an effort to wring wealth from the opulent possibilities of the soil, a single community holds out greater inducements to engage the attention of the homeseeker than Anaheim and the rich valley lands tributary to it. In the creation and maintenance of comfortable homes, and respecting the matter of living by men and women of moderate means, it is positively certain that no other locality is in advance of us, and it is doubtful if many of the places whose claims upon the immigrant have been persistently heralded to the world in season and out for years and years, possess a tithe of the excellence in the way of advantages presented by our own modest community.

During the year we have been engaged in an earnest endeavor to swing Eastern capital to our section for the erection of a co-operative sugar refinery, that is destined to sound the diapason of the coming time of prosperity calculated to cast into shade the efforts of all other classes of horticultural and industrial research. Not orange or lemon growing, nor yet walnuts, nor the deciduous fruit industry, is to be the key to the development of this rich southern section. That must be left to sugar production. We have here the natural home of the sugar beet, and in the coming time are destined to have sugar mills dotting the landscape o'er, and making the southern counties probably the most densely populated section—and of the desirable class—west of the Mississippi. We are upon the very outer ramparts of the industry. Anaheim, leading the way as it did in first applying the system of irrigation to horticulture; in the raising of citrus and deciduous fruits, nuts and vegetables, holding aloft the torch of progress that others might see the method of the development of this till then all but unexplored southern land, will lead in co-operative sugar manufacturing, destined to people the unoccupied land with wealth-creating and contented thousands. Profit in agriculture brings us comfortable homes and a happy people.

Among the older residents a lavishness of expenditure in home adornment and gardening has existed for a period antedating the inception of the many vigorous localities that have sprung into commercial importance in the recent years, giving us a name and fame far and wide. We have lovely flower gardens, trailing ivy green, rare exotics in continual bloom, orchids alongside of roses, stately palms, pinks and buttercups in profusion on every hand. Our gardens are things of beauty, and a visit to Anaheim, if for no other purpose than to view them, ought to be a pleasure ample enough to repay the traveler with a taste for the beautiful.

From two thousand dollars up will give one a comfortable residence, and a little work in the garden will result in producing a profusion of flowers and fruits absolutely unexcelled all the world over.

We grow everything in season. We have orchards, from which we pluck ripe fruit every day in the year. First the early peaches and apples of spring, then the apricots, nectarines, grapes, guavas, all in a wealth of profusion and then through the whole list of summer, fall and winter fruits, when the oranges complete the cycle of the year.

Fish, clams, mussels, lobsters and cockles are brought up almost daily from the sea, and ducks, geese and reed birds are found in abundance in the marshes at the coast. The hills teem with quail and plover; a couple of Pasadena gentlemen passing through the hills north of town one day last week bagging 168 plover within an hour. This is the hunter's and fisherman's paradise. All these edibles—with us they are every day affairs, while in the metropolis they are rare delicacies—are purchaseable for a song, together with the entire list of vegetables—spring peas, celery, artichokes, oyster plant, squash, beans, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and the whole list of berries and fruits from Alpha to Omega. Our tables rival Delmonico's, and the menu rests within the means of all.

Anaheim has eight churches, the best society, fine schools, and a refined and progressive population. It is peopled by men and women from every section of the Union—from the balmy skies of the South to the frigid region of the lakes on the North, and from the Eastern Middle States—all one happy, contented, homogeneous population.

ORANGE.

There are many model homes in and around Orange that are the creation of well-directed and willing hands, showing that only in a few years a comfortable home can be made with very little expense. The country around Orange is made up largely of small fruit and vegetable farms, of from ten to twenty acres, in a most fertile and productive portion of the county, which, less than a dozen years ago, was, to a great extent, almost uninhabited. But a few years has wrought a great change, and this portion of the valley is largely a succession of comfortable and happy homes which have been created by a very small cash outlay, the greater portion of the expense being in the original cost of the land.

The people of this portion of the county do not pass their days in idleness and luxury, but they live well and happily, having an abundance of the necessaries and substantials of life. The soil being very productive and capable of profitably growing almost all varieties of fruits, nuts and vegetables, it is, in the language of the vernacular, no "trick" to earn an honest living on a ten-acre farm for a good-sized family, and to lay by a neat little sum for declining years.

Orange is a city of schools and churches, and is strictly temperate, not a single saloon being within the corporate limits. The society, therefore, is of the best. The railroad facilities are first-class. Being the junction of the Southern California line from Los Angeles and San Diego, and the branch to Riverside and San Bernardino, the train service gives the best of satisfaction. The city has street car connection with Santa Ana—the county seat.

TUSTIN.

There is perhaps no other section in all Orange county where an ideal little quiet home can be built more quickly and at less actual outlay than in what is familiarly known as "Beautiful Tustin." Located only two miles from the county seat, and enjoying the conveniences of street-car connection with that city, and surrounded with the best of public highways, it is a place where the happiest of homes can be made in a very short time.

A man does not have to be rich in order to make a comfortable home in Tustin. With enough money to buy five or ten acres of land, upon which he can build a comfortable house, he can at once begin the raising of vegetables (at any season of the year) and in a few months be receiving an income from his purchase. The land being specially adapted to fruit, an orchard of oranges, lemons, limes, English walnuts or any of the deciduous fruits can be started, and until the trees come into bearing, successive crops of vegetables can be raised to advantage in rows between the growing trees. A market for the vegetables can always be found in Santa Ana and other cities within easy reach of the gardener.

The character of the soil being such as to admit of profitable growing of almost every known variety of fruit, nut or vegetable, it is comparatively easy for any industrious man of moderate means to build for himself and family a home on ten acres of land that in his declining years will render him independent, and free from the worry of providing for the necessaries of life for a "rainy day."

The society of Tustin is good; no better in the county, and the social advantages are better than in many other small towns of similar size. The schools rank with the best in the county and the several churches show by their regular attendance that the community is made up of Christian and enlightened people.

SANTA MONICA.

Santa Monica modestly claims to be the water-front of Los Angeles. Located where the sloping valley touches the sea, toward it the growth of the city as naturally tends as the water toward the ocean at its feet. The place has a permanent population of 2500 people, and is enjoying a substantial growth.

The year just closed has been a prosperous one for the "City by the Sea," whose natural attractions and advantages have been greatly enhanced by important public and private improvements, aggregating nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

The surroundings of Santa Monica are favorable to a continuous progress. On three sides rich ranch lands permit the profitable production of nearly all the fruits, vegetables, cereals and grasses which render Southern California competent to live in comfort, or even in luxury, independent, if need be, of the country at large. In the territory tributary to Santa Monica are grown apples, pears, peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, pomegranates and all manner of small fruits. The ranches produce alfalfa and barley hay, corn, barley and some wheat. Hogs, cattle and sheep are profitably raised, while every sort of vegetable is to be had from the gardeners in its season, and many of them during the entire year. Their prices are not materially different from those which rule in other Southern California towns of similar size. The ocean here yields shoal and deep-water fish and clams, the capture of which furnishes profitable employment to many.

Fruits in season command 1 to 3 cents per pound; fish sell for 8 to 10 cents; meats, 7 to 15 cents. Potatoes are now worth 1 cent a pound, and other vegetables in proportion. The daily wage of the laborer buys far more of comfort here than in the East, and his shelter can be acquired for half the cost of habitable dwellings in colder climates. Town lots, adventageously located, 50x150 feet in size, sell for from $300 to $500; choice locations near the beach, of course, cost much more. Against the former, lots in an Eastern town of similar size might sell for $200. But a house here, giving equal comfort with one in a cold climate, may be built and maintained at much less expense. The total, therefore, of lot and improvements is largely in our favor.

Santa Monica presents multiple attractions to travelers of all conditions. It has elegant mansions, homes of prosperous ease, and cosy cottages by the score. Every class has been substantially recruited during the twelve months past. The later constructions in business houses have been of brick or stone, marking the stride of the town away from the temporary toward substantial and permanent improvements. In hotels there are accommodations to fit any purse, with surroundings to gladden the eye of a landscape connoisseur. Its sloping beaches are provided with bath-houses; and electric lights, water system and street car lines give it the stamp of modern life and progress.

The Southern Pacific, during the year and more since its mammoth wharf was completed, has delivered an immense ocean traffic through this place. At times during every month the company's payroll on the wharf alone comprises more than 100 names. This represents but a small portion of the life and opportunity which this corporation bestows upon the community. The Santa Fe is also an important factor in our carrying trade, offering easy access to Los Angeles and the interior.

The social advantages of Santa Monica are conspicuous. Four church societies have substantial houses of worship, and two or three others have prosperous organizations. The public schools vie with those of any town of its size, East or West, the grammar departments being supplemented by a well-attended High School of recognized standing among the educational institutions of Southern California. There is not a dollar's bonded indebtedness on corporation or school district, and no liabilities exceeding the assets with which they are to be met.

Along the foothills between Santa Monica and Los Angeles lies the frostless belt of Southern California—of the whole United States. In its many-fingered canyons there are tomato plants in bearing for their eighth and tenth consecutive seasons. In time, this strip of land, lying under the shelter of the protecting hills, furnished by them with abundant water, sloping toward the valley and the sea, commanding a view of mountains, city, ocean and productive plain, unsurpassed in this or any other land, will contain hundreds of the handsomest homes to be found anywhere along the southern coast. This multiplication of the beautiful in construction and surroundings will be continuous from Los Angeles to the sea, making of Santa Monica the water hand of the city's arm—a veritable part of the beautiful southern metropolis.

SAN PEDRO.

While San Pedro, with its magnificent harbor, can not report any decided boom during the past year, it has nevertheless progressed favorably and shows a marked increase in population and amount of business done during the year 1894. The total number of vessels arriving at the port during the year 1894, exclusive of island steamers and pleasure crafts, is 430, divided as follows: Steamers, 248; schooners, 150; barkentines, 18; brigs, 5; and ships, 9. The total amount of lumber brought to San Pedro by these vessels will foot up very nearly one hundred million feet, and it is predicted by the lumber merchants here that the arrivals during the coming year will far exceed all previous records. Two new wharves have been erected during the year, and franchises have been granted for two wharves, which will be erected shortly to supply the ever-increasing demand for wharf room. Unless all signs fail, the year 1895 will be one of the most prosperous years in the history of the harbor city.

OTHER PLACES.

Hemet.

HEMET (Cal.,) Dec. 31.—(Special Correspondence.) The Los Angeles Times is the only morning paper that reaches the San Jacinto Valley by the first train in the forenoon. None of its competitors seem to have enterprise enough to get their papers out of the office after printing. Even the Riverside papers, only thirty miles distant, do not arrive until nearly five hours later.

J. A. Brown of the Big Springs ranch is gathering and curing his olive crop. Of the several varieties, the Mission predominates, and would seem to be better adapted to the soil of this section than any other kind. Mr. Brown's ranch is two and one-half miles southeast of Hemet and was formerly the property of Hancock Johnston of Los Angeles.

Hemet and San Jacinto are soon to be connected by telephone. The wire is up and the only delay seems to be in the non-arrival of the instruments. P. L. Weber of this place, and G. T. Dagget of San Jacinto are the projectors of the enterprise. It will be a source of much convenience.

Horticultural Inspector P. W. Stocksleger reports the valley to be almost entirely free from infected trees of any sort. He reports three places where the black scale had made its appearance, but prompt measures on the part of the inspector and the owner of the orchard effectually destroyed the pest.

The residents of the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District are discussing plans for organizing a co-operative society, the sole object of which will be to improve the roads and avenues by planting out shade trees. The Hemet Company has arranged to plant trees along all its streets, and the people of the district don't mean to be left in the march of progress.

Oscar Tripp, a prosperous rancher up in the mountains, near Cahuilla, thinks he can more profitably dispose of his cattle by selling from the butcher's block. He has purchased the Hemet Meat Market, taking possession on the 1st of January.

The Hotel Mayberry is crowded to the doors. There are thirty-five regular boarders, and the transient custom is no small item these days.

Elsinore.

Southern California has many places surrounded by beautiful scenery, and accompanied by many other advantages, but few, if any, excel Elsinore, the beautiful town upon Lake Elsinore. The locke is six miles long by two and one-half miles broad, and is the largest natural fresh water reservoir in the State, and upon its bosom sport ducks, geese and other water fowl, affording excellent hunting in the proper season, while in the mountains surrounding the lake game of all kinds abounds. Located at an altitude of 1300 feet, provided with three good hotels, and having hot mineral springs, whose healing qualities have been proven, and the lake providing opportunities for aquatic sports, Elsinore with its good schools, churches and social advantages, is destined to become a favorite resort. Here are the only coal mines in Southern California, and near here are rich mineral deposits. The clay is of superior quality for pottery.

Beaumont.

On the Southern Pacific Railway, in the swell of the San Gorgonia Pass, at its summit, is the noted health resort of Beaumont, with its commodious and comfortable hotel, at an altitude of 2600 feet. But this place is coming to be more than a health resort. There are immense grain fields planted about here every season, and the finest cherries, plums and pears are grown near here. It has been said that good cherries cannot be grown in Southern California, but young orchards near Beaumont produced as fine fruit as any from the north, and of a richer flavor. Excellent apples, like Eastern fruit, grow here also.

Banning.

Banning is located in a most picturesque place, if distant scenery counts for anything. Mts. San Bernardino and Grayback upon the one hand and San Jacinto on the other make most beautiful views to the beholder. The clear atmosphere makes them appear very near, and the snow upon their summits most of the year adds greatly to their beauty. This is in the midst of the deciduous-fruit country, the young orchards just beginning to bear heavily. It is but a small place, but the climate, especially the beautiful nights, is known far and wide.

Palmdale.

In the southern part of the Antelope Valley, thirty miles due north of Los Angeles, and about 2500 feet above the sea, lies Palmdale, a flourishing little place which has made rapid strides in a horticultural line since water was brought from Little Rock Creek. Deciduous fruits, almonds and raisins are the chief crops raised. There are nearly three thousand acres in orchard and vineyard, and 1000 acres more will be planted this season. The irrigation facilities are being largely increased and there will soon be a supply sufficient to irrigate 50,000 acres. Land is very reasonable in price around here.

BURGER'S 235 S. SPRING ST.

Although a new-comer, but now a full-fledged citizen of Los Angeles, Mr. Burger already leads in popular retail jewelry, sterling silver novelties, leather goods and general toilet articles, etc., such as are usually kept in a department store. He has an immense stock, and, indeed, it is difficult, on a fine afternoon, of which there are many in this delightful climate, to get to his counters, for the crowd.

Mr. Burger has had twenty years' experience as a general manager of one of the largest retail stores in Chicago, namely, The Fair; also for A. S. Gage & Co., and Frank Bros. He has exceptional facilities for buying direct from the manufacturers, and makes it a point to retail his goods at about the usual wholesale prices, thus greatly favoring the customers. This accounts for the crowd. He is building up a magnificent trade, and properly so, owing to his opportunities, his excellent record and long experience.

MRS. C. N. Smith and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter wish to announce that we will open hairdressing and manicure parlors January 1 in the Stimson Block, rooms Nos. 133, 134 and 135, where we will be pleased to receive the ladies of Los Angeles and vicinity.

1895. 1895.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

And best wishes from

SOLE AGENTS Knox World Renowned Hats.

Siegel the Hatter & Men's Furnisher

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

UNDER HOTEL NADEAU.

WATCH FOR OUR SURPRISES ON SATURDAY.

See Our Show Windows for Bargains.

VILLE DE PARIS.

The Broadway Dry Goods House.

POTOMAC BLOCK, 223 S. BROADWAY.

Stock-taking Clearance Sale.

Bargains in Every Department.

SILKS Comprising new and desirable colors, in Louisines, Taffetas, Surahs and Pongee Indias; useful for dresses, skirts, fancy waists, trimmings, etc., etc. These materials are of a superior quality, and positively the best values ever offered.

Worth	85c	$1.00	$1.50
Clearance Price	40c	50c	75c

Dress Goods Evening shades, All Wool Henriettas, Crepons and Albatross,

Worth	65c	90c	$1.25
Clearance Price	35c	55c	75c

Full Dress Pattern of Fancy Silk and Wool Novelties. All this season's importations. Formerly $7.00 and $8.75. Clearance price........ $4.50

Fancy, Black Wool Suitings; worth $1.50 and $1.75. Clearance price, per yard........ 90c

Goods delivered free in Pasadena. Mail orders carefully executed.

TELEPHONE 893.

Ville de Paris, 223 SOUTH BROADWAY.

PASADENA AND ENVIRONS.

During the year 1894 Pasadena has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and made substantial progress. Not in any similar period in its history, except, perhaps, during the "boom," have such strides been made toward the realization of its destiny as a model city of homes. The increase of the population, of the number and value of houses, extent of internal improvements and general weal has come about as the natural result of superb location, a climate approaching perfection and admirable manifold advantages, both urban and suburban. Not hoping for or desiring commercial greatness, Pasadena is content to reap the benefits of its contiguity to its greater neighbor, and retain its charms as the most attractive spot in Southern California for homes. As its proximity to a great commercial city inures to its benefit without detracting from its cherished charms, so is Pasadena blessed in being situate at the base of grand and beautiful mountains and almost as near the sea shore, being thus blessed with a variety of attractiveness unexcelled. Of its climate, there are those who sing its praises and thrive upon it day by day; those who come hither in annual migration from the frosty and storm-beaten East until what first was looked upon as a luxury becomes necessity, and they remain here to claim as theirs the smiling sky and balmy air, settling with household gods under a veritable fig tree and perennial vine. And thus the population grows.

A comprehensive and detailed review of the improvements made in the past twelve months would fill many columns. A summary must of necessity suffice, and it should, by virtue of importance, be led by allusion to the large number and the value of new houses built and completed during the period under consideration. As a sure indication of an accretion of wealth the fact may be cited that of the 265 new houses built during the year no less than three were dwellings costing over $15,000 each; four over $10,000; six over $8000; twelve over $4000, and most of the remaining number over $2000. While the rearing of the stately mansions showed the tastes of the wealthy citizens who could afford to provide such habitations, the large number of less pretentious though tasteful and attractive houses, built to order for owners and tenants, and not for speculation, prove the claim of the greatly increased population. All of these houses, whether of the humbler sizes or greater specimens of the architect's art, are designed as homes, and are or will be surrounded by grounds the plainest of which would, with their adornment of semi-tropical vegetation, be places of wonder and amazement could they be transported unchanged and set down in any Eastern city.

In the matter of business houses, the progress has kept pace with the increase of dwellings. New buildings, providing not less than thirty storerooms on the ground door, have been completed since this date a year ago, and there is not an empty room in the city except a few that are yet in the mechanics' hands, and they are let. The three-story pressed-brick block, on the corner of Colorado street and Raymond avenue, with rooms for a bank and four stores, costing about $33,000, would be an ornament to any city, and the two-story block adjoining it on the south, is a handsome and substantial structure, the two, continuous with the other blocks and the handsome hotel, giving that side of the avenue a metropolitan appearance. Other business blocks, of one and two stories in height, are substantial improvements. In addition to the buildings here enumerated, others are in course of construction, and still others not advanced beyond the preparatory excavation, while plans are being prepared for extensive operations in the early spring.

In connection with the erection of new buildings, mention should be made of the fact that many of the older ones have been modernized and improved in various ways, to the great credit of the business streets.

The street improvements have been notably important, and are models to be patterned after by other Southern California cities. The paving of Colorado street with asphaltum, in 1893, was an incentive to more good work of the same kind, and the year 1894 has seen Fair Oaks avenue similarly paved, from Union to Vineyard street, and also Raymond avenue, from Colorado street to Vineyard. The giving to these thoroughfares their perfection of surface has stimulated the pride of all sections of the city, and, as a result, about six miles of streets have been graded, guttered and curbed with stone or cement, and bordered with good cement sidewalks, with a large amount of similar work now under way. About four miles of sewer has been laid during the same time, adding to the already excellent sanitary conditions of the city.

The street railways have undergone and are undergoing a great transformation. All the horse car lines, acquired by the Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railway Company, are being rebuilt to conform to the requirements of their use as portions of the electric system. Until the time arrives, which is near at hand, when cars will run all over the lines by electric power, an improved horse-car cervice is being operated, to the satisfaction of the public. Within two months it is confidently expected that electric cars of the company will be running through between the center of Pasadena and all points of Los Angeles over a model railroad. That will give to Pasadena the third railroad connection with Los Angeles, having already the Santa Fe and Terminal, and another steam rairoad—the Southern Pacific is to enter the field. Then Pasadena will have rapid transit, and plenty of it.

The completion of two divisions of the Mt. Lowe electric road from Altadena to the summit of Echo Moutain is to be soon followed by the opening of the third division from Echo Mountain to the summit of Mt. Lowe.

The water companies have improved the time with such good result that they have developed a great additional supply from the source which gives the purest and best. The water supply of Pasadena comes from the springs at the foot of the mountains, and is not only of superior quality, but by the sinking of wells and digging of tunnels at the headworks, the quantity has been so augmented that for some time past, at least, fifty inches of water has been going to waste. It is confidently stated that the water supply of Pasadena now would be sufficient if the city were twice as large. Further improvements are planned, including a dam at Devil's Gate, in the arroyo, for the storage of water for summer irrigation.

Some progress has been made in the movement to secure parks for Pasadena. The Green Park on Raymond avenue, is a pretty spot now that it is maturing under the landscape gardener's hands. The citizens are seriously considering the advisability of purchasing suitable sites for parks, both central and in the outskirts, and the year 1895 will probably see some important and definite action taken on this subject. Though Pasadena and its environs comprise one grand park with endless attractions, it is the popular wish that public parks should be established and maintained for future time.

Throughout the season of prosperity, as evidenced by the great amount of building in progress, the bankers and merchants enjoyed a better summer's business than has been seen here since the "boom." Sales have been brisk with dealers in building materials; work has been plenty for mechanics, merchants have sold an unusual amount of goods for money and the bank deposits have kept up through what is always called the "dull" season in a most satisfactory way. And yet there is no crying need of more merchants, and all the housebuilding and other similar work now in sight and prospective can be done by the mechanics who have their homes in Pasadena.

It should be borne in mind that there is no "boom" in Pasadena—only a steady, substantial growth, keeping pace with actual needs. Purchases of realty for speculation are rare. There are no inflated values to collapse with a puncture.

SOME FACTS.

It is the expectation of many citizens to see what they term the formation of "Greater Pasadena," that is, the anexation to this municipality of the adjacent places which should properly be within the official boundaries. South Pasadena, North Pasadena, Raymond, Altadena and that thickly-populated section just outside the eastern boundary line, are properly sections of this city, though now under separate government. Including these sections Pasadena has a population of over 10,000. Conservative citizens who by reason of long residence here are competent to make close estimates of the rate of progress, aver that in the next five years the population of Pasadena will be doubled.

According to the school census made in May, 1893, there were 2616 children in the district, and in May, 1894, it was reported that the number was 2849. The total enrollment of pupils in the public schools in 1893 was 1644 and in 1894 it was 1862. In face of the fact that the greatest evident increase of Pasadena's population has been since May, when the above figures were made up, it can be confidently stated that the report for the year ending June 30, 1895, will show a much greater increase over the previous year than that of 1894, over the one of 1893.

In 1892 the total vote cast in Pasadena was 1206 and in November, 1894, it was 1501—though, of course, in neither year did all voters cast their ballots.

According to the report of the four lumber firms doing business in Pasadena, the sales of lumber in this city during 1894 amounted to 1550 carloads, against 800 carloads in 1893. During the year about 7500 barrels of lime and 1770 barrels of cement were sold in Pasadena.

The cost of street improvements in Pasadena during the year amounted to over $80,000, not counting the work now under way and not yet completed.

The real estate transfers in Pasadena during the year amounted to $1,214,726, and this in the absence of anything resembling a "boom." Real estate agents agree in saying that 1894 was an exceedingly good business year, though few purchases were speculative.

In the business done at the postoffice an increase of over 20 per cent. is reported for the year. One additional carrier was added to the force, and a branch office (Station A) was opened at North Pasadena.

The three banks of Pasadena report an increase of $227,729 in deposits and $145,735 in loans over the same period of the previous year.

The catalogue of the Pasadena Public Library shows 7500 books to be on the shelves. The average monthly circulation has been 4500 volumes.

The year has seen a great improvement in the street lighting, a large number of additional arc lamps having been located at various points.

The total assessment of Pasadena for the year 1894-5 amounted to $6,462,576, which, at $1 for each $100, yields a tax of $64,625.76—about $6000 less than the estimated cost of running the city government.

From Pasadena, last season, eighty carloads, 24,000 boxes, of oranges were shipped eastward—one-half the amount by the Pasadena Fruit-growers' Association. It is estimated that about four thousand tons of green deciduous fruits were dried here during the past year.

REGULAR NEWS BUDGET.

A Very Exciting Session of the City Council.

PASADENA, Dec. 31.—(Special Correspondence.) When the City Council convened in regular session this afternoon, there was an ominous look on the faces of the Councilmen that boded the likelihood of fun ahead. President Lukens, who had been sick abed over Sunday, was in his chair, and Trustees Cox, Washburn, Weed and Hamilton were in their places. After the reading of the minutes, which was a tedious interval to the very large lobby present, Trustee Cox moved that the regular business be dispensed with, and the Broadway franchise taken up first. The vote on this motion showed how the board would stand on the railroad question throughout the session, Trustees Cox, Washburn and Weed voting for it, and Trustee Hamilton and President Lukens voting no. There was breathless silence for a moment, and then President Lukens declared the motion lost, on the ground that in his opinion a two-thirds vote was required on all proceedings leading up to the granting of a railroad franchise.

Suppressed excitement prevailed when Trustee Weed got up and appealed from the decision of the president, and made a motion whereby the board could either sustain the president or the appeal. This was seconded by Trustee Cox. Attorney Stevens of the Southern California Railroad, then addressed the board in a brief speech, in which he stated that the motion of appeal, in order to carry, should have a two-thirds vote in its favor, and asked the president, in the event of only three votes being cast for it, to declare the motion lost. He made an eloquent appeal to the president to take a firm stand, and declare lost all motions on this subject, which would not receive more than a three to two vote.

Trustee Weed demanded a roll-call on the motion, declaring that he was not there to wage a personal fight on anybody. Though aware that some citizens are opposing the coming of the Southern Pacific he, in common with the majority, believes that the road would be worth $1,000,000 to Pasadena. In a few pungent remarks he paid his respects to the young attorney who is so vigorously opposing the Southern Pacific. He justified his action in appealing from the decision of the president on the ground that it is no unusual proceeding in deliberative bodies to thus show dissent from the opinion of the presiding officer, though he disclaimed any feeling of bitterness or animosity.

President Lukens. The chair entertains no doubt as to your rights and privileges. I cannot decline to put the question on the appeal, but I think I have taken a correct position in this railroad matter, and will refuse to vote for the ordinance when it comes up.

Trustee Hamilton concurred in the president's expression, and declared he did not believe the action taken in authorizing the advertisement was worth a cent.

Trustee Weed. I call for a roll-call.

The question on the appeal was then put, and Trustees Cox, Washburn and Weed voted yea, and Trustee Hamilton voted nay. The president did not vote on this delicate subject for obvious reasons, and he seemed quite flushed when he said: "You can proceed to open bids and introduce the ordinance, but when you come to give the franchise you can't deliver the goods."

Trustee Washburn. I'd like to ask President Lukens if the railroad people have not been fair in their dealings with him on the Broadway proposition?

President Lukens. They have, but there are other interests to protect.

Trustee Washburn. I know to a certainty that property that was offered to me for $800 a short time ago has been sold to the railroad company for $1300. If Mr. Forsyth had worked half as hard to get a settlement from the railroad as he has to keep it out he would have found no trouble.

Trustee Weed. I am frank in saying that I do not believe either Mr. Lukens or Mr. Hamilton are opposing the railroad on personal grounds.

Trustee Cox at this time was proceeding to open a large envelope which yielded up to him a type-written communication couched in formal terms and signed by J. A. Muir, offering $100 for the franchise as advertised, a certified check for that amount accompanying the bid. Then Trustee Weed asked if there were any other bids, and upon the clerk giving a negative reply, he moved that the bid of J. A. Muir be accepted. This was seconded by Trustee Washburn. When President Lukens was about to put the question Attorney Stevens came to the front again in an eloquent plea and begged the president to declare lost all motions not supported by more than three votes. He said that the president could declare the resolution lost and any motion of appeal, with the same vote would also be lost, which prompted Trustee Weed to say, "Then all is lost"—a remark that caused a smile reaching clear back through the lobby.

President Lukens asked City Attorney Arthur what was his opinion on the liability of the city if the resolution should pass and the ordinance fail to go through, to which the attorney replied that in his opinion the resolution was but a preliminary step and should be carried by a majority vote. Further he believed that the ordinance itself can be carried by a majority vote as the wording of the statute draws a distinction between a corporation and an individual. Though a franchise can be given to a corporation only by a two-thirds vote it can be granted to an individual by a majority. To Mr. Arthur's opinion Mr. Stevens took exception, and quite a spirited war of words between the two attorneys was indulged in. In the midst of the wrangle Trustee Weed called for the question, and Trustee Cox thereupon read a type-written resolution accepting the bid of J. A. Muir. It was seconded by Trustee Weed, who asked for a roll call. Mr. Stevens once more came to the breach and declared that he suspected the other railroad company of entertaining a hope of getting what is wanted without an ordinance, trusting to the resolution alone. He again appealed to the president to declare the motion lost if it received the expected vote. His speech was cut short by Trustee Weed again asking for a roll call. The vote was the same as before—Trustees Cox, Washburn and Weed aye, and Trustee Hamilton and President Lukens no.

President Lukens. The resolution is lost.

Trustee Weed. I appeal from the decision of the president and ask for a call of the roll.

President Lukens. Call the roll.

The vote was the same.

President Lukens. The motion to appeal has carried, but I declare the resolution lost.

Trustee Weed, very much in earnest, then arose and said: "I now demand of T. P. Lukens, as president of the Board of Trustees, that he declare this resolution carried and affix his signature to it. I ask the clerk to make a record of my demand."

While the clerk was taking down the words there was silence through the room, and the changing countenances of the legislators were studies.

Trustee Hamilton. Mr. President, that is the strongest piece of bulldozing I ever saw—to compel you to sign that paper.

President Lukens, who had been growing very red in the face, now said: "I positively decline to sign it until I have legal advice instructing me to do it."

Then ensued a scene such as has never before been witnessed in Pasadena's Council Chamber, when Trustee Weed again arose and said, dramatically: "Then it is my duty as a member of this board to prepare articles of impeachment against the president for refusing to do his duty, and I now give notice of my intention to prepare such articles."

President Lukens. When I gave that decision it was by advice of counsel.

Some spats of repartee passed between President Lukens and Trustee Weed, which were very personal in tone and seemed to be greatly relished by the lobby, but it came to an end by the latter moving to adjourn until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. The motion prevailed.

THE TOURNAMENT OF ROSES.

In the route indicated for the line of march of the floral parade on New Year's day, there was this evening only one stretch of really muddy street, and that was on Colorado, between De Lacy and Terrace drive. The higher ground and the paved portion of the street were all right, and if no more rain falls between this writing and the hour for the parade to start, there is no reason why the show should not be successful. Few decorations along the route were visible today, but more may be expected in good season. The order of the parade is arranged as follows:

Marshal Dr. H. H. Sherk and aids.
Los Angeles Military Band.
Sixes-in-hand.
Double rigs.
Saddle horses.
Fours-in-hand.
Single turnouts.
Pony sixes.
Pony fours.
Pony double.
Pony single.
Bicycle.
Pasadena Band.
Floats.
Display of Turnouts by one Person or Company.
Tandem Team.
Merchants.

The judges of awards are Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Silent, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Vail, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bishop. The judges' stand will be located on Orange Grove avenue, between Palmetto and Lockhaven streets.

The line of march has been changed on account of the mud on East Colorado street. It will be: North on Orange Grove to Colorado street, east on Colorado street to Raymond avenue, south on Raymond to Vineyard, west on Vineyard to Fair Oaks, north on Fair Oaks to Colorado, west on Colorado to Orange Grove avenue, south on Orange Grove to California.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Fine views of everything of interest in and around beautiful Pasadena mailed to any address. Hill, view photographer.

The Military Band of Los Angeles will give a concert in Hotel Green Park this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Fine views of the decorated turnouts made by Hill, Pasadena's view photographer.

N. C. Carter and wife went up to Echo Mountain today.

A large collection of views of the old Missions and California scenery; also lantern-slides, albums, etc. Hill.

Don't miss the sale at Collingwood's this week.

The bicycle boys today exerted their best efforts to make the Painter track fit for racing. There were two bad spots in it which they undertook to improve by drying them up with burning kerosene. Unless more bad weather comes before Tuesday afternoon, there will be some good racing on the track, as the pace is to be set by tandems. Many people will be able to see most of the races by going up on the 2:17 p.m. Terminal train, returning at 5 p.m.

Miss E. J. Dickinson of New York will return to Pasadena January 20 with new and beautiful designs and materials for art needlework.

BARGAINS offered—New, five-room house for $800; 20 acres, part oranges and lemons, the best bargain in the country, only $4500; fine orange land with free water in the Garvey tract, only $225 and $250 per acre. T. Earley, No. 32 East Colorado st.

PASADENA dairy. Pure milk and four gills to the pint at lowest living prices. Motto, "Cleanliness akin to Godliness." Orders by postal to Pasadena Dairy, box No. 675, promptly responded to.

WANTED—
Rooms and Board.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, ROOM and board in private family in exchange for lessons in shorthand and typewriting, with use of machine. Address M. A. B., BOX 552, Pasadena. 2

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PURCHASER FOR A 20-ACRE bearing orange, peach and prune orchard; will sell for cash or on time. N. C. CARTER, Sierra Madre. 1

WANTED — PURCHASER FOR 4 ACRES with 5-room house at Sierra Madre; will sell cheap. N. C. CARTER, Sierra Madre. 1

LINERS.

FOR SALE—
City Property.

FOR SALE—

WOOD & CHURCH,

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities.

16 S. RAYMOND AVE., PASADENA.

Telephone 15.

Los Angeles office, 123 S. Broadway.

In desirable Pasadena building lots we offer the following—
Earlham st., near car line, $275.
Cypress ave., 66 foot frontage, $325.
Vernon ave., 75 foot frontage, corner, $1000.
Pasadena ave., 50 foot frontage, $375.
Fair Oaks, 50 foot frontage, corner, $275.
First st., 50 foot frontage, $450.
Pleasant st., 60 foot frontage, $450.
Bellevue ave., 56 foot frontage, $500.
Winona ave., 50 foot frontage, $475.
Elevado drive, 85 foot frontage, $750.
Galena ave., 62 foot frontage, $550.
Los Robles ave., 82 foot frontage, $700.
Villa st., 62 foot frontage, $700.
Mary st., 66 foot frontage, $525.
Mentor ave., 66 foot frontage, $400.
Adella ave., 66 foot frontage, $1000.
Dayton st., 70 foot frontage, $800.
Raymond ave., 60 foot frontage, $450.
Kansas st., 50 foot frontage, $600.
Palmetto st., 50 foot frontage, $550.
Kensington place, 50 foot frontage, $750.
Fair Oaks ave., 70 foot frontage, close in, $800.
Marengo ave., 46 foot frontage, close in, $900.
Moline ave., 72 foot frontage, corner, $500.
Franklin ave., 66 foot frontage, $300.
Summit ave., 60 foot frontage, $250.
Euclid ave., 60 foot frontage, $900.
Winona ave., 50 foot frontage, $500.
Lake ave., 60 foot frontage, $600.
Colorado st., 50 foot frontage, near depot, $1200.

We have residence property to sell in every part of the city at prices that will suit the times and the purse of the purchaser.

—FOR EXCHANGE—
—For—
—PASADENA PROPERTY—

A good, 2-story, 9 rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, on nice residence street in Los Angeles city; rented to steady tenant for $420 per annum; will exchange for good Pasadena residence or business property.

Choice residence property in Riverside paying an annual net income of $1300; will exchange for first-class Pasadena building lots.

Nice, 6-room house, barn and good lot, very desirably located, near in, to exchange for small alfalfa ranch, about $2500.

8 acres of the best land in Perris Valley, near railroad station, only $100 per acre; worth double; to exchange for a good building lot in Pasadena.

A beautiful 20-acre ranch at Riverside, finely improved, set to oranges and grapes; will exchange for some established business in Pasadena that will inventory about $10,000.

An exceedingly profitable 40-acre alfalfa ranch, 30 acres in choice alfalfa and 6 acres in bearing, deciduous fruits, with alfalfa from $12 to $14 per ton, and that will cut 7 tons to the acre, per annum, (at a low estimate,) are figures that show for themselves; this ranch cost $17,000 during the boom; will sell for $5000, or exchange for income Pasadena property.

40 acres in the Lankershim ranch; will exchange at one-third its value for Pasadena realty.

70 acres in Los Angeles city, suitable for subdivision; well located near car line; will exchange for Pasadena property.

—LAKE VIEW—

We are the sole Western agents for these justly celebrated lands; call at our office here or in Los Angeles, and we will give you full particulars.

—RESIDENCE PROPERTIES—

We have a large list of residence properties, and can suit any and all requirements; will sell you a house and lot from $600 up to $40,000.

—RANCHES—

We have a large and varied assortment of citrus, deciduous and alfalfa ranches in all parts of Southern California, and at prices that will suit.

WOOD & CHURCH,
16 S. Raymond ave., Pasadena.

MADISON SQUARE HAS THE REPUTATION of being one of the finest residence subdivisions in Pasadena; large lots, large, new dwellings, superb view, convenient to schools, churches and railroad station; bearing fruit trees; seven lots left at only $20 to $22 per front foot. See the owners, FARRIS & STRONG, 25 S. Raymond ave.

ISAAC SPRINGER—

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER.

School bonds for sale.
Insurance written.
Prompt attention to all matters intrusted to us.
N.E. cor. Colorado and Raymond ave., Pasadena. P. O. box 363. 1

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA—

Our advice to you is to visit the many beautiful places for which Southern California is noted before coming to Pasadena. Your selection of a home then becomes simply a question of what portion of our city pleases you the most. For information or assistance in locating call upon or address

PASADENA SECURITY INVESTMENT CO., 17 S. Raymond ave.

SEARES & WHITE,

N.W. cor. Colorado and Raymond ave., have a fine list of

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

This firm has been in business in Pasadena for the past eight years, and handle nothing but first-class property.

Correspondence and personal examination is invited. 1

FOR SALE—GROENENDYKE & MOORE, 66 S. Raymond ave., (next to Hotel Green,) have the best list of choice residence property in Pasadena; improved fruit ranches and large tracts for syndicates and colonies a specialty; write them for information; best of reference.

FOR SALE — CHOICE BUILDING SITE with 10 acres or more near the mountains, with independent water. N. C. CARTER, Sierra Madre. 1

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—A 20-ACRE LEMON ORCHARD just coming into bearing; will divide into 3, 5 or 10-acre lots; in the city of Pasadena, 1 block from street-car line and proposed electric line; "fine building sites, splendid view;" "surrounded by large, fine dwellings;" will sell low for cash, or will exchange all or a part for Los Angeles improved property. C. H. RHODES, Pasadena. 1

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; SPLENDID house and 11 acres in oranges, lemons, prunes and olives; lawn, flowers, ornamental trees, etc.; good water; bargain; out of frost and fog; best location in the world for lung and chest complaints; school, telephone, store, near Pasadena. H. FREEMAN, La Canada, Cal.

FOR SALE — A MAGNIFICENT RANCH, close in, as fine an outlook as there is in Pasadena; good buildings, 20 acres well improved, for $1000, we also have more than 100 other ranches in Pasadena. WOODWORTH & MARRINER, S. Raymond ave., Pasadena. 1

FOR SALE—A 10-ACRE LEMON ORCHARD just coming into bearing; fine order; belongs to non-resident; will be sold cheap. N. C. CARTER, Sierra Madre. 1

FOR SALE — 200 ACRES UNIMPROVED land at Sierra Madre; easy payments; low prices. N. C. CARTER, Sierra Madre. 1

MASSAGE—
Vapor and Other Baths.

DR. WHIPPLE MARSH, 314 ARCADIA ST., gives electricity, all kinds of vapor baths, and the new treatment of washing out the stomach for dyspepsia, and other diseases of the digestive organs.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—IN PASADENA—
A new, modern, 9-room house on Markham ave., close to Orange Grove ave.; parties wishing a fine home on the west side will find this an excellent opportunity to purchase one below cost; price $6000.
SENTER & SHIELDS,
1 163 Colorado st., Pasadena.

FOR SALE — HOUSE 9 ROOMS WITH 3 acres of land at Sierra Madre. N. C. CARTER, Sierra Madre. 1

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—$65 FOR A GOOD TOP BUGGY and new single harness. 405 N. MARENGO AVE. 2

FOR SALE—2000 YARDS NEW MATTINGS at the O. K.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—
House and 6 lots Glendora; house and lot Santa Monica; 4 houses and 8 lots, La Junta, Colo., bringing in 25 per cent. income on price asked; 40 acres in full bearing at Rialto; house and lot Redlands; 10 acres Perris; fruit farms, Elsinore in full bearing; 40 acres Lankershim ranch; alfalfa ranches Downey, Norwalk, Artesia and Rincon; all the above for Pasadena property or vicinity.

Acre of land and house, Pasadena; 8-room house, Pasadena; 6-room house, Pasadena; good hotel property, Pasadena; all for good acreage in Southern California.

Several business chances for sale or exchange in Pasadena; if you have anything to trade see or write us.
TOWNSEND, BILES & CO.,
1 34 S. Raymond ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of exchanging properties; have traded properties as far east as N. H.; our list embraces more than 1500 pieces, acres close in for Pasadena or Los Angeles residences; eastern homes for California ranches, and California property for eastern. WOODWORTH & MARRINER, Pasadena. 1

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—
Miscellaneous.

GROENENDYKE & MOORE, INVESTMENT Brokers, 66 S. Raymond ave., will promptly answer any inquiries about anything in Pasadena, Los Angeles or Southern California; local and Eastern bank references.

FOR SALE — THE BEST MILLINERY store in Pasadena at a bargain. Address P. O. BOX 700, Pasadena. 2

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET—1 FURNISHED ROOM, CLOSE IN, $5 per month.
2 furnished rooms, close in, $9 month.
2 furnished rooms, close in, light housekeeping, $12 per month.
4 unfurnished rooms, close in, $15 month.
1 furnished cottage, close in, 6 rooms, $30.
1 furnished cottage, high ground, $20.
1 furnished cottage, high ground, $15.
Rooms and houses in all parts of the city.
PASADENA ROOMING AGENCY,
1 154 E. Colorado st., room 2.

TO LET—
Lodging-houses, Store Rooms, Offices.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE 25x80 AND basement same size, being built on East Colorado st., to a permanent tenant; only $50 monthly; also office on second floor 25x40 divided to suit tenant; also five-room cottage on Fair Oaks, south of Peach place, $15. C. G. BREED, 285 W. California st.

ART STUDIOS.

ART ROOMS, 21 AND 22, VANDERVORT Block, S. Raymond; Mrs. Dexter and Mrs. Daisy A. Dexter. Mexican and Spanish drawn work and fine embroidery for sale; lessons given. ALICE BELL DANE, California studies in oil a specialty; also lessons. 3

MRS. ELLEN B. FARR, ARTIST, 48 E. Colorado st., over Natural History Store, makes a specialty of California subjects. 3

HOTELS—

HOTEL BALMORAL—

JAMES A. WHITAKER, Prop.

Pasadena, California.

Rates from $2 to $3 per day; rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day; special rates by the week or month.

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges and Private Tuition.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 124 S. Euclid ave., will reopen Wednesday, January 2. 1

MISS COLLAMER'S PRIVATE SCHOOL, Camden st. Residence 295 HOWARD.

LIVE STOCK WANTED.

WANTED—LIVE STOCK; FAMILY HORSE, surrey and harness; will trade good lot for part payment. Address D, BOX 433, Pasadena.

LOST, STRAYED
and Found.

LOST—SEALSKIN BOA ON COLORADO ST., near Marengo. Return to DR. BERRY, N. Euclid ave. 1

MISCELLANEOUS—
Unclassified.

RANDALL & TWOMBLY,

14 E. Colorado st.

Only exclusive

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

1 In the city.

P. A. COLLINS—

—The Piano and Organ Dealer,—

85 E. Colorado St., Pasadena,

Has a fine stock of—
STEINWAY! STEINWAY! STEINWAY!
NEEDHAM! NEEDHAM! NEEDHAM!
EMERSON! EMERSON! EMERSON!
And PEASE PIANOS.
Sold for cash or installments.

PASADENA TRANSFER COMPANY,

30 S. Raymond ave. Tel. 110.

P. O. PRINCE, Lessee.

Light and heavy drayage. Baggage called for and delivered. Our carriages meet all trains. Piano moving and boxing a specialty.

ONE OF THE CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST to tourists and residents is DIMOND'S MUSIC HOUSE, 85 E. Colorado st., carrying the best selected line of sheet music, musical merchandise and musical instruments of all kinds in Southern California; Mexican music a specialty; Prof. Dimond's carefully-trained orchestra gives frequent concerts at the music rooms, and is open to engagements for receptions, concerts, balls, etc. 1

R. H. PINNEY—

Wishes you all a Happy New Year,

And then when you want the best

Lump coal, hay, grain or dry wood,

Kindly call.

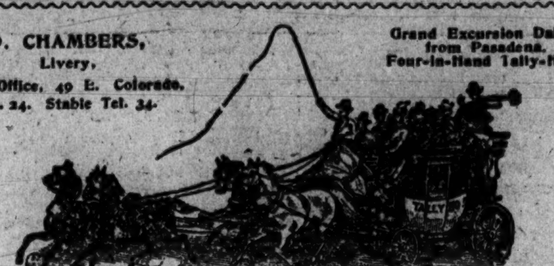
THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE, 87 E. COLORADO st., is making an enviable reputation in Pasadena for choice delicacies and nutriments for the sick; they also receive and sell on commission articles for household use and ornament, and their display of fancy work is especially attractive. The exchange also conducts an employment bureau. 1

DO YOU WANT INFORMATION OF ANY kind about Pasadena or any part of Southern California? Write GROENENDYKE & MOORE, 66 S. Raymond ave.; references, First National Bank Pasadena, Fowler National Bank, La Fayette, Ind., Nicollet National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

MRS. M'DERMID'S DELICACY BAKERY, 63 E. Colorado st., is one of the most popular places in Pasadena, as is seen in its greatly increased patronage. 1

PASADENA ADVERTISERS—

D. CHAMBERS,
Livery,
Main Office, 49 E. Colorado.
Tel. 24. Stable Tel. 34.



Grand Excursion Daily from Pasadena.
Four-in-Hand Tally-Ho.

Calling at all principal hotels, leaving Hotel Green, commencing Jan. 2, 1895, promptly at 10 o'clock a.m. each day, for one of the finest and cheapest drives in the world, through the beautiful, far-famed San Gabriel Valley and orange groves and ornamental grounds of Baldwin's Santa Anita Rancho. Fare, including lunch at Baldwin's Hotel Oakwood, $3 for round trip. Tickets for sale at all principal hotels.

THE BON ACCORD,
Original Dry Goods Store of Pasadena.
Carrying as always, a fine line of
MERCHANDISE,
That is sold at Reasonable prices.
HERMAN R. HERTEL.

DEWEY & HAMLIN,
166 E. COLORADO ST.
$4200 buys a nice 7-room cottage and big lot on LOS ROBLES, 300 feet from Colorado. Lot highly improved.

HUTCHINS'S
CANDIES
ARE PURE,
Sodawater and Ice Cream
Likewise.

J. H. WALKER,
17 West Colorado St.,
Robes, Blankets, Whips,
Light Harness,
And Ladies' and Gents' Driving Gloves.

MISCELLANEOUS—
Unclassified.

PASADENA GROWS—
SO DOES OUR TRADE!
It was twice the amount for the holidays of 1894 that it was for the same period of 1893.
A GOOD SHOWING!
Call and see us.
J. F. HALSTED'S FISH MARKET,
121 E. Colorado st.

RIGHT NOW TO YOU WHO ARE
Reading these lines we ask
You to resolve you will buy
Your groceries during 1895
Of NASH BROS., and save money
For your family. Will you? All right.

H. CORDAY—
—T-H-E T-A-I-L-O-R—
28 W. Colorado st.
Best workmanship; perfect fit guaranteed or no money taken.
Fine line of goods.

CRANDALL—
—FOTOGRAFER—
Pasadena, Cal.

H. DUTTON, 13 N. FAIR OAKS—
Books, Periodicals, Writing Paper, etc.;
Orange-wood jars filled with
Pot pourri and seamoss books.
All fancy calendars at cost.

COLLINGWOOD,
THE JEWELER,
At his new location, 52 E. COLORADO ST., is prepared to satisfy the most fastidious Pasadenian test, and residence of the crown city, can now purchase all products of the jeweler's art without leaving home. 1

ROSE, THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has several novelties in both views and portraits; it will pay you to see them before giving your order.
Everything new and first-class.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Headquarters for KODAK finishing.
G. L. ROSE, 33 W. Colorado st.

BE SURE AND SEE J. A. JACOBS, PASADENA agent for anthracite and Cerrillos coal, also dealer in Caledonian and Wellington coal; lowest price, honest weight and prompt delivery. 123 E. COLORADO ST. Tel. 105. 1

BLUE FRONT GROCERY—
H. HOLBROOK,
No. 87 South Fair Oaks.
25 pounds table raisins, $1;
20 pounds walnuts, $1.

JACKSON, THE TAILOR,
E. Colorado st.,
Makes the best fit at the lowest prices. All kinds of repairing done and complete satisfaction guaranteed.
Tourist headquarters for cleaning and repairing. 1

KELLY,
—THE GROCER,—
55 E. Colorado st.,
Pasadena. 1

MISS C. A. KENNEDY, THE EASTERN modiste, located at corner of Colorado and Marengo, invites the ladies of Pasadena to have their dresses cut by the celebrated Taylor system, in which Miss Kennedy is an expert, and guarantees perfect satisfaction; styles may be selected from the latest French fashion plates.

HIGH-GRADE WATCH REPAIRING AND rating, Pasadena Jewelry Manufactory, GEO. W. COLLINS, proprietor, 58 E. Colorado st.

THE CHICAGO CAFE, FAIR OAKS AND Kansas, is noted for oysters in any style and fine steaks to order. G. P. HASTINGS.

WHEN IN WANT OF ANYTHING IN WAY of furniture, it will pay to call at the O. K., 151 E. Colorado st.

WANTED—OLD GOLD AND SILVER. PASADENA JEWELRY MANUFACTORY, 58 E. Colorado st.

SEE GOODS AND GET PRICES ON HOUSE-furnishing goods at O. K. W. M. PENNEL.

PASADENA BRANCH OF THE
Continental Building and Loan Association,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICERS:

G. C. HORTON	President
G. A. DURELL	Vice-President
J. A. WALLACE	Secretary
PASADENA NAT'L BANK	Treasurer
A. R. METCALFE	Attorney

Board of Reference and Appraisers:
G. A. Durell, G. C. Horton,
F. P. Boynton, F. E. Burnham,
Austin Munger, F. A. Norfziger,
W. S. Lacey, B. C. Griffith,
H. D. Sill.

J. H. Wallace,
Special and Local Agent,
Office 166 E. Colorado st.
OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

GARDNER & WEBSTER,
10 E. Colorado Street.
Special sale of
Dress Goods.
ALL
DRESS GOODS
At Reduced Prices During Month of January.

ESTABLISHED 1887. INCORPORATED 1894
William R. Staats Co.,
Investment Bankers and Real Estate Brokers.
LOANS AND INSURANCE.
Bargains offered in choice city and country property. Correspondence solicited with home-seekers and investors.
Address
William R. Staats Co.,
15 S. Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

JOHN K. VLIER,
10 S. FAIR OAKS. TEL. 8.
Solicits the trade of those who want the best meats and the best service. Mr. Vlier pays more for the privilege of selecting his own meats out of the slaughter-house, and so has none but the very best for sale. He makes a specialty of pure lard and sausage which are his own make, and the best in the market. Everything is under his own personal management, and Mr. Vlier has been in the meat business since he was 12 years old. An indication of the success of his way of doing business is found in the fact that the year just closed which was Mr. Vlier's seventh year in Pasadena, was the most prosperous one of all.

C. H. SEFTON & CO.,
Painters and Decorators,
Rear of 152 East Colorado street, beg leave to inform their patrons that all orders left with them for all kinds of House Painting, Tinting, Wood-finishing and Polishing, also Carriage Painting, will be carefully and expeditiously executed. Terms reasonable.

CHINA HALL,
13 and 15 West Colorado st.
Sends New Years Greeting to the people of Pasadena.
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Tinware, Baskets, Silverware, etc. Standard Goods at the Lowest Prices.
INSPECTION INVITED.

CHICAGO PHARMACY,
IS THE PLACE TO GO
For Pure Drugs, Medicines, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, etc., at Eastern prices, and
Don't You Forget It.
Is next to the POSTOFFICE, PASADENA.

LANG,
THE DRUGGIST,
Removes today to First Door West of Bon Accord, 15 East Colorado Street.

JAMES H. ADAMS,
40 E. Colorado Street.
The Fairest and Cheapest Plan for Obtaining a HOME, Or Buying a LOT.

GLASSCOCK & VROMAN,
60 E. Colorado St., Pasadena.
We have the
KODAK, POCO, PREMO HAND CAMERAS
Plates, Tripods, etc., at Eastern prices.

HASKELL & CRUMP,
Only Exclusive
PAINT HOUSE
IN THE CITY.
Painters' Supplies and Artists' Materials.
15 E. Colorado st., Pasadena, Cal.

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Funeral Directors
AND
Embalmers.
Telephone 75. Pasadena, Cal.

EVANS,
THE TAILOR,
62 South Raymond Avenue,
Pasadena.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Regular Meeting of the City Council.

Locations for the New Chemical Engine-houses Finally Decided Upon.

The Register Contract for Piping a Zanja Tabled—Reports of Officers and Committees—At the Courthouse.

The matter of a rebate to the property-owners in the Hill-street sewer district was considered, but not acted on by the City Council yesterday. The Register contract for the piping of the zanja on Second street and Lakeshore avenue was tabled. The recommendation of the fire commission, regarding locations and houses for the three new chemical fire engines, was adopted. A number of important matters were referred to the incoming Council.

At the Courthouse there was a fair amount of general business transacted.

At the United States building the only item of interest was a partial report of the grand jury returning ten indictments.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Council.

HILL STREET DISTRICT SEWER REBATE—OTHER BUSINESS.

The last regular meeting of the present City Council, held yesterday, was neither spirited nor spiritless. All the members except Mr. Campbell were there and, although they devoted a good deal of time to attempts at oratory, a fair amount of time was given to doing business. Three or four members of the Council that is to be were about the building during the day gathering up ideas regarding Councilmanic work. The Council met at about 10:30 o'clock and soon disposed of the customary reading of the minutes and other opening preliminaries.

The manager of the free labor bureau reported for the past week ninety-four applications for employment and sixty-four positions secured.

The recommendation of the Fire Commission that houses be advertised for for the three new chemical engines purchased for the department was adopted and the clerk was instructed to advertise for such bids to be received January 14, the houses to be rented to the city for a term of five years.

The Street Superintendent reported: "In relation to the contract of T. A. Grant for work on Second street, he assigned said contract prior to your orders to hold his assessment until certain demands were paid, and the assignee has demanded the assessment and has paid the incidental expenses and I have delivered the same to him." Filed.

In accordance with request from the Council the Mayor returned unsigned the ordinance for the improvement of a portion of East Third street. It was explained the object was to remedy some defect in the document and it was ordered a new ordinance be presented.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of the Board of Public Works, as heretofore published, was adopted with some slight amendments, except the recommendation that the Street Superintendent put cobble gutters on Hope street between Eighth and Ninth streets, which matter was referred to the City Engineer for an estimate of cost.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Rhodes moved that the City Engineer be requested to report plans and specifications immediately for the guttering of Hope street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Adopted.

Councilman Pessell moved to direct the Street Superintendent to fill mudholes on Lemon street, for a distance of one-half block south of Ninth street, and on Almo street, between Santa Clara and St. Elmo streets, and fix the culvert crossing the zanja on Almo street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Councilman Smith moved that a fire-alarm box be placed on New Main street, near Kuhrts-street bridge. Referred to the Fire Commission.

Councilman Nickell moved that the Fire Commission be directed to have fire-alarm boxes put at the following places: Downey avenue and Thomas street, Griffin avenue and Primrose street, Eighth street and Central avenue, Adams street and Central avenue, and Jefferson street and Wesley avenue. Referred to the Fire Commission.

President Teed moved that the Street Superintendent be instructed to collect from the Electric Railway Company its share of the cost of culverts recently put across Ninth street. Adopted.

HILL-STREET DISTRICT SEWER.

The following was read:

"We, your Sewer Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Finance Committee, recommending that certain sums of money be transferred to the general sewer fund, and thereafter it be paid to the property-owners of the Hill-street sewer district, we would recommend that the report be referred to the incoming Council."

Councilman Rhodes moved to amend by allowing $10,000 to the property-owners. He said that they had been compelled to pay $19,000 in excess of the cost of sewers for the needs of their district. The amount ($10,000) proposed to be paid them would be only about one-half what they are justly entitled to.

Councilman Nickell arose, and, in oratorical tones, opposed making the asked-for appropriation. He viewed with much alarm the depleted condition of the city's exchequer, and said if he were a member of the incoming Council, he would dislike to have the money needed for other purposes expended by the Council preceding, and he be responsible for the lack of funds that would ensue. It would be a serious thing, if, after a few months, men who were working for the city were unable to get their pay because of their being no money in the treasury to pay them.

The report recommending the rebate failed to be adopted, and a few minutes later Councilman Rhodes moved that an allowance of $10,000 be made to the property-owners in the district in question.

Scarcely had Mr. Rhodes made the motion, when Councilman Pessell moved to amend so as to provide that a rebate of $8000 be allowed the property-owners in the Maple-avenue sewer district, for the excess of the cost of the sewer they had been compelled to build over what was needed for their own district.

Clerk Luckenbach ran his pencil at a lightning pace over his minutes, in writing the motion to amend, but he had scarcely written half of it before Councilman Strohm moved to further amend, by providing that a similar allowance of $6000 be made to the property-owners in the Alameda-street sewer district.

The amendments failed to carry, and the original motion was lost, by a vote of 4 to 4, Councilmen Rhodes, Munson, Pessell and Innes voting in its favor and Councilmen Nickell, Strohm, Smith and Teed voting against it.

SOME CONTRACTS.

Contract and bond with Conrad Scheerer for furnishing granite blocks for crossings were approved.

The matter of the contract and bond with H. C. Register for piping the zanja on Second street and Lakeshore avenue was taken up, Councilman Pessell moved that all documents in connection with the matter be laid on the table, which motion was adopted.

BIDS OPENED.

Proposals for the piping of the zanja running on Main street, from Jefferson street to the southerly city boundary, were received as follows: Frick Bros., 56½ cents per lineal foot, three wells, $100; O. T. Sutton, 55 cents per lineal foot; wells, $45 each.

For piping zanja 6-I, as advertised, with a thirty-inch cement pipe, and also to construct a piece of redwood flume for it near Palmetto street, the bids were as follows: O. C. Sutton, pipe, 99 cents per foot; flume, $133; Frick Bros., pipe, $1.04 per foot, and flume (150 feet,) $1.22 per foot. These proposals were referred to the Zanja Committee.

The report of the Finance Committee, as heretofore published in reference to official bonds, was adopted.

The demands as presented, including the payrolls of departments, were approved.

On motion it was ordered that when the Council adjourn it do so till 2 p.m. Friday, and the Council thereupon took a recess till afternoon.

Hearing in the matter of the protests against the sewering of Bellevue avenue was continued till Friday.

An ordinance of intention to sidewalk Main street from Washington street to Jefferson street, was adopted.

Additional official bonds, as filed by C. A. Luckenbach, City Clerk-elect, with J. M. Riley as surety in the sum of $2500, and W. A. Hartwell, as City Treasurer-elect, with Hervey Lindley and Simon Maier as sureties, in the sum of $5000 each, were referred to the Finance Committee.

An ordinance for the opening of Ash street as proposed was adopted, the names of A. C. Shafer, C. E. de Camp and J. Frank Burns, first being inserted in the document as commissioners.

Demands for street sweeping being presented, President Teed said they would be all right, as some other man (he believed it was Mr. Leutwieler) had taken the contract out of Mr. Hewlett's hands.

TO THE INCOMING COUNCIL.

On recommendation of the Finance Committee the communication from the Single-tax Club in reference to providing work for the unemployed, was referred to the incoming Council.

The same committee also reported: "In the matter of the ordinance providing for the holding of a special election for the purpose of refunding $396,000 outstanding bonds, we herewith return it to the Council without recommendation, leaving it with the Council to fix the date calling for an election." Referred to the incoming Council.

CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT.

The City Attorney submitted the following:

"As directed by you I have prepared and herewith present the following ordinances, to-wit:

"An ordinance granting permission to property-owners to sewer Westlake avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, by private contract." Adopted, the work to be completed by March 1.

"An ordinance fixing the width of sidewalks on Towne avenue between Wolfskill and Seventh street at fifteen feet." Adopted.

"An ordinance granting permission to property-owners to improve a portion of Key West street by private contract." Laid on the table.

"An ordinance appointing commissioners for extending Darwin avenue." Adopted, the names of John McIlmoil, N. E. Davidson and R. B. Lovell being inserted as commissioners.

"An ordinance appointing commissioners for opening alley in Boyle Heights." Adopted, T. N. Mendenhall, C. P. Dandy and F. H. Teale being elected commissioners, and their names being first inserted.

"I return herewith protests Nos. 1035, 1036, 1037 and 1038, and recommend that the same be filed." Adopted. (The protests were in reference to Figueroa street.)

"You have referred to me certain bills and requisitions of the Los Angeles City Water Company, for repairing certain water hydrants used by the fire department. I find from an examination of the contract dated July 22, 1868, under which the City Water Company is operating, that it is required to erect a hydrant at the corner of each street where the pipes are laid down, and that they will make such improvements (with others mentioned therein,) and shall keep the same in repair at their own cost and expense during the life of the contract. Consequently, I recommend that these demands be denied." Adopted.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The City Engineer reported as follows:

"In the matter of the petition of S. C. Hubbell, asking for a change of grade on Burlington avenue, between Sixth and Orange streets, I find the said petition represents a majority of the frontage that will be affected by said change. I therefore present an ordinance of intention to change and establish the grade of Burlington avenue from Sixth street to Orange street, and fixing the assessment district therefor." Adopted.

"Ordinance of intention to grade and otherwise improve Railroad street from Main street to a point 394.72 feet south of Magdelena street; this on the petition of the Llewellyn Iron Works." Adopted.

"Ordinance of intention to grade, gravel, gutter and redwood curb, also to lay crosswalks and a cement walk on the east side of Beaudry avenue, from Alpine street to Hinton avenue, repealing ordinances in conflict herewith." Adopted.

"Ordinance of intention to grade, gravel and gutter with redwood curb Lopez street from the south line of Brooklyn avenue to the south line of Pennsylvania, repealing the ordinance in conflict therewith, the work to be done under the bond act. This is presented at the request of some of the property-owners." Referred to the Board of Public Works.

"Ordinance of intention to construct a cement walk and curb on Third street from Alameda to Santa Fe avenue." Adopted.

"I present specifications for pipe line on route No. 3 for the South Side Irrigation Company, and recommend their adoption." Referred to the Sewer Committee.

"I herewith present supplemental report (on the Main-street storm-drain) to my report of December 24, which, in some measure, modifies the report." Referred to the incoming City Council.

MORE MOTIONS.

Councilman Nickell moved to direct the Street Superintendent to place a crosswalk in front of the County Hospital, across Mission road. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

Councilman Munson moved to direct the City Engineer to give the grade stakes on Pearl street, between First and Second streets. Adopted.

Councilman Rhodes moved to request the Mayor to return any demands that were before him in excess of requisitions. This motion prevailed, it being explained that its object was to prevent the payment of certain demands for painting the First-street and Downey-avenue bridges.

On motion of Councilman Strohm, proceedings for the widening of Central avenue at Eighth street were abandoned.

Councilman Rhodes said there ought to be something done to relieve the condition of the old City Jail. It was so badly crowded and in such a state generally that steps ought to be immediately taken to provide decent quarters for city prisoners.

No action was taken on the matter by the Council.

Adjourned.

East Side Storm Water.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT BY THE CITY ENGINEER.

At the meeting of the City Council yesterday the City Engineer presented a supplemental report in reference to providing storm drains for a part of the territory lying between Downey avenue and Main street east of the river. The matter was referred to the incoming Council. The report, which had been prepared by Burr Bassell, assistant engineer, was as follows:

"In compliance with your request of last week, a preliminary report on the Main-street storm drain was submitted by me and presented to the City Council on Monday, December 24, with your indorsement. Having had further time in which to investigate the matter, I herewith submit a supplementary report, which, in some measure, modifies the former.

"In the first place, I find that the streets lying between Main street (formerly Kuhrts street) and Downey avenue are not guttered properly for carrying any large amount of storm water, and that relief is needed on Workman street at Downey avenue, and again at Mozart street, within the districts referred to in my former report, but at points above the proposed storm drain.

"The cable railway company has made a feeble attempt to control some of the water accumulating at the intersection of Downey avenue and Workman street by placing two catch-basins at the north side of the avenue, and discharging the water thus collected, together with that which comes down the cable conduit, into the gutters on Workman street at a point midway the block between Downey avenue and Hawkins street, by means of twenty-two inch pipe lines. This provision is wholly inadequate to meet the situation as it now exists.

"There is also an abortive storm drain existing on Mozart street, extending from Daly street to Chestnut street, which has been very properly ordered closed and abandoned. Upon careful inspection of many of the streets in the district under consideration, I find much of the trouble caused by the storm waters is due to the remarkable street grades established. It would be difficult to find a small district where better gradients could be established at a minimum cost, and equally difficult to find a section of the city of the same area where, to put it mildly, greater blunders have been made. To speak specifically, the 'hump' at the angle in Downey avenue at Truman street intersection, which prevents the proper drainage of Downey avenue and causes the storm water to run from that point to Workman street, three blocks east, is as glaring a piece of ignorance, or else intentional favoritism, as can be found anywhere.

"A similar stupid blunder (if such only it is) has been made on Workman street at Darwin street intersection. Had these intersections been lowered only three or four feet, ample and proper drainage would have been provided and adjacent property in no way sacrificed for the public good. Other equally stupid errors have been committed, but let it suffice to call attention to one other, which may easily be corrected, and would give much relief at Downey avenue.

"On the south side of Pasadena avenue the cross-street gutters are obstructed so that the water which should flow down said avenue to the river, is carried by the cross streets into Downey avenue.

"In the first place I would respectfully recommend, in addition to the opening of the gutter crossings on Pasadena avenue, that a storm-gutter be constructed on the north side of Hoff street, between Griffin avenue and Daly street, which would intercept all the storm waters falling on about 150 acres of the steepest portion of the district under consideration, and carry the same down Pasadena avenue to the river.

"Were it possible to correct the two blunders already pointed out, the gutters on Downey avenue and Workman street could be made to furnish great relief at a minimum expense. If this be not done there is no other alternative than the construction of an underground storm drain, with ample catch-basins properly distributed, from the intersection of Downey avenue and Workman street, down Workman street to Mozart street, thence to Main street, connecting with the Main-street drain at a point about 400 feet east of the river. From this point the six-foot drain before recommended should be enlarged to eight feet in diameter.

"The Board of Public Works having recommended that your former report be referred to the incoming Council, I would respectfully suggest that this supplemental report accompany the former, it being only a progress or preliminary report, and not final."

Board of Education.

The school board met in special session last night for the purpose of acting on the demands of Stewart & Savage for the High School heating and ventilation system.

It was reported there had been $2391.50 previously paid on the contract, and that the balance that could be allowed and yet retain 15 per cent. of the contract price was $4981.74. Demands to that amount were allowed, whereupon the board adjourned.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courts.

AN OPINION BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment and order of the Superior Court of Santa Barbara county denying the motion for a new trial in the case of M. F. Burke, respondent, vs. G. H. Gould, appellant, an opinion to that effect having been received yesterday for filing in this city by Deputy Clerk Sesnon.

This is an action to recover $679.78, alleged to have been paid to defendant by plaintiff, under duress of property, in which plaintiff had a verdict for $652.48, upon which judgment was entered.

On February 21, 1890, plaintiff executed a mortgage upon certain property in Santa Barbara county to defendant and Mary M. Barnes, as security for the payment of two notes, aggregating $17,000. No interest was paid on the notes, and as plaintiff was unable to pay them at maturity, defendant was about to foreclose; but, by agreement plaintiff conveyed all the mortgaged property to him, whereupon defendant executed an agreement to R. J. Broughton, a friend of plaintiff, whereby he agreed to convey it to Broughton or his assigns, upon the payment to him of $20,500, on or before September 1, 1891. Plaintiff found a purchaser for most of the property, who paid said sum to defendant, and on August 25, 1891, the latter conveyed the property so purchased to the purchaser and the residue of 100 acres and certain town lots to plaintiff.

The main question involved is, whether or not the sum of $20,500, mentioned in the agreement, being in excess of the sum which would have been due as principal and interest on the mortgage up to September 1, 1891, by the amount of the verdict, was paid to prevent the unlawful detention or taking of the property, thereby establishing such a case of duress as entitled plaintiff to recover.

The court holds that it does not, and intimates that the motion for a nonsuit should have been granted, and that the verdict is not supported by evidence and the judgment is against law.

WITH THE JURY.

In Department Two yesterday morning Judge Clark denied the motion of the defendant in the damage suit of Charles A. Lee vs. the Southern Pacific Company, for an instruction to the jury to find for the defendant. The matter was, therefore, argued by counsel, and the case finally submitted to the jury at 4 p.m., but as that body had reached no conclusion at 10 o'clock, it was locked up for the night.

Court Notes.

Suit for divorce upon the ground of adultery was commenced yesterday by Addie Duff against W. D. Duff.

The following cases were set for trial by Judge Smith in Department One yesterday: Alex Bankhead, burglary, January 5; Guy Roberts, forgery, January 10, Marcus Thrim, larceny, January 27, Lucien T. Healey, murder, January 30.

Charles Hazel, who was recently convicted of burglary, appeared before Judge Smith yesterday morning and was sentenced to San Quentin Penitentiary for the term of three years.

Louis Matthews, charged with having placed an obstruction on the Southern Pacific track at Pomona last summer, substituted his plea of guilty for that of not guilty yesterday morning, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for one year, by Judge Smith.

Judge Smith heard the application of Maud May, the cyprian charged with robbery, for her release, upon a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday and took the matter under advisement until tomorrow.

Mrs. Catherine E. Smith appeared before Judge Smith yesterday morning and entered her plea of not guilty to the charge of having performed a criminal operation in September last, whereupon her case was placed on the trial calendar to be set.

Mrs. W. E. Moody was granted a decree by Judge Smith yesterday afternoon divorcing her from F. W. Moody of the East Side, upon the ground of his failure to provide for her, by default.

The defendants in the foreclosure suit of the Security Savings Bank and Trust Company vs. A. Thompson et al., having allowed the matter to go by default, Judge York ordered a decree against them as prayed, yesterday.

In the case of F. Meloy vs. H. C. Roberts, Judge York ordered yesterday that the default and judgment be vacated, provided the defendant execute a mortgage to the plaintiff, within one week, as security for the payment of any judgment he may recover therein, and granted the defendants ten days time in which to plead.

Andrew Comber, a native of New York, 30 years of age, was taken before Judge Van Dyke and Commissioners Wernigk and Lindley for examination as to his sanity, yesterday, and was committed to the County Hospital for treatment.

Judge McKinley yesterday morning struck out the demurrer to the answer in the case of Blanton Duncan vs. The Evening Express Company, upon the ground that it was frivolous and a sham, and denied the plaintiff's motion to strike out parts of the answer.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

Marietta Norman vs. Agnes E. McMartin et al., action to foreclose a mortgage on four lots at Cresenta, Canada, for $1971.

Redondo Beach Company vs. County of Los Angeles et al., action for judgment declaring the incorporation of the city of Redondo Beach by the Board of Supervisors null and void, and the acts of the Board of Trustees illegal, etc.

Re. insolvency of Antonio Laris; involuntary petition by creditors; liabilities $921.

The Supervisors.

IRRIGATING DITCH FRANCHISE—ROUTINE BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, the application of George Betz of Ramona for a saloon license was granted, upon the usual conditions.

The petition of L. Etchepare et al., for leave to remove a row of pepper trees from Romaine avenue, and substitute olive trees for them, was referred to Superintendent Forrester.

County Assessor Gray was granted two deputies, at $125 and $90 per month, respectively, to January 7 next.

Upon motion of Superintendent Hay, the clerk was directed to notify the License Tax Collector to issue no further restaurant licenses without an order from the board.

The Alosta water rates were established as follows: Each private family of five or less, $1; each additional member, over ten, 20 cents; each bathtub, private 25 cents, public $2; each water closet, private 25 cents, public $1; each private stable, single horse 35 cents, each additional horse, cow or carriage, 15 cents; public stables, each horse, 15 cents; brick buildings, 20 cents; all water for irrigation purposes, according to special agreement, when there is water to spare.

Ward B. Roland, inspector of stock, filed his annual report, showing the work done by his department during the past year, and the condition of live stock in the county at the present time.

The board is anxious to meet all the new Assemblymen and Representatives from this county on Wednesday afternoon next.

Upon motion of Superintendent Hay, it was resolved that all roads, alleys, lanes, and streets, which have been laid out or otherwise dedicated as such, in any road district in the county, should be accepted and duly declared to be public highways.

The petition of John Osborne for the revocation of John Burrie's license for a saloon at Santa Monica Canyon, was set for hearing on January 4 next.

The application of John Gasquet for a saloon license at Rivera was set for hearing January 10.

The following petition was received, and set for hearing January 17 next:

"To the Board of Supervisors of the county of Los Angeles—Gentlemen: The undersigned would respectfully ask permission to construct and maintain for a term of twenty-five years, along the lines of highway hereinafter mentioned, and at a distance of twenty-five feet, more or less, from the center line of said highway, a water ditch, for purposes of irrigation; said ditch to be located and constructed subject to the present Supervisors of said county. Where practicable, it shall be four feet wide by one foot deep.

"It is desired to commence said ditch at a point on the east side of the north half of sec. 3, township 3 south, range 14 west, S.B.M., on the west side of the highway; running thence south to the southeast corner of the north half of said sec. 3; crossing at or near this point, on a line that may be found most practicable, to the east side of said highway, and continuing along the west sides of the south half of secs. 2, 11, 14 and 23, and fractional part of sec. 26, to and across the San Pedro ranch line road to Redondo.

"Also, another ditch of the same dimensions and capacity, under similar restrictions, from a point on the west line of sec. 3, on the east side of the highway; thence south, past the west sides of sec. 3, 10, 15, and 22, all in township 3 south, range 14 west, S.B.M.

"W. W. HOWARD.
"JOTHAM BIXBY."

AT THE U. S. BUILDING.

Federal Courts.

PARTIAL REPORT RETURNED BY THE GRAND JURY.

In the United States District Court yesterday the Federal grand jury made a partial report to Judge Ross, returning ten indictments, whereupon that body was excused until January 10 next.

As none of the persons indicted are under arrest, the Federal officials declined to give publication to their names. In view of the fact that, immediately after receiving special instructions from Judge Ross upon the subect, the grand jury proceeded to investigate the matter of the privileges accorded to Federal prisoners by the custodians of some of the county jails in this district, it is believed that the persons under indictment are officers of San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and Fresno counties.

Chinese and Japanese

Curios, art goods, embroidered shawls, handkerchiefs, dressing-gowns, retailed at wholesale prices. Heng Lee, importer, 506 N. Main.

CURIOS AND RELICS.

You will find the most interesting collection of Mexican art goods, such as drawn linen work, opals, rag and wax figures, Indian baskets and blankets, shells, California wood souvenirs, and many other interesting goods, at the W. G. Walz Co.'s store, No. 321 South Spring street.

TRY our Columbian lump coal, $8 per ton, delivered to any part of the city. Banning Company, No. 130 West Second street.

Pyle's Pearline Possesses Peculiar Purifying Properties. Prudent People Purchase Pyle's Pearline. Press and Public Pronounce Pearline Perfect.

THREE NEW YEAR'S IDEAS

Forcibly Suggesting

"DOFF THE OLD AND DON THE NEW."

$15.00

A BUSINESS SUIT OR A DRESS SUIT. They come in sacks and frocks of the world famous CLAY WORSTEDS. Some stores would say "$20 suits;" fact is they are the best $15 suits offered in the city.

$6.50

MEN'S SACK SUITS, Good ones—no sham or shoddy. Brown mixed Cheviots—with ordinary methods, these suits would be called "cheap at $9."

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

$17.50

A DRESS SUIT —Though it comes both in sacks and frocks—of the highly fashionable and durable English unfinished Worsteds. If we were imitators instead of leaders we'd call them "$25 suits."

CONDUCTORS, MOTORMEN. HEAVY-WEIGHT UNIFORM SUITS, LEATHER TRIMMED,

$15.

BROWN BROS.,

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

249-251 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

TODAY!

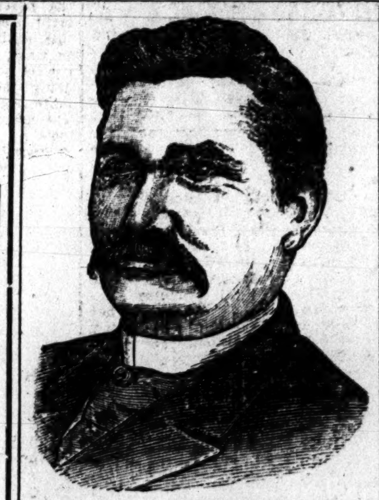
SEE OUR WINDOW.

Special Sale Rubber Goods.

H. GERMAIN,

The Original CUT-RATE DRUGGIST,

123 S. Spring St., LOS ANGELES.



DR. S. R. CHAMLEY,

The Great Cancer Specialist.

Dr. Chamley has been curing cancers for over 22 years, and has been established at 211 W. First st., Los Angeles, for about six years. He has performed several hundred of the most wonderful cures of cancers the world has ever known. We know that it is a general opinion that cancers cannot be cured, but if any one having cancer or tumor will go or write to Dr. Chamley they can get all the satisfaction and proofs that any person on earth would want. He uses no knife, but instead an almost painless plaster. He expects to build a new cancer hospital this year. He has a book of addresses and of testimonials from people he has cured all over California which he sends free. Do not fail to have your friends investigate his treatments and cures.

Bond Interest

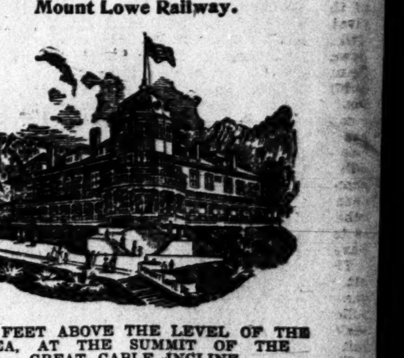
MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE fifth semi-annual interest coupon of the seven per cent. gold bonds of the Mount Lowe Railway, issued by the Pasadena and Mount Wilson Railway Company, maturing January 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the proper coupon at the office of the Los Angeles Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Stimson Block, corner Third and Spring streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

N. B.—To holders of these bonds (or those hereafter purchasing) who may be desirous of having their interest coupons paid in San Francisco or the East, arrangements will be made to enable them to do so, in any of the principal cities, by giving timely notice at the company's office, Grand Operahouse Block, Pasadena, Cal. T. S. C. LOWE, Pres.

ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Mount Lowe Railway.



3500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA, AT THE SUMMIT OF THE GREAT CABLE INCLINE.

The Echo Mountain House is the finest and best-equipped mountain hotel in the world, and is second to none of the world-famed hotels of Southern California. In location it has no equal, being immediately overlooking the San Gabriel Valley, with mountains, foothills, ever-verdant valleys, towns, villages, Old Mission, sea beach, shipping, islands and ocean in full view. The climate is delightful, both winter and summer. It is never hot and never cold. On the verandas there are always cool breezes in summer, and in winter it is warmer than in the valley below. The sunrises and sunsets witnessed from its porches and verandas equal in splendor the most gorgeous displays pictured by European visitors. An additional attraction is the Lowe Observatory, presided over by the eminent astronomer, Dr. Lewis Swift. Other attractions within easy reach of Echo Mountain House are numerous and will take days and even weeks to explore them, and no visitor should spend less than one day and night on these mountains—where more enjoyment can be had in the same time than in any other spot on the globe—to witness the gorgeous sunset and sunrise; the cities of Los Angeles and Pasadena below, with their thousands of electric lights glimmering like an immense lake of diamonds; the operation of the great World's Fair searchlight, and look through one of the finest telescopes in the world; also the fine zoological collection of wild animals that inhabit the Sierra Madre Mountains. Rates no higher than like accommodations in the valley. Weekly and monthly rates on application. See time-table. A well-equipped livery stable at Altadena Junction for the accommodation of guests of the hotel. Guests stopping at Echo Mountain House will receive low-rate commutation tickets over the railway to visit the valley.

For rates apply to H. R. WARNER, Manager.

Growing too Fast

means that children do not get proper nourishment from food. They are therefore thin, narrow-chested and weak.

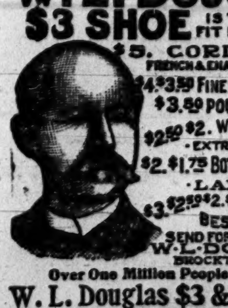
Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites, supplies material for growth. It makes sound bones, solid flesh and healthy, robust children. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

L. W. GODIN, 104 N. Spring st. MASS. SHOE HOUSE, 129 W. First st. ROCHESTER SHOE HOUSE, 105 N. Spring.

Artistic Coiffures.

Shampooing, cutting and curling, ladies' and gentlemen's manicuring.

MISS I. S. EBY, of Chicago.

We aim to please and are permanently located at 217 S. BROADWAY, Potomac Block, opposite Public Library. Rooms 25 and 26.

LADIES.

ELECTRICITY will, if scientifically used, permanently remove superfluous hair, moles, warts, birthmarks, red veins, blackheads, wrinkles, etc., and restore the skin to a healthy condition.

Choice line of Toilet Articles. MRS. SHINNICK, Electrolysist and complexion specialist. Parlors 94 and 95, POTOMAC BLOCK, 217 Broadway.

I LIKE MY WIFE TO Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

PIONEER TRUCK COMPANY

No. 3 Market st., Piano, Furniture and Safe moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 1 37.

CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 31, 1894.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.20; at 5 p.m., 30.13. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 49 deg. and 55 deg. Maximum temperature, 63 deg.; minimum temperature, 47 deg. Character of weather, partly cloudy. Rainfall for past twenty-four hous, .01. Rainfall for season, 5.36.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Weather Bulletin.

United States Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on December 31, 1894. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., seventy-fifth meridian time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Temp'ture.
Los Angeles, partly cloudy	30.13	55
San Diego, cloudy	30.14	56
San Luis Obispo, clear	30.20	56
Fresno, clear	30.24	54
San Francisco, partly cloudy	30.28	52
Sacramento, partly cloudy	30.28	54
Red Bluff, clear	30.30	52
Eureka, partly cloudy	30.32	50
Roseburg, cloudy	30.28	36
Portland, cloudy	30.34	38

GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer.

An Economical Vacation.

The merchant sought
A health resort
Where he might rest obtain;
Some quiet spot
Well-nigh forgot,
Far from the haunts of men.

He quickly found
Th' enchanted ground;
By his good clerk's advisement,
He simply wrote
This little note:
"Please stop my advertisement."
—(Printers' Ink.

Do not waste cast-off clothing. "Economy is the road to wealth." It also enables those already wealthy to help the destitute. Save from moth and mold your old, partially-worn clothing, children's clothing, or any garments that can be made over into children's clothing. Anything of this description left at the Times business office will be useful in supplying those much in need. No matter how small the amount you have, or how badly worn, it will be useful to those with no money to buy new. If inconvenient to send in the articles you have, get them ready, notify us, and they will be called for.

Get off the earth! There's no help for it; 1894 must throw up the sponge. The New Year has knocked him out—but Desmond of No. 141 South Spring street still holds the fort as inevitably with his stock of hats and men's furnishings. Like 1894 competition has been knocked out. The public is delighted with the result, because it's a victory of low prices and top values. "Put money in thy purse," is an old saw, but a good one, and the up-to-date way of doing it is to make your purchases of hats and men's furnishings from Desmond, and get 1895 bargains that hit the nail of economy squarely on the head.

A Letter—Salem (Or.,) Dec. 11, 1894.—Mr. J. B. Taylor—Dear Sir: I arrived home safe today with remains of my wife, who died in your city on the 4th inst. Please thank those friends who extended so many favors to us, and especially Orr & Patterson, the funeral directors. I wish to commend them for excellent services rendered and reasonable charges made for the same. I am your friend, J. Crawford.

The Woodland Mail says of Miss Auld's singing: "No Woodland audience ever heard her equal. And it will be many a long day before those who missed the opportunity of hearing her will have another chance to listen to any character of singing that will compare with hers." Procure reserved seats at Brown's, Wednesday at 9 a.m., No. 111 North Spring street.

Throw aside headwear that suggests a collision or a fistic encounter. Drop into Desmond's in the Bryson Block this New Year's morning and pick out something handsome and appropriate. Desmond has the best shapes in the world to travel under, while his qualities almost excel his styles, if that's possible.

Ladies of Los Angeles and vicinity—We are prepared to show you the very latest in decorative needlework and art novelties; we also carry a most complete line of wools, round-thread linens and Mexican drawn work. Beeman & Hendee, No. 323 South Spring street.

A good resolution for everybody to make today: "From this time forward I will buy only good shoes, and, to be sure they are good, and that they will fit and wear and look like they ought to, I will get them of William Gibson, Nos. 142 and 144 North Spring street."

Messrs. Duke, Black & Co. of the Los Angeles Turf Club, have purchased the Royal billiard parlors, No. 212 South Spring street, opposite the Hollenbeck Hotel, and will open for business in the new quarters on Saturday, January 5.

A curious sight yesterday was the crowds of ailing people who thronged the offices of Dr. A. J. Shores & Co., anxious to avail themselves of the $5 a month rate for treatment, which expired with the year.

People looking for bargains should see the children's and misses' shoes, "Dongola Kid," at $1.00 and $1.25 per pair, at Gibson's, Nos. 142 and 144 North Spring street. They are easily worth $1.50 and $1.75.

Gentlemen desirous of having the best shoes for the money should certainly see Gibson's patent leathers from $5.00 up, and ties, cork or double-sole calf shoes for winter wear. Prices always low.

Jenny Lind can't sing at Simpson Tabernacle Friday night, January 4. So Miss Auld takes her place. Reserved seats at Brown's, $1, 75 cents and 50 cents. No. 111 North Spring street.

Bring your odd or waste periodicals, magazines or old books to The Times office, or leave address and they will be called for, and they will be given to the poor and unfortunate.

Hear Dr. Tracy tonight at Simpson Tabernacle. Subject: "The Mississippi of Intemperance; or, the River of Death." The grandest object lesson of the age.

If you don't get a seat Friday night at Simpson Tabernacle don't blame anybody but yourself. Reserved seats at Brown's, No. 111 North Spring street.

House will be crowded Friday night at Simpson Tabernacle. Reserved seats, $1, 75 cents and 50 cents, at Brown's, No. 111 North Spring street.

Kregelo & Bresee, funeral directors, corner Sixth and Broadway. Open day and night. Lady attendant. Telephone No. 243.

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

Take the Terminal train for the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, New Year's day. Trains leave at 8 and 9 o'clock a.m. See advertisement.

Go to the Woman's Exchange, No. 330½ South Broadway, for Indian baskets and Mexican drawn work. A new lot just received.

Oakland Tribune says: It is not too much to say that a better singer never sang in Oakland than Miss Auld.

Henry J. Kramer will form a class in dancing for adult beginners, Thursday evening, January 3, 1895.

For the best New Year's dinner go to Brown's Cafe; turkey and chicken and plum pudding, 25 cents.

New Year's turkey dinner with cranberry sauce. Hunter Restaurant, No. 308 South Spring street.

Dr. B. Zachau, chiropodist, will be in his office, No. 124 South Main street, as usual today.

White kid, French heel slippers, worth $2.00, selling at $1.00 per pair at Gibson's.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber. H. Bohrman, No. 514 South Spring.

J. Bond Francisco. Classes in painting and drawing. Fourteenth and Albany.

A large, well-lighted front room on the third floor of Times Building for rent.

J. R. Hursh, jeweler, at No. 402 South Broadway, warrants all his goods.

Buy the Whitney make of trunk. Factory No. 344 North Main street.

Try Hursh, the Chamber of Commerce jeweler, for fine goods.

Customers' shoes polished free. Barden's. Men's shoes exclusively. 150 N. Spring.

Redlands oranges at Althouse Bros.'

The Chamber of Commerce will keep open house today.

The Black Diamonds defeated the Admirals yesterday, by a score of 16 to 8.

The German paper, Der Sued Californier, has changed its name with the new year to Germania.

The Public Library will be open today between 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. No books will be exchanged.

Lieut.-Gov. Millard, who has been confined to his house several days with the grip, is convalescing rapidly, and his physician says he will be able to leave for Sacramento Thursday.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for John Clunan, Edgar A. Decamp, I. H. Cole, Mrs. George A. Vignolo, James M. Bowman, and James M. Frank.

Director-General Meyberg of La Fiesta de Los Angeles, has established headquarters for the committees, who will arrange the festival in April, in the rooms formerly used by the Chamber of Commerce, over the Mott Market. It is the intention of the advisory board to take formal possession of the new quarters in a few days, and make it an event.

The streets were crowded with people last night, and the ubiquitous small boy, as well as children of larger growth, were very much in evidence, making their presence known by fish-horns or anything else that would make a noise. At midnight the new year was ushered in with due ceremony, all the steam whistles in the city joining in the noisy welcome.

PERSONALS.

Miss Anita Fallon of San Francisco is among the Nadeau guests.

W. E. de Groat is in San Francisco on a business trip.

Henry Griepman and wife of San Francisco are registered at the Nadeau.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. King of Portland, Or., are stopping at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kline of Phoenix, Ariz., are quartered at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Jackson of Chicago are among the Eastern arrivals at the Nadeau.

W. B. Broadwell of Porter Bros. & Co. of San Francisco is in town visiting his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hubbell of Goshen, Ind., are temporarily domiciled at the Westminster.

W. M. Buchanan and wife, Mrs. John McWilliams and the Misses McWilliams, all of Chicago, are at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. A. Blum leaves this morning for New Orleans, having been called East by the death of her sister and the serious illness of her mother. Before her return Mrs. Blum will also visit Galveston, Tex. She will be absent some weeks.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

There will be great times up the road today. About twenty couples have joined together, and are passing New Year's day in making the trip over the Kite-shaped Track of the Southern California road.

The scheme was first mooted by certain of the employees in Sheward's store, and, finding favor, quite a large picnic party was organized. It is no promiscuous affair, for the "set to partners" of the dancing programme was arranged before starting, so that a real good time of connubiating felicity is assured. The following ladies and gentlemen are numbered in the party: William White and Miss Etta Schumacher, D. H. Bush and Miss Mamie Schumacher, Mr. Benbolt and Miss Carrie Anderson, Dwight Hart and Miss Bertha Anderson, Mr. Peterson and Miss Mamie Slack, Mr. Maxwell and Miss Louise Bandholdt, Mr. Simpson and Miss Horgan, Mr. Kennedy and Miss Pernall, Mr. Williams and Miss Hall, D. H. Bush and Miss Ronalds, Warren Scott and Miss Stout, H. L. Hilton and Miss Kent, Mr. Smith and Miss Van Allen, A. Fisher and Miss Thompson, Mr. and Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Wesner, Miss Morrisse, Mr. Warnick and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Sheward.

The party will travel in a private car, and, as time will have to be economized, luncheon will be provided by the ladies, and partaken of while en route. At Redlands, tally-ho coaches will meet the train and convey the party to Smiley Heights. Upon resuming their journey, a short stop will be made at San Bernardino and at Riverside, after which the cars will be taken to Arlington Heights, and the return to the city made by about 8 o'clock in the evening.

ENTERTAINED AT CARDS.

Miss Bessie Bonsall entertained at cards last evening at her residence on Grand avenue. The evening was pleasantly spent, the new year being ushered in with considerable merriment. Handsome prizes were awarded to winners. The invited guests were as follows: Misses Abbey Easton, Marie Burnett, Theodore Burnett, Beatrice Chandler, Greene, Dorothy Groff, Ethel Mullins, Rie Anderson, Bertha Fixen, Minnie Prentice, Kate Landt, Lizzie Lewis, Daisy Gunther, Bessie Bryan, Messrs. Otto Wedemeyer, Otho Gottschalk, Orr Cash, Walter McIntosh, Will McIntosh, Cyril Wigmore, H. F. Wigmore, John Kirkpatrick, Irwin Herron, Lewis Fixen, Karl Klokke, Allen Hancock, Charles Briggs, Charles Bunnell, Burr Cochrane, Harry Routh, F. Reno.

CONCERT AND BALL.

A grand Scottish concert and ball was given last evening in Music Hall by the Caledonia Club. The room had been appropriately decorated and an excellent musical and literary programme was rendered, after which dancing was in order. The Floor Committee consisted of Messrs. William Phillips, Alexander Grieve, A. Robertson, D. McKay, D. M. Sutherland, while the following gentlemen had charge of the arrangements: Messrs. William J. A. Anderson, D. McKay, Hon. James McLachlan, John Grant, Alexander Grieve, A. Robertson, William Phillips, and D. M. Sutherland.

MASQUERADE BALL.

Court Olive No. 7751, A.O.F. of A., gave a masquerade ball at the Armory last night. There were numerous striking costumes, and it was another year before the dancers left the scene of the festivities.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cobb of Riverside are in the city, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Burke.

Miss J. F. Abbott, the well-known pianoist, will give a musical entertainment to the parents and a few friends of her pupils on next Thursday evening at No. 758 South Olive, corner of Eighth street.

The Monday Musical Club meet at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Schallert on West Eleventh street, this evening.

Mrs. F. M. Hooker of Jackson, Mich., has just arrived and will spend the winter with her brother, L. C. Tyler, at No. 135 South Grand avenue.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Congregational Church will give an "acquaintance reception" to all members of the church and congregation on New Year's day, in the church parlors, from 2 to 5 p.m. The regular meeting of the Woman's Church-work Society will be omitted.

Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Watkyns entertained their friends last evening at their residence on South Flower street. The affair was, to a certain extent, informal, but thoroughly enjoyable, and several hours were very pleasantly spent.

A. G. Bartlett and family are spending New Year's day in Ventura with his brother, C. G. Bartlett, the occasion being the celebration of their 20th successful year as a business firm in the music trade.

Mrs. Bradner W. Lee entertained a few friends informally last evening, at her residence on Tenth and Hope streets. Cards were in order.

A "coming out" party in honor of Miss Louie Robinson will be given this evening at the residence of Mrs. Ford on Bellevue avenue.

Mrs. Charles Forman gave an informal "watch party" to a number of old friends, last evening, at her residence, No. 1015 Pico street.

Mrs. C. E. Wasson of Riverside is visiting relatives in the city.

Sunset Circle No. 252, A.O.F. of A., gave a complimentary apron and necktie party at Operahouse Hall last night.

Guy Cochran entertained the members of the Stanford football team with an excursion to Echo Mountain yesterday.

Good resolutions for the new year will cause you to buy nothing but the best, and we have it, whether in fine stationery, engraved visiting cards or a wedding announcement. Our engraving is excelled by none. Also, latest periodicals and Eastern daily papers. The Whedon & Webb Co., No. 114 West First street.

Judgment for Simons.

In the case of Andrew L. Brown, plaintiff, vs. J. E. Simons, a recount of the ballots in Judge McKinley's court yesterday, showed 504 votes for Simons and 492 for the two Browns. There were forty double ballots containing the name of Browns, which were all counted for Andrew L. Brown. Simons gained fourteen votes on the recount, and judgment was accordingly given for him.

The Defendants Discharged.

George Gaskell and John King were arraigned before Justice Seaman yesterday on the charge of assault to commit robbery, preferred by John Allen.

The defendants were discharged after examination, as the complaining witness could not identify the prisoners, and there was no evidence against them.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

Among the many long-standing and worthy business houses of this city, and one in which we take pride in mentioning, is that of E. Wineburgh, the Glove, Corset and Lace House of No. 309 South Spring street, which has been established and doing business in the same stand for over eight years. This establishment was first opened by E. Wineburgh, the present proprietor, on February 15, 1886, when that portion of South Spring street was occupied by residences, and was considered out of the business section, but the enterprising proprietor, nothing daunted, by close application and honest business methods, with low prices as a magnet, not only built up a good business, but was instrumental in building up that section as a business locality, and it is gradually forging ahead of the older section. North of Third street is now occupied by some of our most stately buildings, and the block between Third and Fourth streets is destined to be the principal one on Spring street. Mr. Wineburgh says his business is increasing wonderfully, and that many buyers from out of town take the cars direct for his store, claiming they can do better than in the larger stores having proportional larger expenses. Mr. Wineburgh is a believer in printer's ink, and owes some of his success to that medium.

MOTHERS! Be sure and use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for your children while teething. The best of all.

"BROWN'S Bronchial Troches" relieve throat irritations caused by cold or use of the voice. The genuine sold only in boxes.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TIP TOP COUGH SYRUP

It's Pleasant

To take and produces quick results. In fact, it is the best cough remedy I have ever used in my family. A. STREHLE, San Diego, Cal.

Price 50c.

All druggists.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber and Mfg. Co.'s

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL Commercial Street.

COUPON.

This will entitle the bearer to one copy of "Gathered Jewels of Song," upon presentation at our office, and the payment of 25 cents; 160 pages of late, choice, popular songs, with music. THE TIMES, Times Bldg., First and Broadway.

Young at 70.

To keep young, keep well; keep the nerves calm, the blood ruddy, and the system well fed by using Paine's Celery Compound, the only preparation of the kind that we recommend.

LOS ANGELES NO. 241 MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOUTH MAIN ST. INSTITUTE.

Diseases of Men Cured

By the oldest Specialist on the Coast.

NERVOUS Chronic, Blood, Kidney, Bladder, Skin diseases and all forms of Weakness guaranteed cured.

Lungs and Heart.

Our Specialist on diseases of the Lungs and Heart has made these diseases a life study; successful treatment by the latest methods; diagnosis of consumption by the aid of the MICROSCOPE.

Diseases of Women } A special departm't devoted exclusively to the treatment of all Female diseases.

Catarrh.

$4.00 per month until February 1, only. Quickly relieved and permanently cured by our own new method. Home treatment $8. Medicine included.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE. Office hours: 9 to 5 and 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12.

Rooms 1, 3, 5 and 7, 241 South Main Street.

TrunkFactory

J. C. Cunningham, 236 S. SPRING ST.

Opp. L. A. Theater. Tel. 818

Manufacturer and dealer

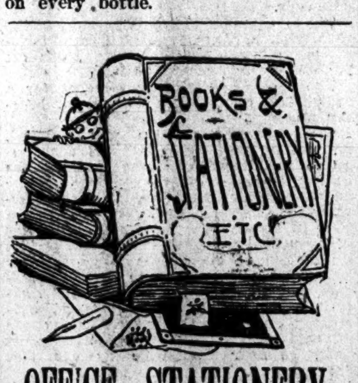
Repairing a Specialty.

Old Trunks taken in exchange.

Goethe's Visit to Carlsbad.

There is no doubt that the life of the great poet was greatly prolonged by drinking the waters of the Sprudel Spring. In our day we have the Sprudel Spring brought to us in the form of salt, which is obtained by evaporation from the waters of Carlsbad.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is in no sense a mere purgative, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature. It acts soothingly and without pain. Beware of imitations. The genuine article has the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON, Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.



OFFICE STATIONERY.

We carry a full line of Office Stationery, and will mention only a few specialties:

NEW TRIAL BALANCE BOOKS, cheaper than the Raymond and just as good.

CASH BOOKS, ruled from two to twelve columns to the page.

JOURNALIZING LEDGERS.

LONGFOLD RECORDS AND DAY BOOKS.

THREE AND SIX-COLUMN JOURNALS.

DUPLICATE AND TRIPLICATE ORDER BOOKS.

OFFICE DIARIES.

POCKET DIARIES.

Filing devices of various kinds, etc.

—AT—

Stoll & Thayer Co's Book Store

BRYSON BLOCK,

Spring Street, near Second.

SEEDS.

121 S. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES.

Wm. Currer & Son,

Wholesale and retail

SEEDS.

Bone Meal, Oil Cake Meal, Spray Pumps, Fertilizers and Poultry Supplies.

Agents for

Jubilee Hatcher.

Prompt attention to mail orders.

SEEDS.

THE LOCKED WIRE FENCE.

Parties intending to fence should investigate this system before using any other. It is the cheapest, strongest, most durable and neatest system of fencing in use, and can be made close or open, as desired.

It can be combined with wire netting for rabbits and chickens, also the stags and clamps applied to barb wire fence, taking up the slack and at the same time tying the wires together, making an old fence better than when new at a small cost. Hundreds of miles now in use in this and adjoining counties, it is also extensively used for inclosing city lots, lawns, and running division fences between dwellings. Can be made any height to suit locations. When made five and six feet high successfully turns thieves from orchards, saving many times its cost in fruit. Call on or address

The Locked Wire Fence Co.,

(Care J. Q. Ayars,)

231 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

GRIDER & DOW'S

Adams-street Tract.

A Sure Investment Own Your Own Home.

ADAMS-STREET TRACT!

Lots 50 to 60 feet; $25,000 in street improvements alone. Four 80-foot streets, one 100-foot street, all graded and graveled, cement walks and curbs; streets sprinkled; water mains laid and shade trees planted. Beautiful Adams street, 82 feet wide, and Twenty-eighth street, 100 feet wide, lined with palm trees. Central avenue, four miles long and 80 feet wide, with a double-tracked electric road, runs through the center of this tract; only fifteen minutes' ride from Second and Spring streets. The Maple-avenue electric road is within two blocks. 175 lots sold since June 1st. Rich sandy loam; no mud. Examine this tract. See the large number of beautiful homes built in the last four months. A personal examination will satisfy any buyer as to its merits. Lots are $250, $300, $350, $400 and up, on easy terms, till January 1, when prices will be advanced. Take the Central-avenue cars, corner Second and Spring streets, to Adams street. Agents at our branch office, on the corner of Central avenue and 29th streets, will show the property. For views of the tract, maps and all information, write or call on us. Free carriages at all times.

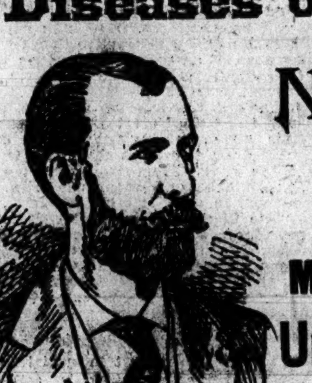
GRIDER & DOW, 109½ S. Broadway.

Lots $300 and Up, On Easy Terms.

DR. TALCOTT & CO.

The Leading Specialists for

Diseases of MEN Exclusively.



Not a Dollar Need be Paid FOR Medicine or Treatment Until We Cure You.

We mean the above statement emphatically—it means everybody, and it is to show our sincerity, honesty and ability to cure these diseases, of which we make a specialty. We have the largest practice in Southern California, acquired by skill and moderate charges. Our Offices are the most elaborate and private in the city, and you need see no one but the doctors. We make it a part of our business to deal in sacred confidence with our patients. We have abandoned the treatment of all diseases except those of a Private, Nervous and Chronic Nature of Men. We believe that we thereby attain the highest possible degree of success for the speedy, thorough and permanent cure of these peculiar cases. Our book on the nature and treatment of these diseases, together with rules for diet, exercise and sleep sent free on application; also our self-diagnosis sheet and our opinion as to the curability of the case.

Corner Main and Third Streets,

Over Wells-Fargo Express Office. Private side entrance on Third St. Telephones—Office, 1309; Residence, 129 W.

WOODLAWN.

This beautiful property fronts on—

Jefferson, Main, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Maple avenue.

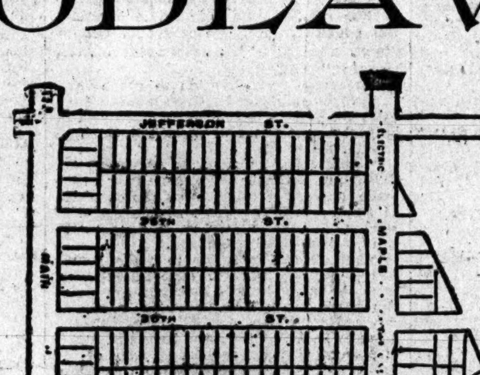
3 Car Lines.

Grand av. cable, —One block west.

Main street line, —Direct to track.

Maple av. electric. —One blk. N. E.

For Maps, Information, etc., see—



Mammoth Pepper Trees.

18-year-old Orange trees on every lot.

Graded Streets.

Cement Walks and Curbs.

Building restrictions.

PRICES— $400 to $1000.

TERMS— One-third cash balance 1 and 2 yrs.

Potter & West, Owners, 158 W. Fifth Street, or inquire at office on tract.

Auction!

Of Groceries, January 2, at 10 a.m., at No. 501½ South Spring Street, near Fifth, consisting of a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Also, will sell on Monday, December 31, at Salesrooms, No. 413 South Spring Street, Two Thousand Yards of new Brussels Carpets, ready made; also Rugs, Spreads, Curtains, etc.

C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer.

Take a Cup of East India Herb Tea

Occasionally at night. It will relieve your headache, clear your skin and make you feel fresh and vigorous. Try it once. Samples free at

H. M. Sale & Sons, 220 South Spring Street.

Office Stationery

—AT—

Stoll & Thayer Co's Book Store

BRYSON BLOCK,

Spring Street, near Second.

FOR— Poland Rock Water

Address Bartholomew & Co 218 W. First st.

ALEXANDRE WEILL TRACT AAA ALTSCHUL AGENT.

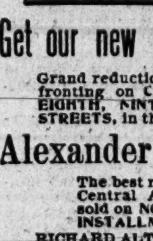
Get our new Price List No. 3.

Grand reduction in prices of lots fronting on CENTRAL AVENUE, EIGHTH, NINTH and TWELFTH STREETS, in the celebrated

Alexander Weill Tract

The best residence location in the Central Avenue District. Lots sold on NON-INTEREST BEARING INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS.

RICHARD ALTSCHUL, Sole Agent, 415 North Main Street.



INCUBATORS and BROODERS, for a short time sold at cost to make room for new LOS ANGELES INCUBATOR.

POULTRY SUPPLIES— Bone Cutters, Alfalfa Cutters, Shell Grinders, Spray Pumps, Caponizing Sets, Drinking Fountains, Poultry Books, etc. Catalogues Free.

JOHN D. MERCER, 117 E. Second st.

Off & Vaughn's

Popular prices for drugs have taken the town. The people are taking the goods.

Cor. Spring and Fourth streets.

PHONE 61.

JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR

MAKES THE BEST CLOTHES IN THE STATE

At 25 PER CENT LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

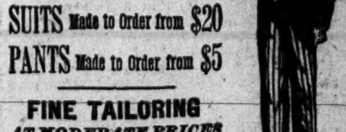
SUITS Made to Order from $20

PANTS Made to Order from $5

FINE TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES

Rules for Self-Measurement and Samples of Cloth sent free for all orders.

No. 143 S. Spring St., LOS ANGELES.



'TIS A LUXURY TO READ

When what you read is entertaining and when you don't have to strain your eyes in perusing it. You can afford to be reckless with anything but your eyes; you can afford to take chances with anything but your sight. We make all sorts of glasses for all sorts of eyes, and for their expert examination no charge is made. You will find in our fine stock everything to improve one's eyesight in the way of glasses. Pacific Optical Co., Scientific Opticians, 167 North Spring st. Don't forget number.

C. F. Heinzeman, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, NORTH MAIN ST., Lanfrancos Building. Telephone 60. Los Angeles, Cal.